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THE

HISTORY

OF

NODAWAY COUNTY,

MISSOURI,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS CITIZENS, NODAWAY COUNTY IN THE LATE WAR,
GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS
AND PROMINENT MEN, HISTORY OF MISSOURI, MAP
OF NODAWAY COUNTY, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.:
NATIONAL HISTORICAL COMPANY,
1882.



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❧ PREFACE. ❧



What wonderful changes a few years have wrought in Northwest Missouri ! Less than forty-five years ago not a single white man dwelt within the present limits of Nodaway County. Its soil had, doubtless, occasionally been pressed by the feet of the reckless hunter and daring adventurer, but its beautiful rolling prairies, its charming timber-fringed streams and enchanting groves, were the homes of the antelope, the elk, the buffalo and the red man. How all has been changed by the hand of progress ! To-day the busy hum of industry everywhere resounds, and the voice of culture and refinement echo where once was heard the howl of the wild beast and the war-whoop of the Indian. These have been years fraught with important events to the sons and daughters from the old firesides of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, and from the more distant homes beyond the Atlantic. The energy and bravery of these hardy pioneers, and their descendants, have made Nodaway County what it is. Their labors have made the wilderness "to bud and blossom as the rose," and, to preserve the story of this wonderful change, and to hand it down to posterity as a link in the history of the great state of which Nodaway County forms an integral part, has been the object of this book.

While the publishers do not arrogate to themselves a degree of accuracy beyond criticism, they hope to have attained a large measure of exactness in the compilation and arrangement of the almost innumerable incidents which are here treated. These incidents have been gleaned from the memory and notes of the old settlers, and although an error may seemingly occur, here and there, the reader must not hastily conclude that the history is in fault, but rather test his opinion with that of others familiar with the facts. Among those whom we would espe-

cially mention as having greatly assisted us in the preparation of this history are: John Edwards and W. W. Ramsay, Esq.'s. To the pen of the former we are indebted for the article entitled "Assassination of Nicholas Leehmer," and to the latter we are indebted for the article on "Political History." Also, to Hon. Lafe Dawson, the press, county officials, and others.

It only remains for us to tender the people of Nodaway County in general our thanks for the many courtesies extended to us and our representatives during the preparation of these annals; without their friendly aid this history would have been left beneath the *debris* of time, unwritten and unpreserved.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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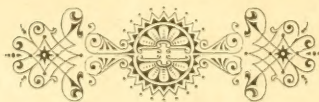
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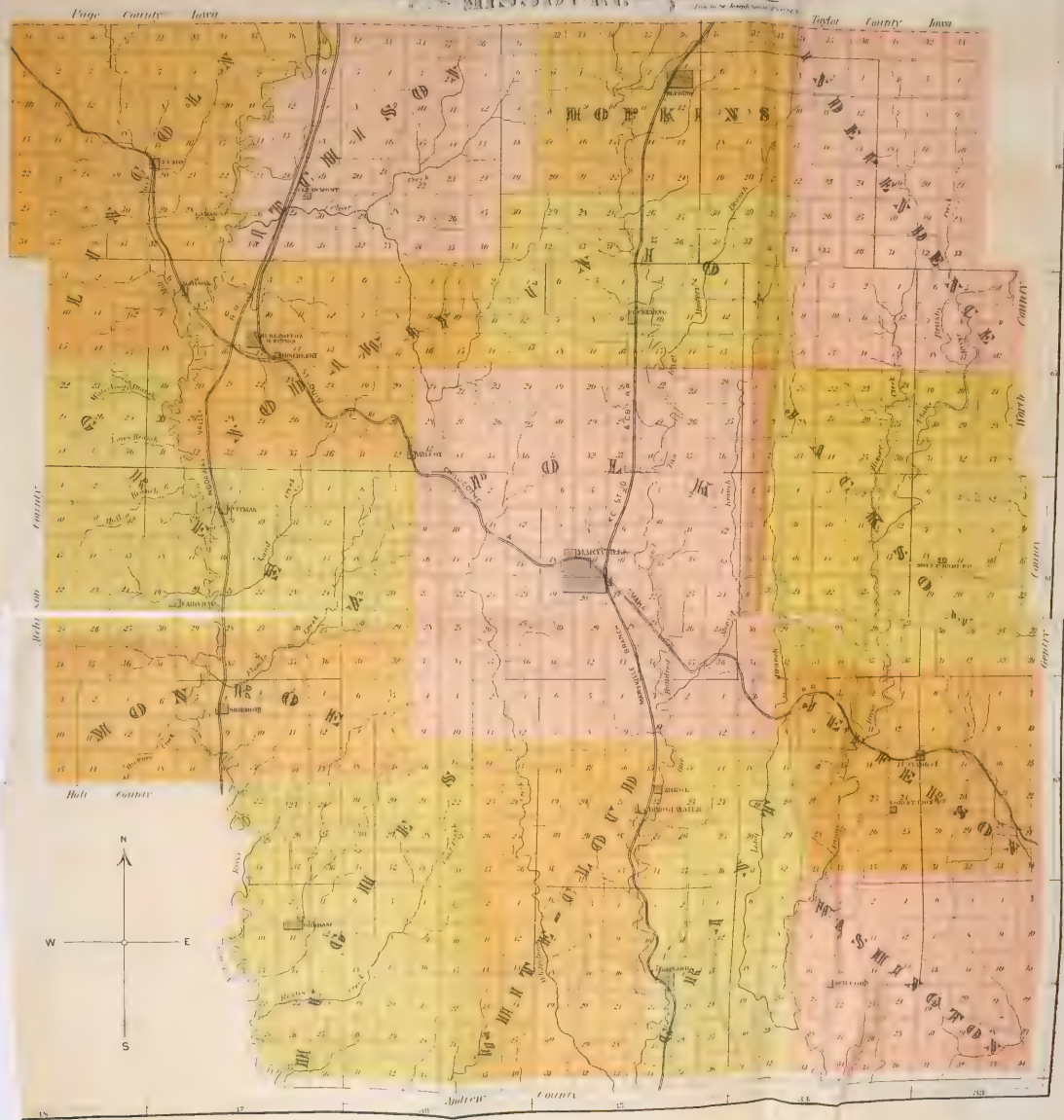
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MAP OF
NODAWAY COUNTY.
MISSOURI.



HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequaled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field, whence he could the more effectively guard his newly acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the first intimation that they had had, that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy, as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his ministers, and addressed them as follows :

“I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it ; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits ; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet

possess it ; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day Napoleon sent for the minister who had agreed with him, and said to him : "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded ; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, 1803, eighteen days afterward, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens to be compensated for some illegal captures to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them

these benefits, was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: "Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: "I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with the uncertainties of free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost

boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but of its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world, were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress, which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength would so rapidly flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the plains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

**"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations,
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodland rang their axes,
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."**

In 1804 Congress, by an act, passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3d, 1805,

and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson governor, and Frederick Bates secretary. The Legislature of the Territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807 Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809, and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed governor in 1810, to succeed Gen. Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purpose of local government, were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States, was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

NAME—EXTENT—SURFACE—RIVERS—TIMBER—CLIMATE—PRAIRIES—SOILS—POPULATION
BY COUNTIES.

NAME.

The name Missouri, is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30' and 40° 36' north latitude, and between 12° 2' and 18° 51' west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the state east and west is about 348 miles ; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northwest corner along the Iowa line to its intersection with the DesMoines River, is about 210 miles ; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the state north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri the state is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion, between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers, is rolling and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No state in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and state in the Union ; with the whole valley of the Ohio ; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe's royal rivers all—
 The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire's weight
 On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm ;
 Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
 Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
 To hide its terrors in a sea of gloom ;
 The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
 The fount of fable and the source of song ;
 The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
 The loving sky seems wedded with the wave ;
 The yellow Tiber, chok'd with Roman spoils,
 A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold ;
 The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms ;
 And Thames that bears the riches of the world ;

Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the state for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the state, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the state, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the state are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River, south, of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the state and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 275 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the state in all directions.

TIMBER.

Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almug trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, pawpaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic Coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder, except during the month of February, and it has many days of pleasant sunshine.

PRAIRIES.

Missouri is a prairie state, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber,

while the "rolling" prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forest or bottom lands being over stony declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a graceful, waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning, horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude they must be seen.

SOIL.

The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the state are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the state will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the state.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, 1880.

	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,445	21,518	23,300
Carter	1,455	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,296	18,069	22,431

Cedar	9,474	9,912	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunkin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948

Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751
Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Riley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis*	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804
Males		1,127,424	
Females		1,041,380	
Native		1,957,564	
Foreign		211,240	
White		2,023,568	
Colored†		145,236	

*St. Louis city and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

†Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS—QUATERNARY FORMATION—TERTIARY—CRETACEOUS—CARBONIFEROUS—DEVONIAN—SILURIAN—AZOIC—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—COAL—IRON—LEAD—COPPER—ZINC—BUILDING STONE—MARBLE—GYPSUM—LIME—PAINTS—SPRINGS—WATER POWER.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

The Quaternary formations are the most recent and the most valuable to man; valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four million acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the lowlands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive."

"The Bluff formation," says Professor Swallow, "rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River, from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion County was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the state.

The Boulder formation is a heterogenous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the state are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal measures are full of fossils, which are always confined to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the state, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oolitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous Limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald County.

The St. Louis Limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis Counties.

The Lower Archimedes Limestone includes partly the lead-bearing rocks of Southwest Missouri.

The Encrinital Limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous Limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white.

In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion County to Greene County. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga Limestone and Oriskany Sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau Limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular Sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic Limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau Limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular Sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, perforated with pores.

The Lithographic Limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot-metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of Crystalline limestone.

Onondaga Limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherry limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany Sandstone is a light gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderburg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau Limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderburg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherry and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau Limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton Limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye Limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian Limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal Sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian Limestone, 250 feet; second Sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian Limestone, 350 feet; third Sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian Limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group. There are three formations which Professor Swallow refers to in this group. The formation are found in the bluff

above and below Louisiana, on the Grassy, a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton Limestone. The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish-gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye Limestone is the same color as the Trenton Limestone.

The first Magnesian Limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal Sandstone has a wide range in the state. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian Limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second Sandstone, usually of yellowish-brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft, sandstone, as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian Limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bry's Spring.

The third Sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian Limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates, which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no state in the Union surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the state are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. The southeast boundary of the state has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or

less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River between Kansas City and Sioux City, has systematic mining opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds on the line of the southwestern boundary of the state alone embrace more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made in the different portions of the state will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value* of this coal to the state, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power which in its influence for good in the civilization of man is more than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals which increase the power and prosperity of a nation is iron. Of this ore Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and, like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the state, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Green, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent, and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal which is shown by analysis to contain from 65 to 69 per cent. of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent. of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has in its nude state a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in 21 or more counties of the state, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined; embracing about 100 counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state, at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Gene-

vieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and some other counties.

Copper and Zinc.—Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison, and Franklin Counties have been known for years and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble.—There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the state, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the third Magnesian Limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the state, from the coal measures to the fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints.—Clays are found in nearly all parts of the state suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms there is scarcely a section of land

but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the state, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the state. The Choctau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Nian-gua, Spring, White, Sugar and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

TITLE TO MISSOURI LANDS—RIGHT OF DISCOVERY—TITLE OF FRANCE AND SPAIN—CESSION TO THE UNITED STATES—TERRITORIAL CHANGES—TREATIES WITH INDIANS—FIRST SETTLEMENT—STE. GENEVIEVE AND NEW BOURBON—ST. LOUIS—WHEN INCORPORATED—POTOSI—ST. CHARLES—PORTAGE DES SIOUX—NEW MADRID—ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY—PERRY—MISSISSIPPI—LOUTRE ISLANDS—"BOONE'S LICK"—COTE SANS DESSEIN—HOWARD COUNTY—SOME FIRST THINGS—COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights

that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so when they found this country in the possession of such a people, they claimed it in the name of the King of France by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763 the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000 and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,00, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. In 1819 a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and in 1812 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836 the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the state. It will be seen then that the soil of Missouri belonged

First—To France with other territory.

Second—In 1768, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.

Third—October 1st, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

Fourth—April 30th, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

Fifth—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

Sixth—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.

Seventh—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

Eighth—June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

Ninth—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a state.

Tenth—In 1836 the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the state.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of these settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclède Ligest, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclède, Ligest, Antoino Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV, of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and Wm. Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the advantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day, the great centre of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi, was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1773, received by grant from the Spanish government, a league of land now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on the condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was, for many years, known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made at or near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux* was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid County, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois County, was settled in

1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starater and John Andrews each locating claims. The following year a settlement was made in the same county, just below the the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry County by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi County, opposite Cairo, Ill., was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land grant from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Herman, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles had we the time and space.

In 1807 Nathan and Daniel Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard County, where they manufactured salt, and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway County, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defense of the settlement.

In 1810 a colony of Kentuckians, numbering one hundred and fifty families, immigrated to Howard County, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did, by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village and thrifty

city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand ; rail-roads diverge in every direction, and indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the state.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land ;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1776, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship (Catholic), was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (Missouri Gazette) in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.

The first bank established, (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid ; landed at St. Louis, 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built, (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in 1819 ; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

ORGANIZATION 1812—COUNCIL—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—WM. CLARK FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR—EDWARD HEMPSTEAD FIRST DELEGATE—SPANISH GRANTS—FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—SECOND ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—POPULATION OF TERRITORY—VOTE OF TERRITORY—RUFUS EASTON—ABSENT MEMBERS—THIRD ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

Congress organized Missouri as a territory July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives exercised the legislative power of the territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councilors to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the territory was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties in 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed

by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field-lots, which were held and enjoyed by them at the time of the cession of 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were :

St. Charles.—John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis.—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve.—George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau.—George F. Bollinger and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid.—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected Speaker and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following :

St. Charles.—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis.—August Choteau, Sr. and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neely and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid.—Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the Missouri Gazette, of that day, a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures. creating the office of sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census, permanently fixing the seats of justice, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve County into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet, of Ste. Genevieve county, was Speaker elect, Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McGready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the House are found in the Gazette.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles Counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least—the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Hammond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814, showing a large increase in the population of the territory, an apportionment was made increasing the number of representatives in the territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The president of the council was William Neely, of Cape Girardeau County.

It appears that James Maxwell, the absent member of the council, and Seth Emons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid County, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the territorial Legislature again began its

session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the Gazette. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles Counties, and included all that part of the state lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The next session of the territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign state. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a state would give fresh impetus to all these interests and hasten its settlement, the territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a state government.

CHAPTER VI.

APPLICATION OF MISSOURI TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION—"MISSOURI COMPROMISE"—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1820—CONSTITUTION PRESENTED TO CONGRESS—FURTHER RESISTANCE TO ADMISSION—MR. CLAY AND HIS COMMITTEE MAKE REPORT—SECOND COMPROMISE—MISSOURI ADMITTED.

With the application of the territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theatre of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of states. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted, as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a state, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the state.

February 15th, 1819.—After the House had resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill by adding to it the following proviso:

"And Provided, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussion which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future states. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted—79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate, he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the

author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment or proviso was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word "convicted," was adopted—87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 10th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word "convicted," which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed—22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost, and Congress adjourned. This was most unfortunate for the country. The people having been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the national councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. That body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri question" that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri question" by an amendment, which reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude. (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited: *Provided always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed,

in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and the bill, being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said state were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a state convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its president, and Wm. G. Pettis, secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:

Cape Girardeau.—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper.—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhardt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid.—Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles.—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve.—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis.—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Choteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington.—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the 6th of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the constitution as framed by the convention. The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the state, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the state. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the state for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the state. The debate which followed continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution, as follows :

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that the great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussion should cease :

"With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic" * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons, (a number equal to the number of states then composing the Union,) to be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed, the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act

with the committee of twenty-three, and the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States; *Provided*, That the Legislature of said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into the Union shall be considered complete."

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a solemn public act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

FIRST ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS—SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SHERIFFS AND CORONERS—UNITED STATES SENATORS—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—SUPREME COURT JUDGES—COUNTIES ORGANIZED—CAPITAL MOVED TO ST. CHARLES—OFFICIAL RECORD OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to

be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other state officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event and according to the provisions of the constitution the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the territory) and Alexander McNair were candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the state 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott, who was at the time territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, Speaker, and John McArthur, Clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President *pro tem*.

Matthias McKirk, John D. Cook and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in detail the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed, the elections for Governors and other state officers, the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the territorial and state officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor, 1812-13; William Clark, 1813-20.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820-24; Frederick Bates, 1824-25; Abraham J. Williams vice Bates, 1825; John Miller vice Bates, 1826-28;

John Miller, 1828-32; Daniel Dunklin, 1832-36, resigned, appointed Surveyor General United States; Lilburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40; Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844; M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, 1856-57, resigned; Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson, Governor Gamble died 1864; Williard P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48-60; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Williard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edward O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravely, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Colman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Miner, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years; Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years; Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38; Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; Geo. C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Phillip E. Chappel, 1880, and present incumbent.

Attorneys General.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Roberts, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welsh, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry Clay Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; — McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; Geo. B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker, 1880, and present incumbent.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Walsh, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott, appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assembly, in place of M. McKirk resigned, re-appointed 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851 for six years; Gamble resigned 1854; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble; William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned), elected August, 1857, for six years; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation; Barton Bates appointed 1862; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862; John D. S. Dryden, appointed 1862; Barton Bates, 1863-65; W. V. N. Bay, elected 1863; John D. S. Dryden, elected 1863; David Wagner, appointed 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace, appointed 1865; Nathaniel Holmes, appointed 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg, appointed 1866; James Baker, appointed 1868; David Wagner, elected 1868-70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70; Warren Currier, 1868-71; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place, who resigned; Ephraim B. Ewing, elected 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873, in place of Ewing, deceased; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned; Warwick Hough, elected 1874; William B. Napton, elected 1874-80; John E. Henry, 1876-86; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton in 1880; Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alex. Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; Jas. M. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robt. Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Chas. D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81; re-elected 1881; Geo. C. Vest, 1879.

Representatives to Congress.—Jno. Scott, 1820-26; Ed. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; Wm. H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; Jno. Miller, 1836-43; John Jameson,

1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; Jno. C. Edwards, 1840-42; Jas. M. Hughes, 1842-44; Jas. H. Relfe, 1842-46; Jas. B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Wm. McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; Jas. S. Green, 1846-50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; Wm. V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thos. H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; Jas. J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-1860; James Craig, 1856-60; Samuel H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robt. T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-69; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac C. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stannard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; Jno. M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Chas. H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. E. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair January 29, 1841
 Andrew January 29, 1841
 Atchison January 14, 1845
 Audrain December 17, 1836
 Barry January 5, 1835
 Barton December 12, 1835
 Bates January 29, 1841
 Benton January 3, 1835
 Bollinger March 1, 1851
 Boone November 16, 1820
 Buchanan February 10, 1839
 Butler February 27, 1849
 Caldwell December 26, 1836
 Callaway November 25, 1820
 Camden January 29, 1841
 Cape Girardeau October 1, 1812
 Carroll January 3, 1833
 Carter March 10, 1859
 Cass September 14, 1835
 Cedar February 14, 1845
 Chariton November 16, 1820
 Christian March 8, 1860
 Clark December 15, 1818
 Clay January 2, 1822
 Clinton January 15, 1833
 Cole November 16, 1820
 Cooper December 17, 1818
 Crawford January 23, 1829
 Dade January 29, 1841
 Dallas December 10, 1844
 Daviess December 29, 1836
 DeKalb February 25, 1845
 Dent February 10, 1851
 Douglas October 19, 1857
 Dunklin February 14, 1845
 Franklin December 11, 1818
 Gasconade November 25, 1820
 Gentry February 12, 1841
 Greene January 2, 1833
 Grundy January 2, 1843
 Harrison February 14, 1845
 Henry December 13, 1834
 Hickory February 14, 1845
 Holt February 15, 1841
 Howard January 23, 1816
 Howell March 2, 1857
 Iron February 17, 1857
 Jackson December 15, 1826
 Jasper January 29, 1841
 Jefferson December 8, 1818
 Johnson December 13, 1834

Knox February 14, 1845
 Laclede February 24, 1849
 Lafayette November 16, 1820
 Lawrence February 25, 1845
 Lewis January 2, 1833
 Lincoln December 14, 1818
 Linn January 7, 1837
 Livingston January 6, 1837
 McDonald March 3, 1849
 Macon January 6, 1837
 Madison December 14, 1818
 Maries March 2, 1855
 Marion December 23, 1826
 Mercer February 14, 1845
 Miller February 6, 1837
 Mississippi February 14, 1845
 Moniteau February 14, 1845
 Monroe January 6, 1831
 Montgomery December 14, 1818
 Morgan January 5, 1833
 New Madrid October 1, 1812
 Newton December 31, 1838
 Nodaway February 14, 1845
 Oregon February 14, 1845
 Osage January 29, 1841
 Ozark January 29, 1841
 Pemiscot February 19, 1861
 Perry November 16, 1820
 Pettis January 26, 1833
 Phelps November 13, 1857
 Pike December 14, 1818
 Platte December 31, 1838
 Polk March 13, 1835
 Pulaski December 15, 1818
 Putnam February 28, 1845
 Ralls November 16, 1820
 Randolph January 22, 1829
 Ray November 16, 1820
 Reynolds February 25, 1845
 Ripley January 5, 1833
 St. Charles October 1, 1812
 St. Clair January 29, 1841
 St. Francois December 19, 1821
 Ste. Genevieve October 1, 1812
 St. Louis October 1, 1812
 Saline November 25, 1820
 Schuyler February 14, 1845
 Scotland January 29, 1841
 Scott December 28, 1821
 Shannon January 29, 1841
 Shelby January 2, 1835

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.—*Continued.*

Stoddard	January 2, 1835	Warren	January 5, 1833
Stone	February 10, 1831	Washington	August 21, 1813
Sullivan	February 16, 1845	Wayne	December 11, 1818
Taney	January 16, 1837	Webster	March 3, 1855
Texas	February 14, 1835	Worth	February 8, 1861
Vernon	February 17, 1851	Wright	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

BLACK HAWK WAR—MORMON DIFFICULTIES—FLORIDA WAR—MEXICAN WAR.

On the 14th day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black' Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry, in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his state, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jaimison, of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman, of Boone County, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained until September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson County, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far west—upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time—was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion" and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here the Evening Star, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in the minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the country with their families by January 1st, on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson County, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell County a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West" and other Mormon settlements rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of DeWitt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an

Illinois merchant. DeWitt was in Carroll County, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town—Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Colonel Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle; upon being notified by this committee, became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from DeWitt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Howard, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier General; Ebenezer Price, Colonel; Singleton Vaughn, Lieutenant Colonel, and Sarchel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard County, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons that, if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Howard County, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons, without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell County. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways—the result of their own acts—but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the First Brigade of the Missouri state militia, under command of General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General John B. Clark, of Howard County, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked River, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to General Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone County for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hyrum.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers, for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone County by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard County, Lieutenant Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the Second regiment were raised and attached to the First. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Colonel Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Colonel Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissimmee

River, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued in which Colonel Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister states however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The Legion was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to the Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearny.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway Counties. Of this regiment A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis, was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties, commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating, all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress, and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls County, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lalland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame."

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

FORT SUMTER FIRED UPON—CALL FOR 75,000 MEN—GOV. JACKSON REFUSES TO FURNISH A MAN—U. S. ARSENAL AT LIBERTY, MO., SEIZED—PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR JACKSON—GENERAL ORDER NO. 7—LEGISLATURE CONVENES—CAMP JACKSON ORGANIZED—STERLING PRICE APPOINTED MAJOR-GENERAL—FROST'S LETTER TO LYON—LYON'S LETTER TO FROST—SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON—PROCLAMATION OF GEN. HARNEY—CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRICE AND HARNEY—HARNEY SUPERSEDED BY LYON—SECOND CONFERENCE—GOV. JACKSON BURNS THE BRIDGES BEHIND HIM—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. JACKSON—GEN. BLAIR TAKES POSSESSION OF JEFFERSON CITY—PROCLAMATION OF LYON—LYON AT SPRINGFIELD—STATE OFFICES DECLARED VACANT—GEN. FREMONT ASSUMES COMMAND—PROCLAMATION OF LIEUT. GOV. REYNOLDS—PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON AND GOV. JACKSON—DEATH OF GEN. LYON—SUCCEDED BY STURGIS—PROCLAMATION OF M'CULLOCH AND GAMBLE—MARTIAL LAW DECLARED—SECOND PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON—PRESIDENT MODIFIES FREMONT'S ORDER—FREMONT RELIEVED BY HUNTER—PROCLAMATION OF PRICE—HUNTER'S ORDER OF ASSESSMENT—HUNTER DECLARES MARTIAL LAW—ORDER RELATING TO NEWSPAPERS—HALLECK SUCCEEDS HUNTER—HALLECK'S ORDER 81—SIMILAR ORDER BY HALLECK—BOONE COUNTY STANDARD CONFISCATED—EXECUTION OF PRISONERS AT MACON AND PALMYRA—GEN. EWING'S ORDER NO. 11—GEN. ROSECRANS TAKES COMMAND—MASSACRE AT CENTRALIA—DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON—GEN. DODGE SUCCEEDS GEN. ROSECRANS—LIST OF BATTLES.

"Lastly stood war--

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

* * * * *

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several states, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith the secretary of war sent a telegram to all the governors of the states, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the

seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri in May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentuous issues, which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the state in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(General Order No. 7.)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this state, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions, will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to quartermasters of districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

IV. The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and district inspectors will furnish all information which may be servicable in ascertaining the condition of state forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballantine's foundry, at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the governor to

appoint one major-general ; to authorize the governor, when in his opinion the security and welfare of the state required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the state ; to provide for the organization, government and support of the military forces ; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the state to repel invasion and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads ; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the state, and the proceeds of the two mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed major-general of state guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows :

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA.

May 10, 1861.

Capt. N. Lyon, Commanding United States Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the state in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn, (and I think I am fully informed,) of any other part of the state forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Mayor Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the state, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant General, Captain Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through the orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed **you** by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. M. FROST,

Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861. General Lyon sent the following to General Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

General D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson:

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this state, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of state policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying, "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the national and state authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Governor Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property, etc."

June 15, 1861. Colonel F. P. Blair took possession of the state capital, Governor Jackson, General Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of General Lyon and Colonel John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of General Sigel and Governor Jackson.

July 6, 1861. General Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. General John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months, to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the state.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in General Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23-25, 1861. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, (St. Louis city papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railway companies, and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of the Boone County Standard, for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY, MO., August 25, 1863.

("General Order No. 11.")

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the state. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth.—Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 12-13, 1863. Battle of Arrow Creek.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Moreau River.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain William Anderson.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 15, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

October 27, 1864. Capt. Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved, and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the state, after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred, without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the civil war. It will be found,

however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State :

Potosi, May 14, 1861.
Booneville, June 17, 1861.
Carthage, July 5, 1861.
Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.
Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.
Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.
Wilson's Creek, August 9, 1861.
Athens, August 5, 1861.
Moreton, August 20, 1861.
Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.
Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.
Norfolk, September 10, 1861.
Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.
Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.
Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.
Osceola, September 25, 1861.
Shanghai, October 13, 1861.
Lebanon, October 13, 1861.
Linn Creek, October 15, 1861.
Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.
Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.
Springfield, October 25, 1861.
Belmont, November 7, 1861.
Piketon, November 8, 1861.
Little Blue, November 10, 1861.
Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.
Zion Church, December 28, 1861.
Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.
New Madrid, February 28, 1862.
Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.
Neosho, April 22, 1862.
Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.
Chariton River, July 30, 1862.
Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.
Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.
Florida, July 22, 1862.
Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.
Kirksville, August 6, 1862.
Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.
Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.

Independence, August 11, 1862.
 Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
 Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
 Springfield, January 8, 1863.
 Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
 Arrow Rock, October 12 and 13, 1863.
 Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
 Harrison, September —, 1864.
 Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
 Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
 Glasgow, October 15, 1864.
 Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
 Albany, October 27, 1864.
 Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
 Centralia, September 27, 1864.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

MISSOURI AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE—THE DIFFERENT CROPS—LIVE STOCK—HORSES—MULES—MILCH COWS—OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE—SHEEP—HOGS—COMPARISONS—MISSOURI ADAPTED TO LIVE STOCK—COTTON—BROOM-CORN AND OTHER PRODUCTS—FRUITS—BERRIES—GRAPES—RAILROADS—FIRST NEIGH OF THE "IRON HORSE" IN MISSOURI—NAMES OF RAILROADS—MANUFACTURES—GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation, and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well-regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life there is none more honorable, none more independent and none more conducive to health and happiness.

"In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
 The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
 And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
 Are but the beings of a summer's day,
 Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
 Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
 Disdaining little delicacies, seized
 The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any state in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the state, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No state or territory has a more complete or rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water, than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hillsides and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878.

Indian Corn	93,062,000 bushels
Wheat	20,196,000 "
Rye	732,000 "
Oats	19,584,000 "
Buckwheat	46,400 "
Potatoes	5,415,000 "
Tobacco	23,023,000 pounds
Hay	1,620,000 tons

There were 3,522,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay; 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is the live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules and milch cows in the different states for 1879:

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
Maine	81,700	. . .	169 100
New Hampshire	57,100	. . .	98,100
Vermont	77 400	. . .	217,800
Massachusetts	131,000	. . .	160 700
Rhode Island	16,200	. . .	22,000
Connecticut	53 500	. . .	116,500
New York	898,000	11,800	1,446 200
New Jersey	114,500	14 400	152,200
Pennsylvania	614 500	24,900	828,400
Delaware	19,900	4,000	23 200
Maryland	108,600	11 300	100,500
Virginia	208 700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida	22,400	11,900	70 000
Alabama	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi	97 200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee	329 700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2 400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	237 200
Ohio	772,700	26 700	714,100
Michigan	333,800	4,300	416 900
Indiana	688,800	61 200	439,200
Illinois	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278 900
Iowa	770,700	43 400	676 200
Missouri	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	265,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127 600
California	173,000	25,700	459,600
Oregon	109,700	3,500	112 400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories	250,000	25,700	423 600

It will be seen from the above table that Missouri is the *fifth* state in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading state in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and cattle Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other state produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. In 1879, Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other state produced excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879 by the different states is as follows:

STATES.	NO.	STATES.	NO.
Ohio	932,878	Missouri	965 839
Indiana	622,321	Wisconsin	472,108
Illinois	3,214,896	Kentucky	212 412
Iowa	569,763		

Average weight per head for each state :

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210.47	Missouri	213.32
Indiana	193.80	Wisconsin	220.81
Illinois	225.71	Kentucky	210.11
Iowa	211.98		

From the above, it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other state, except Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising state of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon her thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the state, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscott, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas and hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines are cultivated with great success, as are also the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879 was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the state. Her fertile prairies and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the state would be secured;

a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed and many others in contemplation. The state is already supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great centre of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of railroads which are operated in the state are the following:

Missouri Pacific—chartered May 10th, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the St. Joseph & Des Moines.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing state. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied trackways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,065 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up amounts to over \$150,000,000 and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the state are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Green, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city of the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering, \$18,763,000; meat-packing, \$16,769,000; tobacco, \$12,496,000; iron and castings, \$12,000,000; liquors, \$11,245,000; clothing, 10,022,000; lumber, \$8,652,000; bagging and bags, \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the state and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful structure is built of tubular steel, the total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XL

EDUCATION.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MISSOURI—LINCOLN INSTITUTE—
OFFICERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS—UNIVERSITY
OF MISSOURI—SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING—LOCATION—
LIBRARIES—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—NO. OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—
AMOUNT EXPENDED—VALUE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS—"THE PRESS."**

The first constitution of Missouri provided that "one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820), the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public school system in its essential features was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools, the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were to some extent bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices they naturally thought that the training received in public schools could not be otherwise than defective, hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander and more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and the free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize, and to instruct.

"Tis education forms the common mind;

*** * * * ***

**For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will,
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws.**

All the states of the Union have in practical operation the public school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught, but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws since 1839 have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators of the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did the present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the state revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent, County Superintendent, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board and teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the executive officer of this board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of all the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Superintendents are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an

annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited, may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Superintendents.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any of the public schools of the state without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year belong to the first class, and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by

the general government, consisting of section sixteen in each Congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent.; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning, and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University, located at Columbia, Boone County. When the state was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of a "Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the state. These lands were put upon the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old Bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commissioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the cornerstone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the university is nearly \$65,000. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This university, with its different departments, is opened to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the university, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College, and Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the state as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College	Fayette.

Westminster College.....	Fulton.
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute.....	Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....	Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....	Hannibal.
Woodland College.....	Independence.
Thayer College.....	Kidder.
LaGrange College.....	LaGrange.
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.
Baptist College.....	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.
Washington University.....	St. Louis.
Drury College.....	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....	St. Joseph.
Christian College.....	Columbia.
Stephens' College.....	Columbia.
Howard College.....	Fayette.
Independence Female College.....	Independence.
Central Female College.....	Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....	Palmyra.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies.....	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....	Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....	Edinburgh.
Marionville College Institute.....	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy.....	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....	Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....	Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE..

Mo. Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Mo.).....	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri).....	Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department)	Cape Girardeau
Westminster College (Theological School).....	Fulton
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College).....	Liberty
Concordia College.....	St. Louis

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri.....	Columbia
Law School of the Washington University.....	St. Louis

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri.....	Columbia
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Joseph
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City
Hospital Medical College.....	St. Joseph
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis
Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	St. Louis
Mo. School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, St. Louis	
Missouri Central College.....	St. Louis
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	St. Louis

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NAME	LOCATION.	VOLUMES.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau....	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School....	Cape Girardeau....	1,225
University of Missouri.....	Columbia.....	10,000
Athenian Society.....	Columbia.....	1,200
Union Literary Society.....	Columbia.....	1,200
Law College.....	Columbia.....	1,000
Westminster College.....	Fulton.....	5,000
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.....	3,000
Mercantile Library.....	Hannibal.....	2,219
Library Association.....	Independence.....	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.....	1,000
State Library.....	Jefferson City.....	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,300
Law Library.....	Kansas City.....	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School.....	Kirksville.....	1,050
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.....	4,000
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.....	2,000
Missouri Schools of Mines and Metallurgy...	Rolla.....	2,478
St. Charles Catholic Library.....	St. Charles.....	1,716
Carl Fuelling's Library.....	St. Joseph.....	6,000
Law Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,000
Public School Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,500

Woolworth & Colt's Circulating Library.....	St. Joseph.....	4,000
Academy of Science.....	St. Louis.....	2,744
Academy of Visitation.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.....	22,000
Deutsche Institute.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
German Evang. Lutheran, Concordia College..	St. Louis.....	4,800
Law Library Association.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary (Young Ladies)...	St. Louis.....	1,500
Odd Fellows Library.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
Public School Library.....	St. Louis.....	40,097
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	45,000
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	17,000
St. Louis University Libraries.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
Washington University.....	St. Louis.....	4,500
St. Louis Law School.....	St. Louis.....	3,000
Young Men's Sodality.....	St. Louis.....	1,327
Library Association.....	Sedalia.....	1,500
Public School Library.....	Sedalia.....	1,015
Drury College.....	Springfield.....	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and periodicals..... 481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane.....	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane.....	St. Joseph.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute.....	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored).....	Jefferson City.
City Normal School.....	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School.....	Warrensburg.

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property.....	\$1,321,399
Total receipts for public schools.....	4,207,617
Total expenditures.....	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers,	6,239 ; average monthly pay.....	\$36.36
Female teachers,	5,060 ; average monthly pay.....	21.09

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said :

But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

BAPTIST CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—CONGREGATIONAL—WHEN FOUNDED—ITS HISTORY—CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—UNITARIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—ITS HISTORY.

The first representatives of religious thought and training who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

"A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads,"

constituted for a time, their only house of worship, and yet to them

"No temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty."

In the course of time the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the state, and still a little later they were sown upon her hillsides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau County in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816 the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the state. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination was held in Howard County, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the "General Association of Missouri Baptists."

To this body is committed the state mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is Will. Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay County. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the state in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Salmon Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational church was founded until 1852, when the First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal, in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria, in 1864, and after the close of the war fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the state. In 1866 Pilgrim Church, St. Louis was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868 to General Association. In 1866 Hannibal, Kidder and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associa-

tions. This denomination in 1875 had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and collèges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836, by Elder R. B. Fife. The first state Sunday school convention of the Christian Church was held in Mexico, in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions this denomination has three state institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, *The Christian*, which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the state and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820 the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, Western Illinois and Arkansas, and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at the time in Missouri. There are now in the state twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the Western Conference, which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1807, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808 two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816 there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810 there were four traveling

preachers, and in 1820 fifteen traveling preachers, with over two thousand members. In 1836 the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the state. In 1840 there were seventy-two traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850 the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850 the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875 the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church dates the beginning of their missionary efforts in the state as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816, at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817, at Bonhomme, Pike County. The first Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The first Presbytery was organized 1817, by the Synod of Tennessee, with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These were erected with a synod, comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synods together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870 the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members, with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874, when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The St. Louis Presbyterian, weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the state in 1818, when a parish was organized in the city of St. Louis. In 1828 an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary, and in 1825 he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836 there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Booneville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks.

Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans Home, a charitable institution was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern states, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the state, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770 Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818 there were in the state four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and semin-

ary were opened in Perry County about this period for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi river. In 1824 a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the state. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there are five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the state was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph, and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at :

Central College, (M. E. South).....	Fayette
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church).....	Warrenton
Christian University (Christian).....	Canton
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran).....	St. Louis
Lewis College (M. E. Church).....	Glasgow
St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic).....	Cape Girardeau
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist).....	Liberty

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

History of Nodaway County.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

PLAN AND SCOPE OF THIS WORK.

More than forty years have passed, since the first white settlement was made within the bounds of that territory now known as Nodaway County, Missouri.

Nearly a half a century since, the uncivilized aborigines roamed the prairies wild and free, unfettered by the restraints of common or statutory law, and uncircumscribed by township boundaries and county lines. The transformation which has taken place in the physiognomy of the country alone, is beyond the comprehension of the finite mind ; luxuriant groves, where there was the wide stretching prairie ; cultivated fields where was the primeval forest ; orchards, vineyards, and gardens where waved the tall prairie grass. So marked has been the change in the physiognomy of the country that there has been a decided change in the climatology. The elements themselves seem to have taken notice of the great change, and have governed themselves accordingly. While the annual rainfall and the mean annual temperature remain the same in quantity, they are entirely different in quality, and although imperceptible and independent of man's will, they have, nevertheless, come under the same civilizing power which has changed the wilderness into a fruitful land.

The great change which has taken place in the development of the material resources of the country is more noticeable, as man can more readily discern the changes which take place by detail in his own circumscribed field of activity than he can those grand revolutions in the boundless domain of nature.

These changes can be best estimated by the institution of a brief contrast : Then the material resources consisted simply in the streams of water which quenched the thirst of the aborigines, wherein was found the fish which he ate, and upon which floated his frail canoe ; the forest, where he procured his fuel and the material for the construction of his rude weapons, and which sheltered the game, which afforded him a meagre and uncertain sustenance. Such were the material resources then made available to the owner of the soil. The social condition of the people was scarcely more advanced than is that of certain orders of the lower animals, whose social attainments are comprehended in the ability to unite for mutual offense and defense. In intellect and morals, there was a people somewhat above the brute, but on the lowest round of the ladder.

Now the material resources of the country include in their number the soil, with every useful and ornamental product known to the temperate zone ; the forest with every specie of manufacture, useful and decorative, known to the civilized world ; the water in the streams and the currents of air above us are alike trained to do man's bidding, while from the depths of the earth beneath our feet is brought forth hidden treasure which was hoarded by the turmoil of ages. A city with its thousands of people, a country with its thousands of inhabitants, while in city and country the lofty spires of churches and school houses are evidences of the social, moral and intellectual condition of the people to-day.

All this change in material things has been brought about by the incoming of a new people from the far-off East and South, and that, too, within the space of less than half a century. History furnishes no parallel to the rapid development of this western country ; it has been a chain whose links were ever recurring surprises, and among the astonished there are none more so than those whose throbbing brains have planned, and whose busy hands have executed the work.

Almost a century ago, a friend of America, although an Englishman, in language almost prophetic, wrote :

Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama of the day ;
Time's noblest offering is the last.

The settlement of the new world, alluded to by the writer, has, as a whole, fully met the conditions of that prophesy, but not till the past half century did the onward march of empire culminate in the settlement of Northwest Missouri.

With the exception of a few mining towns in the gold regions of California and the silver districts of Colorado, nothing has been like it before and will not be exceeded in time to come.

This has not been by an accident. All kinds of material development follow recognized and well established laws, and in nothing does this fact more reveal itself than in the settlement of a country.

Whoever has made it his business to study the "Great Northwest," as it has unfolded itself in history during the last quarter of a century, has doubtless met with ever returning wonders. The story of its unparralleled growth, and almost phenomenal development, has so often been repeated that it has become a common place platitude ; but a careful study of the country will suggest questions which have, thus far, not been answered, and cannot be. Why, for instance, have some sections filled up so rapidly, and certain cities sprung up as if by magic, while others, seemingly no less favored by nature, are still in the first stages of development ? These questions cannot, in all cases, be answered ; but whoever has studied the matter carefully, cannot fail to have discovered a law of growth which is as unvarying as any law of nature.

The two leading factors in the problem of municipal growth, are, location and character of first settlers. The location of Nodaway County was most favorable, and what is true of Nodaway County, is true of the whole state. More than half of the state is surrounded by two of the most renowned water courses of the world, and one will readily see that it possesses advantages enjoyed by no other state in the Union. These conditions, so favorable to the past and future development of the country, are beautifully illustrated by an ingenious little poem, entitled "Two Ancient Misses," written by a gentleman who has won a widespread reputation at the bar. We here quote it, as it well illustrates our point, and is of sufficient merit to be preserved :

TWO ANCIENT MISSES.

I know two ancient misses
Who ever onward go,
From a cold and rigid northern clime,
Through a land of wheat, and corn, and wine,
To the southern sea where the fig and the lime,
And the golden orange grow.

In graceful curves they wind about,
Upon their long and lonely route,
Among the beauteous hills ;
They never cease their onward step,
Though day and night they're dripping wet,
And oft with sleet and snow beset,
And sometimes with the chills.

The one is a romping, dark brunette,
As fickle and gay as any coquette ;
She glides along by the western plains,
And changes her bed each time it rains ;
Witching as any dark-eyed houri,
This romping, wild brunette, Missouri.

The other is placid, mild and fair,
With a gentle, sylph-like, quiet air,
And voice as sweet as soft guitar ;
She moves along the vales and parks
Where naiads play Æolian harps—
Nor ever go by fits and starts—
No fickle coquette of the city,
But gentle, constant Mississippi.

I love the wild and dark brunette
Because she is a gay coquette ;
Her, too, I love of quiet air,
Because she's gentle, true and fair ;
Land of my birth! the east and west,
Embraced by these is doubly blest—
'Tis hard to tell which I love best.

In entering upon the work before us, we have not underestimated the difficulty and importance of the task. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the events to be treated, while they have to do with the past, are so intimately interwoven with the present that they are properly a part of it. The writer of history, as a general thing, deals wholly with the affairs of past generations, and his aim is to pause when he arrives at that realm bounded by the memory of men now living. The whole field of our investigation lies this side of that boundary line, as there are a few who will doubtless peruse this work, who, from the first, have witnessed and taken part in the events we shall attempt to relate.

While there are a few who came to Nodaway County as early as 1839-40, its permanent settlement did not properly begin until 1845. Assuming 1845 to be the beginning of the history proper, there have elapsed but thirty-six years, and a few who came at that time, or shortly afterwards, still live in our midst. And such, while they have grown prematurely old in body by reason of the hardships and privations incident upon a life of more than ordinary activity and trial, have not grown old in spirit. Each one of such knows the history of the county, and, be it said, with due reverence for their hoary heads and bended forms, each one knows the history better than anyone else. Such readers are very uncharitable critics ; and a work of this kind, absolutely accurate in all its details and particulars, were it within the scope of human possibility to make such a work, would undoubtedly be pronounced, by many well meaning and honest persons, faulty and untrustworthy. This results from the fact that thirty-six years, though not a long period in the his-

tory of the world, is a long time in the life of an individual. Events occurring at that length of time in the past, we think we know perfectly well, when the fact is we know them very imperfectly. This is proved and illustrated by the reluctance and hesitation manifested invariably by old settlers, when called upon to give the details of some early transaction ; the old settler usually hesitates before giving a date, and after having finally settled down upon the year and the month, when a certain event occurred, will probably hunt you up, in less than a day, and request the privilege of correcting the date. In the meantime, you have found another old settler, who was an eye witness of the act in question, and the date he will give you does not correspond with the first date nor the corrected date as given by the first old settler. There are some marked exceptions, but as a rule the memory of the old settler is not trustworthy ; his ideas of the general outlines are usually comparatively correct, but no one who has the grace to put the proper estimate upon his mental faculties when impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years will trust it to the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details.

The stranger who comes into the county with none of the information which those possess who have resided here for years, works at a great disadvantage in many respects. He does not at first know whom to interview, or where to find the custodians of important records. However, he possesses one great advantage which more than makes up for this : he enters upon his work with an unbiassed mind ; he has no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish ; his mind is not preoccupied and prejudged by reports which may have incidentally come into his possession while transacting the ordinary affairs of business ; and when in addition to this, he is a person whose business it is to collect statements and weigh facts of history, he is much better qualified for the task, and to discriminate between statements, seemingly of equal weight, than those who either immediately or remotely are interested parties, and whose regular employment lies in other fields of industry. This is true, even though the former be a total stranger and the latter have become familiar with men and things by many years of intercourse and acquaintanceship. He is best judge and best juror who is totally unacquainted with both plaintiff and defendant, and he is best qualified to arbitrate between conflicting facts of history who comes to the task without that bias which is the price one must pay for acquaintanceship and familiarity. The best history of France was written by an Englishman, and the most authentic account of American institutions was written by a Frenchman, and it remained for an American to write the only authentic history of the Dutch Republic.

The American people are much given to reading, but the character of the matter read is such, that, with regard to a large proportion of

them, it may truthfully be said that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially is this the case in respect to those facts of local history belonging to their own immediate county and neighborhood. This is, perhaps, not so much the fault of the people as a neglect on the part of the book publishers. Books, as a rule, are made to sell, and in order that a book may have a large sale its matter must be of such a general character as to be applicable to general rather than special conditions—to the nation and state rather than to county and township. Thus it is that no histories heretofore published pertain to matters relating to county and neighborhood affairs, for such books, in order to have a sale over a large section of country, must necessarily be very voluminous and contain much matter of no interest to the reader. After having given a synopsis of the history of the state, which is as brief as could well be, we shall then enter upon the history of the county. The physical features of the county and its geology, will first engage our attention; then the act under which the county was organized and the location of the county seat. We shall then speak of the first settlements. Pioneer times will then be described, and incidents related showing the trials and triumphs of the pioneer settler. Then the settlement of the townships. The county organization, courts and first records, the early bench and bar, crimes and trials, California emigrants, old settlers' reunions, the political history and finances, etc. Then we shall speak of agriculture, the growth and prosperity of the county, manufactures, newspapers, schools, churches, railroads, public buildings, enterprises, citizens, etc. We shall give a biographical directory, the value of which will increase with years, and conclude with a chapter of facts and miscellaneous matter.

The compiler of a history of a county has a task which may seem to be comparatively easy, and the facts which come within the legitimate scope of the work may appear commonplace when compared with national events; the narration of the peaceful events attending the conquests of industry as

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,"

may seem tame when compared with accounts of battles and sieges. Nevertheless, the faithful gathering, and the truthful narration of facts bearing upon the early settlement of this county, and the dangers, hardships and privations encountered by the early pioneers, engaged in advancing the standards of civilization, is a work of no small magnitude, and the facts thus narrated are such as may challenge the admiration and arouse the sympathy of the reader, though they have nothing to do with the feats of arms.

THE NAME.

It has been intimated by one, that there is nothing in a name, but a name sometimes means a great deal. In many instances it indicates, in a measure, the character of the people who settle the country, and have given to it its distinctive characteristics. Names are sometimes given to towns and countries by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some one individual, whose dictate, by reason of some real or imaginary superiority, is law. However, in this instance, the county was not named by accident, but the christening took place after mature deliberation. At the period (1841) when the first act, naming and defining the county, was passed by the legislature, the territory now called Nodaway County, had been inhabited by the Indians for a number of years—at least since the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1830. The principal tribes, located by the government here, were the Ioways, Sacs and Foxes, and a small band of the Pottawatomies. Many of the streams, which flow through this portion of the state, were named by these Indians; for instance, White Cloud, Kihoga, Tarquio, Nishnabotna, Nodaway, etc. Nodaway County takes its name from the river Nodaway, which is an Indian name, signifying placid. It is a beautiful, placid little stream, which flows south, through the western portion of the county; its banks, fringed as yet with a native growth of timber, including all the varieties known to this latitude. The stream itself, is not only gentle and tranquil upon its surface, but the entire face of the country, through which it winds its sinuous way, presents a charming picture of quiet, pastoral beauty, fascinating the beholder with its ever varying scenes and topographical attractions.

CHAPTER II.

PLATTE PURCHASE.

THE PLATTE COUNTRY—CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE THERETO—MEETING AT LIBERTY, MISSOURI—ITS OBJECT—MEMORIAL—EFFORTS OF BENTON AND LINN—TREATY WITH THE IOWAYS, SACS AND FOX INDIANS.

Nodaway County being a portion of the territory originally included in the Platte Purchase, a short history, detailing how, when, and through whom, the purchase of this territory was accomplished, will doubtless be of interest to the citizens of the county.

For several years, prior to the acquisition of the Platte Purchase by the United States Government, the people of Missouri desired its annexation. By moving the Indians, and possessing this territory now constituting the counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison, some of the richest, best timbered, and best watered lands in the state, would be opened for settlement. The state would then have a natural boundary line, (the Missouri River) between the whites and the Indians, and the people having already located in the counties contiguous to this territory on the east, could avail themselves of the transportation facilities afforded by the Missouri River, without being compelled to cross Indian territory. In pursuance of these objects, the Hon. L. F. Linn, then a United States Senator, from Missouri, in January, 1835, addressed H. Ellsworth, Esq., the following communication :

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1835.

SIR: It has long been desired by the people of Missouri to have annexed to the state that portion of territory lying between her western boundary and the great river, Missouri, for the purpose of preventing the location of an annoying Indian population, and for the purpose of having points on the river to receive their supplies and ship their productions, within a moderate distance from the homes of those inhabitants residing along that line of the frontier.

The location of the Pottawatomies, by the treaty of Chicago, on this territory, interposes a barrier to the attainment of these objects, so important to the welfare and tranquility of the inhabitants of the northern and western counties. Will you be so good as to furnish me your opinion as to the propriety of ratifying that treaty, and the danger of collision between the two races, from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri.

Very respectfully,

H. ELLSWORTH, ESQ.

L. F. LINN.

The following is the answer of Mr. Ellsworth :

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1835.

SIR: Yours of the 23d instant, requesting my opinion as to the propriety of ratifying the Chicago treaty, and the danger of collision that will probably arise from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri, at the northwest section of the state, was received this morning. In reply, I hasten to observe that the small strip of land lying between the Missouri River and the State of Missouri, is, compared with the country lying north of the state line, an unfavorable location for the Indian tribes.

In the fall of 1833 I held a council with the Ioways and the little band of Sacs and Foxes living on this strip, who complained of the great difficulty attending their present situation, on account of the contiguity and encroachments of white men in the state, and all the chiefs desired me to make a treaty for their removal to land lying north of the state line. Not being authorized to make this treaty, I did not attempt it, but have recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of the government.

I have understood that the Pottawatomies are willing to receive other land, in equal amount, for that lying south of the north line of Missouri extended. If this can be done I have no doubt it would be advantageous to all the parties concerned. The government would realize the value of land, but more especially the Pottawatomies would have an excellent location, one far less likely to be interrupted by the encroachment of white neighbors. The State of Missouri might hereafter be accommodated with a good natural boundary, several excellent water privileges, and additional landings on the navigable waters of Missouri for one hundred and forty miles. The ratification of the Chicago treaty will prevent the future disposal of this narrow strip to Missouri. Hence I conceive it highly important that the Pottawatomies should make an exchange of part of the lands embraced within the original treaty. It may be proper to state that, from the concurrent testimony of all persons residing on the Missouri, as well as from a personal view from the opposite side of the river, the location of the Pottawatomies north of the land in question, will give them a rich and fertile tract, equal to that of any tribe already migrated.

It ought to be noticed that the general expectation that the Chicago treaty would be modified, has emboldened many squatters to enter upon the lands in question, in hopes of fixing their future residence. I have, therefore, no hesitation in giving an opinion as to the expediency of altering the Chicago treaty, so as to confine the Pottawatomies north of the little strip now wanted by the State of Missouri.

Having given this opinion, permit me to say that I believe it practicable, with little expense or delay, to remove the Indians now on this strip of land, and to extinguish any remaining right in the red men for hunting or other privileges, and this removal and extinguishment I would respectfully recommend before the state jurisdiction is extended to the waters of the Missouri.

Yours, most respectfully,

HENRY ELLSWORTH.

HON. L. F. LINN, Senator.

At the same time the Hon. L. F. Linn wrote to Maj. John Dougherty, Indian Agent, for information concerning the geography and topography of the country embraced in the "Platte Purchase," and in three days thereafter received the following answer :

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1835.

SIR: Your communication of the 23d instant, containing certain queries touching the slip of land lying between the western boundary line of the State of Missouri and the Missouri River has been received.

I assure you it will afford me great pleasure to furnish the answers called for, and in the order in which you have proposed the questions.

1st. The length of the strip of land referred to is, on its east line, one hundred miles long ; the west line, following the meanders of the Missouri River, is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, to a point on said river due west from the northwest corner of the state, the average breadth being about fifteen miles.

2d. I feel no hesitation in stating (and this without the fear of contradiction) that the location of Indians upon this territory would be attended with the most ruinous effects ; it would alike be injurious to the Indians and whites ; take, for example, the Ioways, who now reside upon the upper end of this strip—they are a poor, drunken, miserable set of beings, dwindling away to nothing, quarreling among themselves, killing each other, and in constant broils with their white neighbors. Those evils would be greatly increased were the Indians located all the way down this strip of land, between the white settlements and the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas River, where it becomes narrow and the white population more dense.

3d. The inconvenience to our citizens would be incalculable, if those along the western line of the state were compelled to transport their productions to the mouth of the Kansas River for shipment ; some of them residing within eight or ten miles of steamboats passing every day, would be obliged to haul everything for market over a new country one hundred miles.

4th. There is a great deficiency of water power and springs in the northern counties of the State of Missouri, whilst the strip of land you have reference to abounds with numerous flush running springs and creeks, with great falls, well calculated for mills or other water works.

5th. The country north of the State of Missouri, reaching from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, and extending north between four and five hundred miles, is well timbered, interspersed with fine rich prairies, and abounds with numerous large, bold running streams, coming in from the high lands between these two great rivers ; in short, the whole country is well adapted to agricultural purposes, with a fine climate, and exceedingly healthy.

In reply to your 6th question, I deem it sufficient to refer to the answer under the second query. The peace and tranquility of both whites and Indians require that this long strip of land should be attached to the State of Missouri ; and I cannot suppose that any gentlemen as

well acquainted with its locality as I am, would entertain a different opinion, or dissent from the views herein expressed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JNO. DOUGHERTY,

Indian Agent.

HON. L. F. LINN, Senate U. S.

As early as 1834-5, two years before the removal of the Indians, the narrow strip of land between the western boundary of the state and the Missouri River began to be settled by white men. So numerous were these settlers that the United States Government sent a military force from Fort Leavenworth to remove them. What proportion of these daring frontiersmen had located in this territory we cannot determine, but the number must have been considerable, as will be seen from the following letter from Hon. L. F. Linn to Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State :

SAINT GENEVIEVE, August 10, 1835.

SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy (perhaps imperfect, from having mislaid the original), of a letter dated May 14, to the Secretary of War, on a subject of much interest to the people of this state. To this communication no answer has been received. May I tax your kindness by asking that you will read the letter, and give the subject your friendly attention in any way you may deem advisable. I feel that there is a propriety in endeavoring to obtain your assistance, knowing the state you so long represented in Congress, with such distinguished credit, has been greatly annoyed by an Indian population. I hear an order has come from the War Department to remove the families who have settled on the Indian lands lying between our western boundary and the Missouri River, by military force.

You know the independent and daring character of our frontier population, and knowing, you will easily believe that this step is not to be accomplished without violence and much distress, as the families are two or three hundred in number. The accompanying diagram will at a glance show you what we want, and at the same time the utter uselessness of this portion of country for Indian purposes.

The long absence of Governor Cass, and multiplicity of business since his return, may have caused him to lose sight of my letter. His order has caused much sensation in the northern part of the state, and for the present ought to be suspended. Yours truly,

HON. JOHN FORSYTH,

Secretary of State.

L. F. LINN.

In the summer of 1835, there was held a regimental militia muster at Dale's farm, three miles from the town of Liberty, in Clay County. After the morning parade, and during the recess for dinner, a mass meeting of the citizens present was addressed, among others, by General Andrew S. Hughes, who came to Clay from Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1828, and who soon afterward was appointed Indian agent by

President John Quincy Adams. At this meeting he proposed the acquisition of the Platte Country, and the measure met with such hearty approval that a committee was at once appointed to make an effort to accomplish it. The committee was composed of William T. Wood, now judge of the Lexington Circuit; David R. Atchison, ex-United States Senator; A. W. Doniphan, a distinguished lawyer and hero of the Mexican War; Peter H. Burnett, afterward one of the supreme judges of California, and Edward M. Samuel, afterward president of the Commercial Bank in St. Louis—all of them at that time residents of Clay County. Subsequently an able memorial to Congress was drafted by Judge Wood, embracing the facts and considerations in behalf of the measure, which, after being signed by the committee, was forwarded to the senators and representatives at Washington from Missouri.

Following the prayer of this memorial, in 1836, a bill was introduced in Congress by Thomas H. Benton, and zealously supported by his colleague, Senator Linn, which provided for the extension of the then existing boundary of the state, so as to include the triangle between the existing line and the Missouri River, then a part of the Indian Territory, now comprising the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte. The difficulties encountered were three fold: 1. To make still larger a state which was already one of the largest in the Union. 2. To remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned to them in perpetuity. 3. To alter the Missouri Compromise line in relation to slave territory, and thereby convert free soil into slave soil. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the two first mentioned serious and the last formidable, the act was passed and the treaties negotiated, and in 1837, the Indians removed west of the Missouri River, thus adding to the state a large body of the richest land in the world.

During the fall of 1835, after the meeting held at the regimental muster above referred to, General Andrew S. Hughes wrote to Hon. L. F. Linn in reference to a treaty with the Ioways and Sacs of his agency. His letter is as follows:

IOWAY SUB-AGENCY, September 3, 1835.

SIR: I have written a hasty scrawl to you. It might be well to publish your letter to show to the people what you are doing. I send this to St. Genevieve, not exactly knowing where to find you. I give you liberty to do just as you may think proper with my letter.

All letters addressed to me, I wish directed to the "Elm Grove Post Office, Clay County, Missouri." This is most convenient to me. When I hear from you I will write again. I desire to see you before you go east.

A treaty can be made with the Ioways of my agency and Sacs, without expense to the government, or any other unnecessary pomp and parade, as has heretofore been the case. Colonel Dodge could make

treaty with the Indians as a part of his official duty. They are near his post, and I should have no objections to render any assistance that might be asked of me. Believe me, your sincere friend,

ANDREW S. HUGHES.

TO HON. LEWIS F. LINN.

The treaty which was negotiated with the Sacs and Fox Indians, whereby Missouri extended her western boundary line, is as follows :

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

made and concluded at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, between William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioway tribe, and the band of Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri (residing west of the State of Missouri) in behalf of their respective tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE I. By the first article of the treaty af Prairie du Chien, held the 15th of July, 1830, with the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, Ioways, Omahaws, Missourias, Ottoes and Sioux, the country ceded to the United States by that treaty is to be "assigned and allotted, under the President of the United States, to the tribes living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes." And whereas, it is further represented to us, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways and Sacs and Fox band aforesaid, to be desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River should be attached to and become a part of the said state, and the Indian title thereto should be extinguished; but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provision of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed, until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure.

Now we, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways and Missouri bands of Sacs and Foxes, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question, that they can never be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to collision with the citizens of the United States; and further, believing that the extension of the state line in the direction indicated, would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and the Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby, for ourselves and on behalf of our respective tribes (having full power and authority to this effect) forever cede, relinquish and quit-claim to the United States, all our right, title and interest, of whatever nature, in and to the land lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, aforesaid or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said lands; fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States towards the Ioways and band of Sacs and Foxes of the Missourias, and as an evidence of the same entertained for the good will manifested by said tribes to the citizens and Government of the United States, as evinced in the preceding cession or relinquishment, the undersigned, William Clark, agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay as a present to the said Ioways and band of Sacs and Foxes \$7,500 in money, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge.

ARTICLE 2. As the said tribes of Ioways and Sacs and Foxes have applied for a small piece of land south of the Missouri for a permanent home, on which they can settle, and request the assistance of the Government of the United States to place them on the land, in a situation at least equal to that they now enjoy on the lands ceded by them. Therefore, I, William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, do further agree on behalf of the United States, to assign to the Ioway tribes and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemaha River, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemaha, making four hundred sections, to be divided between the said Ioways and the Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacs and Foxes, the upper half to the Ioways.

ARTICLE 3. The Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, further agree that they will move and settle on the lands assigned them in the above article as soon as arrangements can be made, and the undersigned, William Clark, in behalf of the United States, agrees that, as soon as the above tribes have selected a site for their villages, and places for their fields, and moved to them, to erect for the Ioways five comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States deems proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to furnish them with one ferryboat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls, and one hundred stock hogs, when they require them; to furnish them with a mill, and assist in removing them, to the extent of five hundred dollars.

And to erect for the Sacs and Foxes, three comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of land; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States shall deem proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to furnish them with one ferryboat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls; one hundred stock hogs, when they require them; to furnish them with a mill, and to assist in removing them to the extent of four hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Done, and signed and sealed at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, this seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

IOWAYS:

MO-HOS-CA (or White Cloud),	NE-WAN-THAW-CHU (Hair Shed-
NAU-CHE-NING (or No Heart),	der),
WA-CHE-MO-NE (or the Orator),	CHA-TAU-THE-NE (Big Bull),
MAN-O-MONE (or Pumpkin),	CONGU (or Plumb),
NE-O-MO-NE (or Raining Cloud),	CHA-TA-THAW (Buffalo Bull).
WAU-THAW-CA-BE-CHU (one that	MAN-HAW-KA (or Bunch of Arrows).
eats rats.	

SACS AND FOXES:

CA-HA-QUA (Red Fox),	PE-SHAW-CA (Bear),
PE-CAW-MA (Deer),	NE-BOSH-CA-NA (Wolf),
KE-SQUI-IN-A (Deer),	NE-SAW-AN-QUA (Bear),
QUA-CO-OUSI-SI (Wolf),	SE-QUIL-I-A (Deer),
AS-KE-PA-KE-KA-AS-A (Green	WA-PA-SE (Swan),
Lake),	NO-CHA-TAW-WA-TA-SA (Star),
CAN-CA-CAR-MACK (Bald Headed	SE-A-SA-HO (Sturgeon),
Eagle),	PE-A-CHIM-A-CAR-MACK, Jr., (Bald
	Headed Eagle).

WITNESSES:

S. W. KEARNY, JR.,	H. ROBIDOU, JR.,
JOHN DOUGHERTY,	WILLIAM BOWMAN,
A. S. HUGHES,	JEFFRY DORION,
GEORGE R. H. CLARK,	PETER CONSTINE,
WILLIAM DUNCAN,	JACQUES METTE,
JOSEPH V. HAMILTON,	LOUIS M. DAVIDSON.

CHAPTER III.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

BOUNDARY—LOCATION—SURFACE—STREAMS—TIMBER—HEALTH AND CLIMATE—RAIN-FALL—PRAIRIE.

Nodaway County is in the northwest corner of the state, and is the last county in Missouri, save one. It is nearly the same parallel as Philadelphia and Sacramento, and about the same meridian as Lake of the Woods and Galveston.

It is bounded on the north by Page and Taylor Counties, Iowa; on the east by Worth and Gentry Counties; on the south by Andrew, and in part by Holt and Atchison Counties, and on the west by Holt and Atchison Counties. The area of the county is about 791 square miles.

SURFACE.

The land in the county, away from the streams, is undulating prairie, and has altogether a diversity of country seldom found in so small a space. Rising to the higher points of ground, the eye commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of the stream, the waving foliage of trees, the changing outlines of gentle elevations, and the undulating surface of flower-decked prairie, with cultivated farms, farm houses, including the log-hut of the first settler and the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivator of the soil.

Along the water courses there are hills and gentle slopes, as well as bottom lands. On Platte River the table lands are elevated from thirty to fifty feet above the water. On the One Hundred and Two River, near Howard's Mill, the bluffs are often ninety feet high, and steep, and the country hilly. The country is somewhat hilly on the White Cloud. On the west side of Nodaway River, in township sixty-six, the hills are high and rounded, and the country rolling to the west. East of the Platte River, the country is rolling and the slopes gentle.

Maryville is located on the top of the divide, west of the One Hundred and Two River and at an elevation of about two hundred feet above the river bottoms.

The county has less land unfitted for cultivation, by reason of sloughs and marshes, than perhaps any of the neighboring counties.

There is not a section of country of equal extent, in the state, that possesses a better distributed drainage system than Nodaway County. There is, proportionately, such a small area of waste and swamp lands, and the facilities for drainage are so admirable, that waste lands, arising from this cause, are too insignificant to be worthy of particular mention.

The county presented to the first settler an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its natural prairies were fields almost ready for the planting of the crop, and its rich, black soil seemed to be waiting the opportunity of paying rewards as a tribute to the labor of the husbandman. The farms of Nodaway County are generally large, level or undulating, unbroken by impassable sloughs, without stumps or other obstructions, and furnish the best of conditions favorable to the use of reaping machines, mowers, corn planters, and other kinds of labor-saving machinery.

STREAMS.

Nodaway County is so well supplied with living streams of water, and they are so well distributed that the people of the county could not possibly make an improvement upon the arrangement, if they were allowed the privilege and endowed with the power to make a readjustment of the system of streams and water courses. Some of these streams have fine mill sites, and, by reason of the water power, thus made so accessible, the early settler was spared many of the hardships and inconveniences experienced by the pioneers of other sections.

The principal water courses of the county, are the Platte, Nodaway and One Hundred and Two Rivers. There are besides these, a number of smaller streams, among which are the White Cloud, Florida, Mill, Kiogha, Clear, Honey and Sand Creeks, and Long and Mowery Branch.

Good springs occur at the following localities, viz.: in sections twenty-two and twenty-seven, township sixty-three, range thirty-seven. We may find many springs issuing from the Nodaway bluffs at Guilford, in section fifteen, township sixty-two, range thirty-four; at Prather's, in section twenty-nine, township sixty-three, range thirty-five; at Martin's, in northeast section twenty-six, township sixty-four, range thirty-seven; at Shaller's, in section eighteen, township sixty-six, range thirty-seven.

TIMBER.

The circumstance, which, more than any other, favored the early and rapid settlement of Nodaway County was the abundance of timber. The presence of timber aided materially in an early settlement, and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on immigration from the older settled states of the Union for its population—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. These states were originally almost

entirely covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber, commonly known as "the woods." The woods is generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable when he immigrated west.

The great objection to the country was the scarcity of timber as compared to the eastern states, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky emigrant could not endure the idea of founding a home far away from the familiar sight of forest trees. Then again the idea entertained by the early emigrants that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical and ethical. The early settler had to have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to enclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads whereby lumber could be transported from the pineries; no coal mines had yet been opened or discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which personal existence, as well as material improvement, was an impossibility. No wonder that a gentleman from the east, who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme:

"Oh, lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever 'n' ager."

As before remarked, there are two reasons why the first settlers refused to locate at a distance from the timber, and why the timbered regions bordering upon the rivers became densely populated while the more fertile and more easily cultivated prairies remained for many years unclaimed. The pioneers were in the main the descendants of those hardy backwoodsmen who conquered the dense forests of the south and east. When farms are opened up in those countries a large belt of timber was invariably reserved from which the farmer could draw his supply of logs for lumber for fence rails, and fuel for heating and cooking purposes. Even at the present day a farm without its patch of timber is exceedingly rare in those countries. Having from their youth up been accustomed to timber, the emigrant from these timbered regions

of the east would have ever felt lonesome and solitary deprived of the familiar sight of the tall forest trees and shut off from the familiar sound of the wind passing through the branches of the venerable oaks. Then again, timber was an actual necessity to the early settler. In this day of railroads, herd laws, cheap lumber and cheap fuel, it is easy enough to open a farm and build up a comfortable home away out on the prairie, far from the sight of timber. But not so under the circumstances surrounding the first settlers. There was no way of shipping lumber from the markets of the east, coal mines were unknown, and before a parcel of land could be cultivated it was necessary to fence it. In order to settle the prairie countries it was necessary to have railroads, and in order to have railroads, it was necessary that at least a portion of the country should be settled. Hence the most important resource in the development of this western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present not the most enterprising and progressive, were nevertheless an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Much of this primeval forest has been removed; part of it was economically manufactured into lumber, which entered into the construction of the early dwelling houses, many of which still remain; much of it was ruthlessly and recklessly destroyed. From the fact that attention was early given to the culture of artificial groves, Nodaway County now has probably about as much timber as formerly, and the state much more.

Among the most abundant of all trees originally found was the black walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Timber of this kind was very plentiful and of good quality originally, but the high prices paid for this kind of timber presented itself as a temptation to destroy it, which the people, frequently in straightened circumstances, could not resist. Red, white and black oak are still very plentiful, although they have for many years been extensively used as fuel. Crab apple, elm, walnut, maple, ash, cottonwood and wild cherry are also found. Some of the best timber in the state is to be found in this county.

A line of timber follows the course of all the streams. Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found at many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony of the prairie, but likewise very useful, in that they have a very important bearing on the climate. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best authority that climate varies with the surface of a country.

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

The following article is from the pen of Dr. J. B. Morrison, who has for many years been a resident physician of Maryville, the county seat of Nodaway County :

The question is very frequently asked, how does Nodaway County compare with other sections of the country in regard to health? To answer, "very favorably, indeed," would be strictly true; for there are no endemics peculiar to this section, and epidemics are no more frequent, and no more severe, than in other sections of country of like extent; and, indeed, it can be said that they are much less frequent and much less severe than in many other localities.

The land, except the valleys along the largest streams, is rolling, almost hilly, indeed, and this circumstance renders drainage almost perfect, and with a little effort on the part of the citizens, could be made entirely perfect. There are no extensive bogs or marshes, and those of limited extent, are, for the most part, drained.

There are three streams, called rivers, traversing the county from north to south; namely, the Nodaway, on the west side, the One-Hundred-and-Two (102), in the middle section, and the Platte on the east side. These have many tributaries, so that the county is admirably watered, as well as drained.

Water for house use is easily obtained from natural springs, and from wells, which are usually from twenty to thirty feet in depth, and the water, for the most part, is of an excellent quality. The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, with here and there spots more or less sandy or gravelly.

The climate is somewhat changeable, though it compares favorably with that of Southern Pennsylvania, Central Ohio, Central Indiana and Central Illinois. Very severe drouths are not common, nor are very severe winters usual. The spring season will compare very favorably with that of other localities of the same latitude, and the autumns generally are charming.

There is more or less malaria (so-called) along the river bottoms, and, indeed, on the upland, but much less than along large rivers, and it is very seldom that a case of severe, "old-fashioned ague," is seen, "such as will cause the stoves and windows to shake." Indeed, this so-called malaria is so attenuated in Nodaway County, that its meagre density or concentration cannot be relied upon by theorists to prove that it ought to be considered an entity.

Typical typhoid fever is seldom seen here, as it usually is of the typho-malarial form; though occasionally a case occurs as typically pure as those that occur in crowded cities or in illy ventilated hospitals; but such cases can mostly or always be traced to crowded prisons or something very similar, and therefore will occur in every section of

country—not one more than another—where people breathe for a considerable time air that is surcharged with the exhalations from the lungs or other organs and from the surface of the body ; or where they eat pork or drink water surcharged with like poison.

Remittent and intermittent fevers prevail to some extent, but they cannot be said to be more prevalent than in other localities on the same parallel of latitude.

Malaria, so called, is quite often associated with other diseases not generally regarded as of a malarial nature ; but this is not at all a peculiar circumstance, for this association is found in all localities.

Malignant or pernicious diseases are not common, though occasionally cases of malignant diphtheria appear.

Phthisis Pulmonalis (old-fashioned consumption) is hardly known here, except cases established prior to locating in the county, and it is commonly believed that the climate is antagonistic to that disease.

Catarrh, or rather, nasal catarrh, is somewhat prevalent, but in all probability it is due to the kind of houses that have been and that are still, to some extent used, rather than to any peculiarity of climate ; for it is a lamentable fact, that many of the houses or huts so common in all new countries are still quite numerous here, and many of the better class of houses are only one story and a half high, thus putting those who sleep up stairs too near a cold roof, where they are constantly exposed to a cold current of air. And those who sleep on the lower floor, or first floor, are in very many houses exposed to currents entering the room through crevices in the wall, or rather in the siding of the house. It is a cheering fact, however, that this state of affairs is rapidly changing, for good houses are rapidly taking the place of the bad ones, and the inhabitants are not at all lacking in thrift. It is entirely within the bounds of truth to say that Nodaway County is a desirable place to live, considered from the standpoint of health, as well as from many other standpoints.

RAINFALL.

The average yearly rainfall and melted snow, for twenty-five years, has been 36.62 inches. The average rainfall and melted snow, for each month respectively, for this period, has been as follows : January, 1.68 inches ; February, 1.67 ; March, 2.10 ; April, 3.49 ; May, 4.39 ; June, 4.75 ; July, 4.69 ; August, 4.66 ; September, 3.30 ; October, 2.33 ; November, 1.69 ; December, 1.89 inches. The rain and melted snow for winter, 5.25 inches ; spring, 9.25 ; summer, 14.10 ; autumn, 7.32 inches.

PRAIRIE.

“Lo! they stretch

In airy undulations, far away,

As if an ocean in its gentlest swell

Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed

And motionless forever. Motionless?
No, they are all unchained again. The clouds
Sweep over with their shadows, and beneath
The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
Dark shadows seem to glide along and chase
The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!
Who toss the golden and flame-like flowers,
And pass the prairie hawk, that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not—ye have played
Among the palms of Mexico and vines
Of Texas, and have crisped the limpid brooks
That from the fountains of Sonora glide
Into the calm Pacific—have ye fanned
A nobler or lovelier scene than this?
Man hath no part in all this glorious work?
The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their hopes
With herbage, planted them with island groves,
And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
For this magnificent temple of the sky—
With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
Rival the constellations! The great heavens
Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love—
A nearer vault, and a tenderer hue
Than that which bends above the eastern hills.”

A little more than one-fifth of the county is prairie, and of a very excellent quality. In fact there is no better soil in the state than that found in the prairies of Nodaway County. On nearly all of the divides between the running streams are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive and conveniently located to water, timber, mills and markets. The character of the soil in these prairies is such that good crops are raised even during the very wet and very dry seasons. The soil is light and porous, so that ten hours of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain and fit the plowed fields to be cultivated. The same peculiarity of soil which enables crops to withstand much moisture and thrive during a very wet season, also enables them to endure prolonged drouths—the soil, being very porous, is capable of absorbing a large amount of water during the rainy season, and when the drouth sets in, the forces of nature bring back to the surface the surplus moisture from the subterraneous storehouses with as much ease as the water in the first place was absorbed. This is not the case with that quality of soil commonly known as hard-pan; the subsoil not being porous, only a small quantity of water is absorbed, after which it gathers on the surface in pools, and is then carried away by the process of evaporation; drouth sets in, and as soon as the moisture is exhausted from the surface soil, plants wither and die.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY OF NODAWAY COUNTY.

Professor G. C. Broadhead, in the geological report of 1873, says:

The formations in Nodaway County consist of the quaternary deposits and coal-measures.

Quaternary.—The alluvial deposits are quite extensive along the streams, and do not materially differ from similar formations in other counties of this part of Missouri. The “bluff” formation overlies the surface of the hills, but is probably not so thick as in Atchison County.

Drift.—The “boulder” formation is not so generally diffused, nor are there such deep deposits found, as in some counties further east, nor are the boulders large. At Lanning’s Mill, in the northern part of township sixty-three, range thirty-three, are found rounded boulders of granite, quartzite and limestone. A few pebbles are found near Graham, in the southwestern portion of the county. In township sixty-six, on points of the hills west of Nodaway River, the soil is sandy, and many rounded pebbles are found strewn around, mostly consisting of granite, quartzite, etc.

Upper Carboniferous or Coal-measures.—The rock-strata seen in this county, embrace a vertical thickness of about 230 feet of the upper members of the Upper Coal measures, and are included between Nos. 224 and 174 of the General Section of the Upper Coal measures.

Although some parts of the county are well supplied with rock, in others no outcrops appear. On the Nodaway River and its tributaries, it is occasionally found as far up as Quitman. From this place to City Bluffs, no outcrops appear on the eastern side of the river, and it is over six miles further to the next outcrop. Passing east of the Nodaway River, through townships sixty-five and sixty-six, no outcrops are seen until we reach Honey Creek and the Platte River, in the eastern part of the county. Limestone is occasionally found in the Platte River bluffs, from section thirteen, township sixty-four, range thirty-four, to section sixteen, township sixty-five, range thirty-three; with this exception we find no other exposures in township sixty-four, east of the Nodaway River water shed. On the Platte River and Long Branch, in townships sixty-two and sixty-three, there are very few rock exposures. In the same townships, on the White Cloud, and the One-Hundred-and-Two Rivers, rock, including both sandstone and limestone, is more abundant.

The rocks along the Nodaway River and its tributaries occupy the highest geological position of any seen in the county ; the highest in the series are the shales, with included iron carbonate concretions exposed at City Bluffs, referred to in Numbers 224 to 221, inclusive.

The formations seen on the Platte River may include the lowest rocks exposed in this county. At Lanning's Mill, on the north line of section one, township sixty-five, range thirty-four, there is a low bluff of gray, blue and drab limestone, referable to Number 186, of the General Section of Upper Coal Measures. Its contained fossils include *Myalina subquadrata*, *Athyris subtilita* and *Sp. cameratus*.

On the Platte River, in the southwest corner of section sixteen, township sixty-five, range thirty-three, there is exposed nine feet of irregularly-bedded bluff limestone, containing some blue chert, the lower beds somewhat brownish. This also, is probably equivalent to Number 186. Beds of limestone and sandstone are exposed on Honey Creek, near and at Mrs. Martin's, in section twenty-five, township sixty-four, range thirty-four, whose geological position is probably between Numbers 179 and 186. A quarter of a mile below Mrs. Martin's, several feet of sandstone is exposed, in layers of five to seven inches, and is said to be a good rock for grind stones.

Above the Platte River bridge, probably a little north of the township line, between townships sixty-two and sixty-three, we have—
Section 92.

No. 1—12 feet slope of river terrace ; outcrop of shelly limestone at the lower part, containing *Schizodus*, *Fusulina* and a cast of *Bellerophon*.

2—6 inches flagstone ; even layer of strong and tough limestone, containing *Bellerophon carbonarius*.

3—4 inches like the last, but containing a small plant.

4—5 feet of shelly, gray limestone, containing remains of *Bellerophon*, cast of *Bellerophon*, remains of *Nautilus*, *Naticopsis Altonensis*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Prod. Nebrascensis*. The remains of the fossils seem generally to be replaced by calcite crystalized. I also observed *Myalina* and *Aviculopecten*, and *Fusulina cylindrica* was very abundant. West of this, on Long Branch, I observed an outcrop of limestone in two layers, the upper, six inches, the lower, five inches, separated by six inches of olive shales. The principal observed fossils were *Sperifer cameratus*, *Sp. lineatus*, a small *Productus*, *Prod. Rogersi*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Chonetes*, *Pinna peracuta*, *Murchisonia*, *Naticopsis*. A spring issues from the base of this rock. I refer these beds to No. 186 of General Section.

On the east side of the One Hundred and Two River, and about four miles south of Bridgewater, I observed a coarse, hard and tough, brown, ferruginous and somewhat oolitic limestone, containing but few fossils, but among them I observed *Meckella* and *Myalina Swallowi*.

This limestone I refer to No. 182 of General Section, and it is probably the equivalent of the rock used in the abutments of the bridge at Barnard. The latter was quarried on west side of the One Hundred and Two River, about two miles northwest. A mile and a half north, we find beds exposed, belonging to Nos. 184 and 186. No 186 is eight feet thick and burned into lime. Below it, there is two feet of brown shales, then mostly three feet of olive shales, resting on ash-gray limestone, No. 184.

The last named limestone (No. 184) contains minute calcite specks, thoroughly diffused, and would doubtless appear very well if polished. A quarter of a mile north, on the One Hundred and Two River, limestone No. 186 is seen, 11½ feet thick, at 20 feet above the stream.

Less than a mile south of Bridgewater, we find exposed the following:

Section 89.

No. 1—Slope.

2—1 foot 8 inches dark, chocolate colored limestone, weathering brown.

3—10 feet shales.

4—6 feet shaly limestone.

5—5 feet 8 inches thick-bedded, soft and hard sandstone, outer beds coarse brown, sometimes traversed by minute veins of calcite; some interior beds are indurated, bluish-gray and calcereous.

6—15 feet slope, covered with debris from above.

7—9 feet shelly limestone in river—No. 186. *Fusulina* abounds in the latter.

The last named limestone occupies the bed of the river at Howard's Mill, at Bridgewater, and is occasionally seen up Dog Creek.

Section 87, on Dog Creek, a half mile up stream, is as follows:

No. 1—Slope.

2—Loose fossils, overlying No. 3; including *Rhombopora*, *Archæcidaris* and *Crinoidea*.

3—16 inches blue limestone, weathering brown.

4—7 feet slope.

5—2 feet brown shales.

6—7 feet irregularly-bedded limestone, (186), contains *Fusulina*, *Spr. cameratus* and *Prod. splendens*.

11—2 inches brown, ochrey shales.

12—1½ feet of gray shales.

13—2 feet green, nodular shales.

14—2 feet 4 inches yellow shales, with nodular limestone layers.

15—1 foot of suboolitic, firmly adhering, buff limestone.*

16—3 feet of dull, ash-blue limestone, with shaly parting, containing *Archæcidaris*, *Spirifer cameratus* and *Prod. Nebrascensis*; No. 199.

17—9 inches dark olive shales, containing *Spirifer*, *Crinoids*, etc.

18—1 foot of dark ash limestone, containing *Archæocidaris*, *Fistulipora nodulifera*, *Rhombopora*, *Lepidodendroides*, *Ariculopæten carboniferous*, *Scaphiocrinus hemisphericus*, *Zeacrinus* ; No. 197.

Portions of the above section occur on the Nodaway River, one mile below the mouth of Sand Creek.

At Quitman, we find limestone corresponding to No. 1 of the above section in the bed of the stream ; the overlying rocks are the following :

Section 84.

No. 1—Slope of bluff clays.

2—22 inches blue spathic limestone, containing *Bellerophon* (large sp.,) *B. Kansasensis*, remains of a *Plenrotomaria*, and a very small gastropod 1-16 of an inch long, with six whorls.

3—2½ feet sandy shales.

4—2 feet ash-blue limestone, containing *Terebratula bovidens*, *Syntrilasm hemiplicata*, *Productus*, *Prattenianus*, *Naticopsis Shumardi* ; No. 218.

5—26 inches olive and drab shales ; in the lower 1 foot are fossils, including *Sp. planoconvexus*, *Rynchonetta Osagensis*, *Enomphalus regosus* and *Aviculopecten Coxanus*.

6—14 inches rotten coal, No. 215.

7—2½ feet gray and ochrey sandy clay, with remains of plants, *Stigmaria*, *ficoides*, etc.

8—8 feet five inches, sandy shales.

9—4 feet irregularly-bedded, brownish-drab sandstone.

10—7 feet sandy shales.

11—1 foot blue, argillaceous shales, containing *Aviculopecten occidentalis* ; No. 213.

12—3 feet shaly slope.

13—2 feet dark blue shales.

14—2 feet blue, compact limestone, containing *Aviculopinna Americana*, a large *Discina*, a *Lingula*, *Cordaites* and remains of other plants, and a fish tooth. At City Bluffs, formerly known as Halsey's Ferry, on the Nodaway River, a shaft has been sunk forty feet deep, reaching the coal of the Quitman section at 24 feet below water. Opposite the mill-dam are seen the highest rocks in the county. The section of them is the following :

No. 1—A few feet of a porous, ferruginous limestone, closely resembling the bluff limestone, over the coal near Rulo and the mouth of the Big Nemaha, in Nebraska, No. 224.

No. 2—76 feet shales, containing beds of carbonate of iron near the upper part, a bed of septaria at forty feet from bottom, and a calcareo-ferruginous bed just below, containing *Prod. Prattenianus*, Nos. 221, 222 and 223.

No. 3 is about twenty-four feet to the coal, including shales and limestones.

The rocks gradually rise from this, northward, and at Allen's coal bank, near the northwest corner of Township 66, Range 36, we find the coal corresponding to No. 215 of Gen. Sec., about the water line in the Nodaway River. Less than a quarter of a mile the deep blue limestone, No. 212 of Gen. Sec., is in the bed of the stream, indicating a rise in that distance of twenty feet.

At Braddy's Mill, in Iowa, about a mile and a half further north, we find green shales corresponding to No. 203 of Gen. Sec., at the edge of water, indicating a rise of thirty-seven feet in one and a half miles, without reckoning the descent of the stream in that distance. This rise must continue some distance, for the coal above named is mined at Clarinda, twelve miles north.

Section 88 was obtained at Dog Creek, on the land of John Lund, in the northwest of the northwest section 62, township 63, range 35, as follows:

No. 1—Slope.

2—1 foot olive shales, No. 210.

3—5 inches ash-blue limestone, No. 209; contains *Hemipronites crassus*, *Productus splendens*, *Chronites Smithii*, and *Rhombopora lapidodendroides*.

4—23 inches shales, upper half a dark olive, and calcareous; bituminous below; contains *Spirifer (Martinia) planoconvexus* and *Cor-daites*.

5—10 inches blue limestone; containing *Hemipronites*. The interior of the fossils is crystallized calcite. Corresponds to No. 206.

6—4 feet somewhat sandy, olive and blue shales.

7—2 feet shales and nodular limestone.

8—7 inches suboolitic, coarse gray limestone, No. 201.

9—6 inches nodular, calcareous shales, No. 200.

10—2½ feet coarse, shaly, ash-colored limestone, No. 199.

11—13 inches olive shales.

12—3 feet of dull, deep ash-blue limestone; weathers drabs, contains *Prod. punctatus*, No. 197.

13—7 inches dark blue, calcareous shales; contains *Archæscidaris*, *Scaphiscrimus hemisphericus*, No. 196.

14—9 inches irregular bed of blueish-gray limestone, contains calcite veins and specks, and zinc-blende. *Hemipronites crassus* is also contained.

15—9 inches, dark, sandy micaceous shales, No. 195.

16—1¼ to 2½ inches bituminous coal.

17—5 inches even layers of regularly laminated black sandstone, slightly calcareous.

18—8 inches sandy clay, No. 193.

19—Blue fire clay ; 3 feet is exposed ; said to be six or seven feet thick.

Most of the rocks of the above section are exposed on Peter Collins' land, west of Bridgewater. The thin coal-seam is also seen, but I do not consider it of any economic value.

This seam is represented by bituminous shales, near Oregon, Holt County. In the quarries on Collins' land, No. 210 was observed, containing *Fusulina cylindrica*, Crinoid stems, and *Zeacrinus mucrospinus*.

In No. 212, I observed *Cetenacanthus* (sp.), *Lingula* and *Rhynchonella Osagensis*.

In No. 209, I observed sp. *cameratus*, *Chonetes*, *Smithii*, sp. *Kentuckensis*, *Prod. Prattenianus*, *Retzia*, *punctulifera*, Crinoids, *Rhonbopora*, *lepidodendroides*, *Ælis Swallovi*.

West of this, on White Cloud Creek, we find some of the members of the last section, including the thin coal-seam.

On Elkhorn Creek, southeast of Graham, we find about 10 feet of limestone, No. 186 cropping out near the water. It is of grayish color, the upper part brown-tinged ; below is dark shaly, and reposing on blue clay shales. On the Nodaway River, west, are outcrops of limestone, No. 197, and its correlated beds.

Formations along and near the Nodaway River.—In townships 62 and 63, we find strata included from Nos. 182 to 210. On Mr. Bagby's land, near the center of section 15, township 63, range 37, rocks included in section 81 are the following:

No. 1—2 feet dark olive clay shales.

2—9 inches bituminous shales.

3—1 foot of even-bedded blue limestone ; contains *Hemipronites crassus* and *Productus Nebrascensis*, *Prod. Prattenianus*, *Polypora* (sp.) The interior of the *Producti* is replaced by calcite crystals, No. 206.

4—2 feet blue clay shales ; a lasting spring of water issues from them.

5—12 to 16 inches of concretionary limestone, with carbonaceous remains of plants.

6—4 to 5 feet green shales.

7—Limestone in creek, having a vitreous appearance.

Three miles northwest of this, on the Nodaway River, at the Old Mill site, in section five, township sixty-three, range thirty-seven, these beds are well exposed, with other correlated strata. A descriptive section is as follows :

Section 82.

No. 1—2 feet deep blue, compact limestone, in even 6 to 10 inch layers, containing *Lingula*, *Prothyn's elegans*, *Edmondia Nebrascensis*, *Discina*, *Aviculopinna Americana*, No. 212.

2—6 inches deep ash blue limestone ; contains *Athyn's subtilita*, *Prod. Nebrascensis*, *Prod. Prattenianus*, *Edmondia Nebrascensis*, *Aviculopecten*, *Macrocheilus*, *Orthoceras cribosum*, the pygidium of a *Phillipsia*, *Crinoideæ*, *Rhombopora* *Lepidodendroides*, *Fistulipora nodulifera*, *Synocladia biserialis* and *Polypora Submarginata*, No. 211.

3—4 feet bluff shales and limestone, nodules abounding in fossils, including *Fusulina cylindrica*, *Rhombopora*, *Chartetes*, *Byozoa*, *Archæocidaris*, *Crinoid stems*, *Prod. splendens*, *Terabratula bovidens*, *Retzia punctulifera* and *Spirifer*, No. 210.

4—10 inches blue limestone full of remains of fossils, including *Hemipronites crassus* and *Rhombopora*. The *Brachiopoda* are generally replaced by calcite, No. 209.

5—1 foot of blue calcareous shales, full of fossils, including *Athyris subtilita*, *Prod. splendens*, *Prod. Nebrascensis* and *Orthis carbonaria*.

6—1 inch bituminous shales.

7—9 inches dark blue shales.

8—5 inches black, bituminous shales.

9—3 inches Olive shales.

10—10 inches deep blue limestone ; abounds in fossils, including *Bellerophon*, *Hemipronites* and *Edmondia*. The interior of fossils is replaced by calcite, No. 206.

9—4 inches chocolate-colored, sandy, calcareous clay.

10—1 foot blue, sandy clay.

11—1 foot green, nodular shales, brown on top.

12—2 feet green shales in water, No. 203.

We perceive that the upper beds of this section correspond to the upper beds of section at Milton, Nodaway River, twenty miles south, and also correspond to the base of section at Quitman.

NODAWAY COAL.

The only coal within working distance from the surface is that corresponding to No. 215 of the General Section. It is found on Nodaway River at Allen's, within two miles of the Iowa line, on Mill Creek, and southward to Quitman, near Quitman, on Sand Creek, Florida Creek, and Elkhorn. In thickness it varies from nine to sixteen inches, and is of rather inferior quality, containing a large per cent of ash. In 1872 the coal at Allen's was hidden by fallen *debris* and drifted material from the stream. Our section, taken in 1860, shows the following :

No. 1—Slope from hill above.

2—12 feet shales ; drab, with buff and brown tinge ; contains concretions of ironstone.

5—5½ feet slope, including a local drift of *debris* from above.

4—4½ feet dull, lead-colored limestone, possessing a rough fracture ; in two beds, the upper containing a thin, spathic seam, with crystalline

fibres perpendicular to stratum ; the lower, weathering brown, is pyritiferous, and does not make good lime ; contains *Eutolinum aviculatum* and *Enmicrotis*, *Chonetes* —, and *Athyris*, No. 218.

5—1½ feet blue and bituminous shales, containing black septaria, enclosing *Bellerophon carbonarius*, etc.

6—20 inches alternations of blue shales, with coal as follows :

No. 1—5½ inches good coal, a little shaly about the middle.

2—4 inches dark, lead-blue clay shales.

5—2 inches good coal.

4—3 blue shales.

5—6 inches good coal, with one inch of clay near the middle.

6—Fire clay.

Brick of good quality is made from the overlying shales, Nos. 2 and 3 of the section. The lower layers are the best. The clay is dug out, allowed to slake, and mixed, one-third of it, with sand and clay. The vein reached in the shaft at City Bluffs was reported to be 16 inches thick. On Samuel Bowman's land, in section 31, township 65, range 37, the coal is 14 to 18 inches thick, cropping out in the branch.

The coal mine of James C. Smith is located on the northwest of the southwest quarter section 9, township 64, range 37, a half mile south of Quitman. It is reached by a horizontal entry into the hill. We find here exposed :

No. 1—2 feet spathic limestone, No. 220.

2—2 feet shales, No. 219.

3—1 foot shales, with thin limestone strata.

4—16 inches limestone, No. 218.

5—2 feet clay shales, bituminous at lower part.

6—12 inches coal, sometimes thickening to 16 inches.

7—2 feet clay shales.

Spirifer planoconrexus occurs in the overlying blue shales. The coal is bright, black and tolerably hard, the top and middle harder than the bottom. It is joined with intervening calcite-plates, and contains some iron pyrites. An analysis by Mr. Regis Chaurennet, chemist, for the surgery, gives :

Water	3.53
Volatile matter.....	42.72
Fixed carbon.....	40.71
Ash	13.04
Color of ash	a very light brown.

The section of Burdick's coal bank, one mile below the mouth of Lund Creek, as observed by Mr. C. J. Norwood, is as follows :

Section 86.

No. 1—20 feet slope.

2—2 feet clay shales.

3—16 inches ash-gray limestone, shelly on top ; contains some fossils, *Nucula Beyrichii*, a *Goniatite*, *Murchisonia*, etc.

4—2½ feet dark-blue clay shales.

5—16 inches hard, ash-blue limestone, containing *Entolium ariculatum*, *Edmondia Nebrascensis*, *Athyris Subtilita*, *spirifer planoconexus*, *Prod. splendens*, *Bellerophon Kansasensis*, crinoid stems, *Hemipronitas crassus*, *Ariculopecten occidentalis*, *Pinna peracuta*, *Edmondia reflexa*, *Lingula*, *Prod. Prattenianus*, *Nautilus*—*Polypora submarginata*, (No. 218.)

6—3 feet four inches shales.

7—11 inches coal, No. 215.

On Sand Creek, one mile east of its mouth, Mr. C. J. Norwood observed—

No. 1—Slope.

2—14 inches ash gray limestone, somewhat splintery, abounding in fossils, many similar to some of those found at Burdick's and also containing *Naticopsis Altonensis*, *Spirifer cameratus*, *Syntrilasma hermiplicata* and *Euomphalus rugosus*.

3—4 inches yellow and gray argillaceous shales.

4—1 foot slaty shale.

5—1 foot soft black shale.

6—3 inches bituminous shales.

7—1 foot hard black shales.

8—Coal, said to be one foot thick.

On William Smith's land, in the northwest quarter of section three, township sixty-three, range thirty-seven, the coal is about six inches in thickness, and is separated by four feet of shales from the limestone above.

At Charles P. Martin's, in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, township sixty-four, range thirty-seven :

Section 83.

No. 1—16 feet bluff and drift ; the lower two feet pebbles and sand of the drift.

2—2 feet olive shales, No. 219 of General Section.

3—17 inches ash blue limestone ; weathers brown.

4—4 feet eight inches shales, subdivided as follows :

No. 1—16 inches olive shales, with white specks.

2—5 inches bituminous shales.

3—9 inches olive clay shales.

4—2 feet bituminous shales.

5—10 inches coal, No. 215 of General Section.

6—9½ feet lead blue micaceous sandstone.

7—8 feet blue, sandy shales.

8—4 feet blue clay shales.

9—4 feet deep blue, compact limestone in even flags; contains *Prod. Nebrascensis*, *Prinna peracuta*, *Edmondia Nebrascensis*, *Prothgris elegans*, *Pleurophorus*, *Prod. Prattenianus* and a small *Myalina*.

Coal crops out at several places in this neighborhood, in thickness varying from nine to twelve inches. On the land of the Maryville Coal Company, in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, township sixty-four, range thirty-seven, it is six inches thick, the lower part intersected by a seam of pyrite.

By comparing the above sections we find the coal to be much thicker in the northern part of the county, and thinning as we go south. This is further verified by observations on the Missouri River bluffs, near Forest City, Holt County, where it is only from two to four inches thick. When we say that this and the coal of Andrew and Buchanan Counties are the only seams in the upper coal series of Missouri thick enough to work in a total thickness of over 1,000 feet, we may well term the upper series "Barren Measures." On the waters of Elkhorn Creek, in the northwest part of township sixty-three, range thirty-seven, we find beds of limestone, whose position is over the coal, indicating its presence beneath. But nowhere east of the divide, between the waters of the Nodaway River and those of the One Hundred and Two River, are there any accessible beds of coal in this county worthy of notice. To reach good coal, shafts would have to be extended a long distance into the rocks below. From a careful summation of measurements, I find that from the Nodaway coal (215) the depth is about 395 feet, to the one foot seam of Buchanan and Andrew Counties, occurring in No. 134, or, 1,160 feet to the Holden coal, also of one foot thickness, or, 1,233 feet to the Lexington coal. With these facts before us, it would be expensive work to sink a shaft in search of coal. A shaft sunk from the top of the limestone, in the river at Bridgewater, would only lessen the depth about seventy feet. I mention this, because it is the easiest limestone to recognize in the central and eastern portions of the country.

There are several coal mines in the county, that are being successfully and profitably worked. The best are perhaps in Atchison Township, located near Quitman, and are a source of income to the town, large quantities of coal being shipped. There are seven mines of coal being worked at the present time. The names of the persons or firms mining coal are as follows: David Kimball, Chas. Leonard, Emmerson & Brigman, Brigman Bros., Manorgan Bros., Ellsworth & Wells and Neely Bros. There are thirty miners at work who take out daily 700 or 800 bushels of coal. During the winter season, when the demand for coal increases, the number of miners is increased. Some shaft and others slope to the coal and then drift. The veins are from fourteen to eighteen inches in thickness, and the quality of the coal is quite good. The

deeper veins, which could probably be found anywhere in this county by boring, will doubtless produce a better quality, as the rule generally is the deeper the vein the thicker and better the coal, *ceteris paribus*.

There are excellent stone quarries at Quitman which yield a very fine quality of blue limestone. The stone is used for flagging in the town and building, and serves the purpose well.

BURLINGTON MINERAL SPRINGS.

These springs have for years been tested as to their medical properties. The following analysis has been recently made by Merrill & Wright, of St. Louis :

Specific Gravity, 1.0011.	
Carbonic Acid, 64 cubic inches per gallon.	
Carbonate of Lime.....	1.04 Grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	1.00 “
Carbonate of Iron.....	2.31 “
Sulphate of Lime.....	2.65 “
Chloride of Sodium.....	1.42 “
Silica.....	.77 “
Alumina.....	.41 “
Organic and Volatile Matter.....	.45 “
	<hr/>
	11.05

This analysis shows the springs to possess rare virtues. A more complete and perfect combination of the most essential minerals, with less waste matter, cannot be found. The water is very pure and as clear as crystal.

The springs are located on Mineral Branch, a small tributary of the Nodaway River, one mile southwest of the city of Burlington Junction, Nodaway County, Missouri. Near the spring are beautiful groves for public purposes, or tenting grounds. A picturesque little lake, covering nine acres, fed by springlets, abounding with fish, and its banks lined with shady nooks, all combine to make this a pleasant resort. Public drives will be opened around the lake and through the groves, and not a more beautiful spot could be found in the Missouri Valley. The lake is now supplied with boats for the accommodation of the public.

A good bath house with all the improved fixtures, and containing ample accommodations has been erected at the spring. It is under the care of Dr. James Evans, an able and experienced physician, who controls the bathing and gives medical advice. Those attending the springs can have the benefit of his professional counsel.

MINERAL WELL.

This well is located in the town of Burlington Junction, and is owned by Mr. J. T. Anderson. The peculiarity of this water is its pureness, and yet it is claimed that it has all the essential minerals. It is very much like the Eureka Springs, holding about the same amount of mineral substance, and in nearly the same proportions. The analysis of the Eureka Springs give 5.85 grains to the gallon. Bath houses have been constructed.

From an analysis made by Wright & Merrill, of St. Louis, July 27, 1881, it was determined that one gallon of 231 cubic inches contains the following ingredients :

Specific gravity, 1.0010.

Total solids per gallon	5.61 Grains.
Sodic Carbonate.....	2.00 "
Calcic "30 "
Magnesia "	1.24 "
Ferrus "37 "
Magnesia Sulphate.....	.13 "
Calcis "50 "
Silica.....	.18 "
Sodium Chloride....	.25 "
Organic Volatile matter and loss.....	.64 "
Carbonic Acid Gas, per gallon.....	18 cubic in.



CHAPTER V.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

IMPORTANCE OF FIRST BEGINNINGS—WHEN AND WHERE COMMENCED.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts, as is often the case, be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content till he had found the "First Settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to *pre-empt*.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginnings. We are thus enabled, not only to trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mold these causes. We observe that a state or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Nodaway County we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy backwoodsman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" state, or from Kentucky and Virginia on his way west "to grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and his willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife and a competence for his children. Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme west, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native soil. We shall find much of that distinctive New England character

which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of our state, and the west; also, we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles, and a few of the industrious and economical French—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here.

Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and withstanding the hardships of this country in early times, can but admit they are worthy sons of illustrious sires.

The first settlement made within the limits of what is now known as Nodaway County, was effected in the spring of 1839, by Isaac Hogan, a native of the state of Tennessee. He pitched his tent near what is now known as Brown's Spring, just south of the present village of Graham. Here he built a cabin, which was at the time the only evidence of the presence of civilized man north of the Nodaway River. For the following interesting particulars relating to this settlement we are indebted to Dr. J. W. Morgan, who is himself one of the earliest pioneers of the county :

In the spring of 1839, Isaac Hogan, in company with Daniel Hogan, Richard Taylor, a gentleman who had married a sister of the Hogans, and Robert M. Stewart, then a wandering youth, since governor of the state, concluded to seek a better country, and with a two-horse wagon and camp equipage, an axe, a shovel and grubbing hoe, started to explore the Nodaway Valley country, recently purchased from the Indians. In March, 1839, they crossed a stream that has since been called Elkhorn, and encamped at what is now known as Laughlin's brick yard, in what is now called Hughes Township, one-half mile south of Graham. On the following morning one of the horses was lame and unfit for travel, and they concluded to take a hunt, and after an examination of the resources of the country, they were not willing to proceed further. They had found a country that they would be glad to call home. They were tired and slept. Next morning a division of the new Canaan had to be entered into. Isaac Hogan, being senior of the company, had the first selection. His choice was the tract of land on which the thriving and enterprising city of Graham is now situated. Daniel, being a brother of the chief, selected the claim now owned by our esteemed Teutonic friend, Philip Maurer. Taylor selected what is known as the Hiram Groves or J. Q. Brink tract of land. R. M. Stewart chose as his claim the fine land now owned by Nicholas Kavanaugh and William Burris.

Isaac Hogan remained, broke a few acres near Graham, and planted corn, while the remainder of the party returned to Platte County. After the return of the latter, Isaac Hogan was perhaps the only living white man north of the Nodaway River in the Platte Purchase. He built a log

cabin near what is known as Brown's Spring, which rises in the south side of Graham, and affords an abundance of water for the town. During the month of June following he joined his family in Platte County, where he remained until the following winter.

Daniel Hogan, Richard Taylor and R. M. Stewart arrived in Platte County in a reasonable length of time, considering all the obstacles with which they had to contend. There being no wagon roads north of New Market, in Buchanan County, they followed Indian trails as near as was possible; yet it was extremely slow traveling, as they would often have to examine a small stream for several miles before they could find a point at which they could effect a crossing. On reaching home, Hogan and Taylor planted corn and cultivated it during the summer. R. M. Stewart hired out by the month to Joel Hedgpeth—hoed corn for thirty-seven and a-half cents per day, during the crop season. Of rainy days and at idle times he read Blackstone and the Statutes of Missouri. He practiced law for a number of years afterward; was captain of a company during the Mexican War, and was finally elected Governor of the State. Since then his life has become a part of the history of the State and of the nation, and is familiar to all.

Isaac Hogan, above referred to, and who was the first white man to settle in Nodaway County, met a most singular and painful death while on his way in 1850 with a company of emigrants to the Pacific Coast.

He seems to have had a great antipathy to the Indians, and rashly declared that he would shoot the first Indian that he saw. As the party of emigrants advanced, they arrived at length among the Sioux, who had always been friendly to the whites. It was their boast then that they had never shed the blood of a white man. A squaw coming into the camp one evening, he shot her without provocation, and without the knowledge or consent of his companions. The Indians missing her, found that she had been murdered, and held a council. The next morning they demanded the murderer. The party of emigrants were powerless to resist an attack from the Indians, and did not seem to have any disposition to shield the perpetrator of such a crime from justice, and so gave him up, not knowing what a terrible fate awaited him. The Indians took him a short distance from camp, and stripped and tied him to a tree. They then cut his skin in strips, and making cross sections, tore off the pieces of skin with bullet molds. They continued this process until he was fairly flayed alive, or died under sufferings which passed the point of human endurance. The Sioux did not molest the remainder of the party, but having wreaked their vengeance on the perpetrator of the dastardly deed, they peaceably went their way.

Early in the spring of 1840, Hiram Hall settled on a tract of land some eight miles south of Maryville, since known as the Prather place. Hall was a man of considerable will power, that is, whenever he under-

took anything his intention was that his purpose should be accomplished. He thought he had chosen one of the most desirable locations that the human eye had ever beheld. He determined to make it his home while he was an inhabitant of this terrestrial sphere; in this he was mistaken, poverty compelled him to abandon his home, but not until he had built a house and made considerable improvements. Hill being pecuniarily embarrassed, concluded that it was best for him, and those whom God had given him, to seek a different locality. Accordingly he sold his claim to Colonel Prather, (of whom we will speak hereafter), and settled across the One Hundred and Two River, about one mile from Bridgewater. He was still enabled to keep his head above the wave, and he bravely commenced developing the resources of the country, and was looked upon as one of the moneyed men, able to go forward and succeed in business. He built a comfortable residence, yea, a magnificent one for that day. It was a building 16x32 feet, fronting the south, the main body of the building was of hewn logs placed together, the corners notched down in a dovetailed manner; in the center was a hall six feet in width, the partitions being made out of the same kind of material as the walls, the roof was of clapboards, and rested on streamers, called ribs, the boards were secured by weight poles—poles cut and fastened down on each layer or four foot boards—the openings between the logs were closed by chinking and plastering or daubed with a material composed of clay, ashes and common soil, applied with a trowel made of wood. The door to the front entrance was made by using two uprights hewn out of two pieces of wood, weatherboarded with common clapboards, smoothed down with a drawing knife; the hinges consisted in an excavation in the floor and hoop at the upper end and fastened in the walls; the latch was of wood, with the string ever hanging out; the floor was made of puncheons, and the loft was of clapboards. The chimneys, which stood at each end of the building, were made in the following manner: In the ends there was a space of six feet sawed out of the walls and timber split, the outer ends were secured by notches, the inner ends resting in the cracks of the building. They were lined with stone on the back, the jambs being lined with a huge stone set on end. The upper portion of the chimney was constructed of sticks and clay. The windows consisted of holes cut in the sides of the dwelling and cased up with timbers hewn out without the aid of a saw, and the openings were inclosed with muslin, oiled or greased with tallow or hog's lard. He broke and fenced sixty acres of land and put it in a high state of cultivation. Providence smiled on him for a number of years, and he accumulated considerable wealth. Soon after the Bridgewater Mill was built he purchased a still, built a small stillhouse, and commenced making whisky of an inferior quality, so much so that it was known in commerce throughout Nodaway County as "Hall's Tonic." It was used freely on election, muster

and horse-racing days by many of the sturdy pioneers. In 1850, his health began to fail, and he soon after slept the sleep that knows no waking.

A man by the name of Woodcock occupied a piece of land on the east side of White Cloud, just west of Hall's claim ; he built a cabin and put in cultivation a small amount of land. During the fall of 1840 (October 29th), a small company of white men from Kentucky pitched their tents on the east bank of the Nodaway River (now Lincoln Township), expecting to cross the same on the following morning with their wagons, but the river being without a ford, known to them, they passed over on foot, leaving their wagons on the opposite side. Two of this company immediately began to explore the country in various directions, feeling satisfied that they had at last found a favored region, wherein they could build their future homes. The names of the two pioneers were Joseph Hutson and Thomas Heady. Like all the early settlers in the west, they had a preference for timbered districts, and while selecting land they discovered the same grove of timber from opposite directions, not knowing that they had chosen the same land, until after their return to camp.

Naturally enough, however, after detailing to each other the results of their day's rambles, it was ascertained that each had seen and not only admired the same grove, but had concluded in his own mind to select the land on which it stood. There being no courts in those days, wherein the rights of property and titles to land could be tested, they finally agreed to shoot at a spot at the distance of sixty yards, the one striking nearest the center to take the land. The distance was accordingly stepped off and the parties proceeded to try their skill for the possession of their chosen home. In the contest, Joseph Hutson, with the unerring accuracy of many of his day, drove the center. He still lives upon the spot where this novel incident transpired, more than forty years ago, on section thirty-two, township sixty-six, range thirty-seven, enjoying the fruits of his early struggles.

Late in the fall of 1840, Col. I. N. Prather, a wealthy Kentuckian from Mercer County, located eight miles south of the present town of Maryville, on section twenty, township sixty-three, range thirty-five, on the White Cloud, in what is now known as White Cloud Township. He explored the Platte Purchase in search of a home but found no place to suit him until his eye caught sight of that beautiful tract of land (eighteen hundred acres) which was for many years his happy home—a portion of this tract having been settled at the time by Hiram Hall, who had arrived in the spring previous.

Col. Prather, soon after his settlement here, was made a colonel of militia—troops having been ordered out in anticipation of Indian troubles. It was at his log cabin that the first county court of Nodaway

County met and organized. He died in 1859. His wife still survives him at the advanced age of seventy-four years. We might state in this connection that, at the time of Colonel Prather's arrival, a man named James Bryant was temporarily living in a small cabin on the place engaged in trading with the Indians, his stock consisting principally of whisky.

From the spring of 1839, to the fall of 1840, there were perhaps, not to exceed six *permanent* settlers in the territory now known as Nodaway County. During this time, a number of white men had penetrated the country, some on hunting expeditions, and others with the view of locating, but its remoteness from the then centers of trade, and the country being still inhabited by roving bands of Indians, but few remained with their families. We may safely say then, that Isaac Hogan, Hiram Hall, Joseph Hutson, Thomas Heady, I. N. Prather, Harvey White and possibly one other person, were the first settlers in Nodaway County. These settlements were made in Hughes, Lincoln and White Cloud Townships, and although scattered, they formed the nucleus of a population which has increased in numbers until to-day, (1881) thirty thousand people inhabit the territory which they then settled.

Only one of these pioneers is now living. He has witnessed the coming of the mighty tide of emigration which has so rapidly settled the plains and the valleys of Nodaway County, taking the place of the red men, and watched with proud satisfaction, each new development of material wealth, which has marked the advancement of an enterprising and thrifty people. To him, forty years have wrought wonderful changes, more wonderful perhaps, than he ever dreamed of, in the days of his pioneer life, yet how much more marvelous would be the change, could he be permitted, to witness forty years hence, the grand transformations which are destined to characterize the history of Nodaway County.

CHAPTER VI.

PIONEER LIFE.

THE PIONEERS' PECULIARITIES—CONVENIENCES AND INCONVENIENCES—THE HISTORICAL LOG CABIN—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—PIONEER CORN-BREAD—HAND MILLS AND HOMINY BLOCKS—GOING TO MILL—TRADING POINTS—BEE-TREES—SHOOTING MATCHES AND QUILTINGS.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hillside,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the ax-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate branches,
A home that was strong and good ;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood,
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown his board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children round him,
Having reaped a thousand fold.

During the decade which comprehends the first ten years of its history, the settlement of Nodaway County was in its earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn, chiefly, from tradition.

In those days the people took no care to preserve history—they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet, this history was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self reliance and brave, persevering toil ; of privations

cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attends the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the east.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity as though they were all members of the same family, and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest. Now this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the west during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where the civil authority was still feeble and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here the settlers lived some little time before there was an officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community. Such were some of the characteristics of Nodaway County.

HOUSE AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. The latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising," then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, were the dependence for light and air. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveler, the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the west were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability. It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old landmarks, but few of which now remain :

"These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end two feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house is then 'chinked' and 'daubed' with mud. The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

"Upon these poles clapboards are laid, or linn bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook-stove was not thought of, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles, and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereign of the household, while the latter was indulging in the luxuries of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt up about the One Hundred and Two and Nodaway Rivers."

These log cabins were really not so bad after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with "Charter Oak" cooking stoves and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or at best, undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes; also for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad after all. As elsewhere remarked, they were not such as would tempt the epicure, but such as afforded the most healthful nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot. We hear of few dyspeptics in those days. Another advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stovepipe never fell down, and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals, and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used. These exist now only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago," a description of them will not be uninteresting:

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "butted"—that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off, and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping axe. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was built in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed, the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle, or something to crush the corn was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood, and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown.

Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the state began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

All the streams of water also abounded in fish, and a good supply of these could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor. Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the country never tire telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and, having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some distance and spend weeks together. No danger then of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass. One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would scarcely see a human face outside their own families.

On occasions of special interest, such as election, holiday celebrations, or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes old and rich. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, industrious, and enterprising. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers, and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but, nevertheless, have a queer way of getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things falsehoods and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture. Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sac and Fox Indians. Many of them yet remain, and although some of them are among the wealthy and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well said :

"Then, if a house was to be raised, every man 'turned out,' and often the women, too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned

the primitive dwelling-place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building ; in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece.

"We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poor-house ; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report."

Of the old settlers, some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in early times, "having reaped an hundred-fold." Others have passed away, and many of them will not long survive. Several of them have gone to the Far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men, as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county and the state. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy, or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit, at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Nodaway County were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired, their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then, from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet, from the testimony of some old pioneers, it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that thirty-five years hence the citizens at the present age of the county's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their

meagre means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early, pioneer days.

The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity, with all its ills, is, nevertheless, fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all, the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The fact is, there were many such places, in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such occasions, when bedtime came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families, until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning, those nearest the door arose first, and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the end of a wagon, and consisted of cornbread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee, to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tramped out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best, the most fastidious, they could obtain, and this only one day in seven. Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed, in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer a comparatively easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the first tillers of this soil will now be given.

Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description

was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Nodaway County, as well as that of all the first class counties of this state.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime. The pioneer farmer invested little money in such things, because he had little money to spare, and then again because the expensive machinery now used would not have been at all adapted to the requirements of pioneer farming. The "bull plow" was probably better adapted to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulky plow have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than would a modern harvester under like circumstances. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the country which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to cultivate after it was improved, first was cultivated; it is well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, familiarized as it is with farming machinery of such complicated pattern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests and cultivating the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used, and which they would have to use for some kinds of work.

MILLS AND TRADING POINTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the early settlers were energetic millwrights, who employed all their energy, and what means they possessed, in erecting mills at a few of the many favorite mill-sites which abound in the county, yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry boats, and scarcely any conveniences for traveling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances, some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means by which to cross the swollen streams, and succeed in making the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related with regard to the danger, perils and hardships of forced travels to mills, and for provisions, which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneers in procuring bread for his loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first two years, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the state, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild west; and, if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph line through the county, would cause in its progress. Then there was less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of the Ohio, while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroad, extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies in those days were obtained at White Hall, Andrew County. Mail was carried by river and wagon transportation, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in, or strangers passing through.

William A. Cox came from Ohio in 1840, and built the first mill in Nodaway County, on the One Hundred and Two River, eight miles south of Maryville. The place was afterward called Bridgewater. It was a grist and saw mill combined, and the burrs were set on the saw-frame. At first the mill only ground corn which had to be sifted after it was ground, as there were no bolts in the mill. There was only one run of burrs which, as well as the mill irons, were brought from St. Louis. They were shipped up the Missouri River. There was a brush dam thrown across the One Hundred and Two, and rock piled in upon the brush which were covered with dirt. The mill cost about \$1,500. This is the best mill site in Nodaway County, the river having a rock bed and rock banks. The mill had no gearing, the burrs being located over the wheel, and running with the same velocity as the wheel. It was a frame mill, one story high, and had a capacity of 150 bushels a day. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill, with their grists, so that, for days before it was ready for work, the creek bottom was dotted over with hungry and patient men, waiting until it was ready to do their work, so that they might return with their meal and flour to supply their families and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hardships of camp life in those early days, in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessities of life, devoid of all luxuries.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now.

Hunters now-a-days would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunity for hunting and fishing, and even travel many miles, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks on the water courses and wild prairies, in hunt and chase and fishing frolics, where not half so good hunting and fishing sport are furnished as was in this vicinity twenty-five and forty years ago. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present time.

Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the west were found in great abundance. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water, were all thickly inhabited before the white man came and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as well as elsewhere—"wild man and wild beast thrive together."

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from the most authentic sources. Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels, and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant; such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

An old resident of the county told us, that in 1841, while he was traveling a distance of six miles, he saw as many as seventy-three deer, in herds of from six to ten.

HUNTING BEE TREES.

Another source of profitable recreation among the old settlers was that of hunting bees. The forests along the water courses were especially prolific of bee trees. They were found in great numbers on the Platte, Nodaway, One Hundred and Two Rivers, and Honey Creek. Many of the early settlers, during the late summer, would go into camp for days at a time, for the purpose of hunting and securing the honey of the wild bees, which was not only extremely rich, and found in great abundance, but always commanded a good price in the home market.

The Indians have ever regarded the honey-bee as the forerunner of the white man, while it is a conceded fact that the quail always follows the footprints of civilization.

The following passage is found in the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842, by Captain John C. Fremont," page 69:

"Here on the summit, where the stillness was absolute; unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond

the regions of animated life ; but while we were sitting on the rocks, a solitary bee came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," page 178, Vol. 1, says: "The honey-bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the east, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

There were other recreations, such as shooting matches and quilting parties, which obtained in those days, and which were enjoyed to the fullest extent. The quilting parties were especially pleasant and agreeable to those who attended. The established rule in those days at these parties was, to pay either one dollar in money or split one hundred rails during the course of the day. The men would generally split the rails and the women would remain in the house and do the quilting. After the day's work was done the night would be passed in dancing.

"All the swains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance resort "

When daylight came the music and the dancing would cease, and the gallant young men would escort the ladies to their respective homes.

WOLVES.

One of the oldest pioneers tells us, that for several years, after he came to what is now known as Nodaway County, that wolves were very numerous, and that he paid his taxes, for many years, in wolf scalps. His cabin was in the edge of the timber, that skirted White Cloud Creek, in the western portion of the county, and, at night, the howls of these animals were so loud and incessant, that to sleep, at times, was almost impossible.

Often at midnight, all

" At once there rose so wild a yell,
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

At such times the whole air seemed to be filled with the vibrations of their most infernal and diabolical music. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler here, but was seen in the daytime, singly or in packs, warily skulking upon the outskirts of a thicket, or sallying cautiously along the open path, with a sneaking look of mingled cowardice and cruelty.

CHAPTER VII.

NODAWAY COUNTY ORGANIZED.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS—FIRST COUNTY COURT—PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST COURT—FIRST RECORDS—DEEDS AND MORTGAGES—FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—FIRST CASES—EARLY MARRIAGES—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES FOR 1845—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES FOR 1880.

The six counties composing the Platte Purchase were organized respectively as to date, as follows: Platte, December 31, 1838; Buchanan, February 10, 1839; Andrew, January 29, 1841; Holt, February 15, 1841; Atchison and Nodaway, on the 14th of February, 1845.

The organization of Nodaway County was effected by an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, which we here give:

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. All that portion of territory bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Nodaway River, opposite the line dividing townships 61 and 62; thence up the middle of the main channel thereof to the mouth of the brook, in what is now known by the name of Roland Grove; thence due west to the dividing ridge, dividing the waters of the Big Tarkio and Nodaway Rivers; thence north upon the top of said dividing ridge to the state line; thence with the state boundary line to the old western boundary of the state; thence with the same to the township line, dividing townships 61 and 62; thence west with said township line to the place of beginning, is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Nodaway.

SEC. 2. Amos Graham and William M. Sitton, of the County of Andrew, and Daniel Hunsucker, of the County of Holt, are hereby appointed commissioners, to select the permanent seat of justice of said county; said commissioners shall meet at the house of I. N. Prather, on the first Monday of June next.

Sec. 3. The county courts of said county shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, and the first meeting of said court shall be at the house of I. N. Prather, and shall continue to be there held, until the permanent seat of justice is established, unless otherwise ordered by the court.”

The above act, under which the county was organized, was introduced as a bill in the General Assembly of Missouri by a member of the Lower House from Andrew County, Missouri.

An act defining the boundary and naming the County of Nodaway, was passed by the General Assembly as early as January 29, 1841, the territory of which at that time embraced the present County of Holt.

On the 15th of February, 1841, the same General Assembly passed a supplemental act, amendatory to the act above referred to, changing the name of Nodaway County, which had just been created, to Holt. That enactment is as follows;

“That portion of territory included within the following described limits, to wit: Beginning in the main channel of the Missouri River, at a point where the range line dividing range thirty-six and thirty-seven would intersect the same; thence north, with said range line, to the middle of the main channel of the Nodaway River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, to the northern boundary of the state; thence west with said boundary line, to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be called and known by the name of Holt, in honor of David R. Holt, Esq., late representative from Platte County, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.”

The David R. Holt, after whom the County of Holt was named, was one of the most prominent men at the time in Western Missouri. The General Assembly of the state appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to the erection of a tomb over his grave, and for a suitable inscription. At the request of Mrs. Holt, a place was reserved by the side of his remains for her interment after her decease.

APRIL SPECIAL TERM, 1845.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY, } SCT,

Be it remembered, that the County Court of Nodaway County, in the State of Missouri, met at the house of I. N. Prather, in obedience to an act of the Legislature, on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and seventh day of said month. Present: Hon. Thomas A. Brown, James M. Fulkerson and John Lowe, justices of said court—when and where the following proceedings were had and done, to wit:

Ordered, That John Lowe be and he is hereby appointed president of this court.

Ordered, That Amos Graham be and he is hereby appointed clerk of this court, until the next general election, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. Whereupon he took the oath of office, and

gave bond to the State of Missouri, in the sum of five thousand dollars, which is approved by the court.

Ordered, That Green McCafferty be and he is hereby appointed county surveyor of Nodaway County, Missouri, until the next general election, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. And thereupon he gave bond to the State of Missouri, in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with John E. George and James W. Parman as his security, which is approved by the court.

Bartlett Curl comes into court and gives bond as sheriff and collector of Nodaway County, Missouri.

Atchison Township was then bounded and defined, and Lebbins Manley presented his bond as constable of the same.

This constituted the business of the first day of the court.

I. N. Prather, at whose house the three justices met and organized the county court, died in 1859. Colonel Prather was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, and emigrated to what is now known as Nodaway County in 1841, and located in the White Cloud settlement, on the stream known by that name. His widow still survives him, at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

Judge Thomas A. Brown, now lives in Buchanan County, and is one of the judges of that county. Judge Fulkerson went to Oregon in 1852, where he now resides. Judge Lowe moved to Taylor County, Iowa, and still lives.

Court met again April 8, 1845, and proceeded to lay off Buchanan, Hughes, White Cloud and Washington Townships, and then appointed the following allotting justices for the same :

John Lowe for Buchanan, Jonathan Shepard for Atchison, William A. Stephens for Hughes, William H. Moore for White Cloud, and Thomas Blakely for Washington Township.

Daniel McCarty was appointed assessor of the county, and the clerk was instructed to procure such books, stationery, etc., "as he may deem expedient, on as good terms to the county as he can." This was all the business transacted on the second day. The court then adjourned to meet at White Cloud school house on the first Monday in May following.

The court having met pursuant to adjournment, on May 5, 1845, at White Cloud school house (all the justices being present) the following proceedings were had :

The allotting justice of Washington Township made his report, embracing road divisions, numbers one, two and three, and reporting the laying out of the road on the east side of the Platte River, commencing at the county line and running to White Oak Grove.

Also, the road from the White Oak Grove, on Platte River, to the township line, west, near Cock's mill.

Also, the road between Platte River and the One Hundred and Two, beginning at the county line south, and running to the county line north.

It was ordered by the court, that the allotting justice of Atchison Township begin anew to lay off the road districts of his township.

James Curl presented a petition, signed by a majority of the inhabitants of township 63, in range 37, praying for the sale of the sixteenth section of said township and range.

John Graves was appointed overseer of road district No. 1, Washington Township, William Campbell overseer of road district No. 2, and Gideon L. Brown overseer of road district No. 3.

The boundary of Atchison Township was so changed as to include the road on the main divide, between Nodaway and the One Hundred and Two Rivers.

Jonathan Shepard, allotting justice of Atchison Township, reported that he had made four road districts. District No. 1, commencing at the Buchanan Township line and ending at Levi Martin's; No. 2, commencing at Levi Martin's and ending at the south boundary of the same township; No. 3, commencing at the county line of Nodaway County in Atchison Township, and ending at Hallsa's ferry; No. 4, commencing on the divide between One Hundred and Two and Nodaway Rivers.

Martin Noffsinger was appointed overseer of road district No. 1, Atchison Township; Levi Martin overseer of district No. 2; Abijah Hampton overseer of district No. 3, and Alfred Gray overseer of district No. 4.

John Lowe, allotting justice for Buchanan Township, reported that he had made three road districts.

Francis Miller was appointed road overseer of road district No. 1, Buchanan Township; William Hardy, overseer of district No. 2; and George W. Farrews, overseer of district No. 3.

Polk Township was established.

Green McCafferty tendered his resignation as justice of the peace of Polk Township.

William Cyrus was appointed justice of the peace in Cafferty's place.

William Cyrus was appointed allotting justice of Polk Township.

The boundary lines of Buchanan Township were changed, by commencing at the northeast corner of said township, and running east to the north fork of the east fork of the One Hundred and Two; thence down the same till it intersected the north line of Polk Township; thence westwardly to the northeast corner of Atchison Township.

Dallas Township was named and boundaries defined.

The bond of Hiram Young, constable of White Cloud Township, was approved.

W. H. Moore, the allotting justice of White Cloud Township, made his report, showing the roads as districted by him in said township.

Hiram Hall was appointed overseer of road district No. 1, White Cloud Township; Wright Bagley, overseer of district No. 2; Thomas Groves, overseer of district No. 3; and Hiram Groves, overseer of district No. 4.

William Cock asked for a road from Cock's Mill to William McKnight's Ford, on the White Cloud. Henry Swearingen, Nathaniel Barnes and Benjamin Williams were appointed viewers of the said road.

Joseph Alexander was appointed justice of the peace of Dallas Township, also allotting justice for that township.

Stephen Jones was appointed a commissioner to locate the seat of justice.

Court then adjourned to the first Monday in June, 1845.

FIRST RECORDS.

The original real estate records are still in existence. The book which contains them, is a volume of five hundred and forty pages, yellowed and soiled by time. In it are found promiscuously scattered mortgages, deeds, bills of sale, chattel mortgages, powers of attorney, deeds of trust, etc. Bills of sale, deeds and mortgages were in early times, usually drawn by justices of the peace, who, while they were men of good judgment, and of unimpeachable integrity, were frequently unlearned and unlettered, as nearly all the records testify, yet the early records of Nodaway County are generally an exception to this rule.

FIRST DEED RECORDED.

This indenture, made and entered into, this 14th day of May, 1845, by and between Martin Noland and Sarah Noland, his wife, of the County of Nodaway, and the State of Missouri, and Felix Blakely and Ann Blakely, his wife, of the County of Gentry, of the first part, and Coleman Young, of the County of Clay, all of said State of Missouri, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of seven hundred dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents, doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Nodaway, and State of Missouri, viz: The southwest quarter of section three, of township sixty-two, range thirty-four; also, the northeast quarter of section nine, township sixty-two, of range thirty-four, containing in all, three hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, according to the original survey. To have and to hold the said tract, piece or parcel of land, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of him, the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, covenant

and agree to and with said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns, the said tract, piece or parcel of land, and bargained premises, and every part and parcel thereof, unto him the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns against all manner of claims, they will warrant and forever defend the same, by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said Martin Noland and Sarah Noland, his wife, and Felix Blakely and Ann Blakely, his wife, of the first part, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

MARTIN NOLAND, [SEAL.

her

SARAH X NOLAND, [SEAL.]

mark.

his

FELIX X BLAKELY, [SEAL.]

mark.

her

ANN X BLAKELY. [SEAL.]

mark.

The above instrument was acknowledged before Thomas A. Brown, justice of the peace.

The second instrument on record is a

DEED.

This indenture made and entered into this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by and between Nathaniel H. Barnes, and Nancy W., his wife, of the County of Nodaway, and State of Missouri, of the first part, and William Cook, of the County of Fayette, and State of Pennsylvania, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Nodaway, and State of Missouri, viz.:

The west half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty (30), in township number sixty-three (63), of range number thirty-five (35), containing eighty acres more or less. To have and to hold the said tract, piece or parcel of land, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of him, the said party of the first part, and to his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, and his heirs and assigns, the said tract, piece or parcel of land, and bargained premises, and every part and parcel thereof, unto him the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns, against all manner of claims, they will warrant and forever defend the same, by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said Nathaniel H. Barnes, and Nancy W. Barnes, his wife, parties of the first part, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

NATHANIEL H. BARNES, [SEAL.]

her

NANCY W. \times BARNES. [SEAL.]

mark.

The above deed was acknowledged before W. H. Moore, justice of the peace.

DEED OF TRUST.

Know all men by these presents :

That I, Archibald Prather, of the County of Nodaway, and State of Missouri, have this day, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to me in hand paid by Thomas Adams, of the county and state aforesaid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, bargained and sold, transferred and set over, and by these presents do bargain and sell, transfer and set over, to the said Thomas Adams, all my pre-emption, right and title, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of Missouri, approved the 13th of March, 1845, to the use of Finley Ong, in and to the west half of the southeast quarter of section No. seventeen, of township No. sixty-four, in range No. thirty-five, containing eighty acres. But these presents and everything herein contained, are upon the express conditions and understandings, to wit : That whereas, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1845, George D. Atkinson executed his note of promise to the aforesaid Finley Ong, with said Archibald Prather as security, payable four months after date, and bearing ten per cent. interest. Now if said promissory note shall be well and truly paid, and satisfied according to the meaning and intent thereof, by the 1st day of March, 1846, then and in that case, these presents to be void, also said promissory note. But if not paid as aforesaid, I constitute and appoint the said Thomas Adams trustee in deed and in fact, to offer at public auction, the pre-emption right aforesaid to the highest bidder, first giving twenty days' notice of the time and place of sale, by five written notices put up at public places, in Nodaway County, and in any other way that said trustee may deem necessary, first paying expenses of notices and sale, and then paying said promissory note to Finley Ong, or so much thereof as may be produced by said sale of pre-emption right ; and lastly, to refund to said Prather the remainder of the proceeds of said sale, if any. And further, I authorize the said Thomas Adams, trustee, as aforesaid, in case of sale being made of the pre-emption right aforesaid, according to the provisions herein set forth, for me and in my name, as trustee as aforesaid, to make the purchaser a good and sufficient transfer thereto, as amply and fully as I myself might do.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1845.

ARCHIBALD PRATER. [SEAL.]

The first quit claim deed on record :

Know all men by these presents :

That we, Humphrey Finch, of the County of Platte, and State of Missouri, and Frances, the wife of Humphrey Finch, in consideration of the sum of five dollars, to us in hand paid, by Joseph Cox, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit claim, unto the said Joseph Cox, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all our, and each of our right, title, interest, claim and demand both at law and equity, as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to, all that certain farm or piece of land, situate and being in the County of Nodaway and State of Missouri, and described as follows : The northeast quarter of section nineteen, in township sixty-two, north, in range thirty-six, west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less. With all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 6th day of May, 1846.

HUMPHREY FINCH, [SEAL.]
her
FRANCES X FINCH. [SEAL.]
mark.

During the year 1845, there were recorded seven instruments all told. In 1880, there were recorded over four thousand.

The first entry made in the original record book of the circuit court, is as follows :

SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1846.

Now, on this 14th day of September, 1846, the day appointed by law for the holding of the regular term of the Circuit Court of Nodaway County, the judge of the court being unable to attend from sickness, and having notified the sheriff of this county of that fact, and having ordered the sheriff to proclaim at the court house door, publicly and aloud, that this court shall stand adjourned until Monday, the 26th day of October, 1846, and the sheriff having made proclamation according to said order, and according to law, now therefore, this court stands adjourned until Monday, the 26th day of October, 1846.

S. L. LEONARD, Judge.

SECOND ENTRY—SEPTEMBER ADJOURNED TERM, 1846.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty-six, the Circuit Court of Nodaway County, met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Hon. S. L. Leonard,

judge, I. N. Jones, circuit attorney, B. Curl, sheriff, and Amos Graham, clerk, when and where the following proceedings were had and done, to wit :

The sheriff of Nodaway County returns into court the state's venire for a grand jury, with the following as said grand jury, to wit :

Sylvester Lanham, William Davis, Francis Conlon, Benjamin Sims, A. G. Lowe, William Campbell, John V. Fletcher, Thomas Pistole, Jesse James, Timothy Nash, Isaac N. Prather, John McClain, Harvey Kincaid, Vardaman Fletcher, James Ingles, Jonathan Laving, who, being duly sworn, and having received their charge, retired to consider of their presentments.

The first case upon the docket was : State of Missouri vs. Archibald Prater, for cutting timber on state lands.

An order for an attachment was issued against James Kuykendall, former sheriff of Platte County, for failing to return the *capias* in the above named case.

The next cases were, the

State of Missouri vs. Archibald Prather, for the same offense.

State of Missouri vs. Abraham Fletcher, for selling and giving an Indian liquor.

State vs. William Smith ; same against John Brown ; same vs. Dyer Cash, all of which were continued generally.

The first cause tried was the following :

STATE OF MISSOURI,)
 vs.)
CORNELIUS BRACKNEY.)

Henry Swearingen, Senior, Andrew Shepherd, Guilford Richards, Thomas Harris, J. M. Cotrell, William Nash, Jacob Ross, Bennet Robertson, William Young, H. Langley, Daniel Swearingen, Jr., and John Dawson, composed the jury. The following is the verdict which was returned by the jury :

“We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the within indictment, and assess his punishment to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.
H. SWEARINGEN, Foreman.”

Then follow the cases of Cornelius Holeman vs. John Wiggs ; appeal. State of Missouri vs. Haden Jackson ; recognizance. State vs. Hiram Groves ; for contempt in failing to appear as grand juror.

In the last mentioned case, the court was of the opinion, after hearing the evidence, “that said defendant be fined one dollar and costs in this behalf expended.”

First suit for divorce was David Stout vs. Rebecca Stout. The following is the decree of the court in reference thereto :

"Now, at this day came the said complainant by his solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, that the order of publication made herein, has been published as the law requires, and that said defendant has failed to appear, answer, demur or plead to the allegations and charges in the complainant's bill of complaint. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said complainant's bill be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that unless the said defendant appear before this court, at the next October term thereof, at the court house in Maryville, and before the end of said term, and show good cause for not before appearing, this decree will be made absolute, and this cause continued till the next term of this court."

MARRIAGES.

Cupid, the god of Love, whose universal sway over the hearts and affections of mankind, has been commensurate with the history of our race, early manifested his presence among the pioneers of Nodaway County, as will be seen from the following verbatim copies of a few of the earlier marriages:

This is to certify that I, Wm. Davis, an acting justice of the peace of White Cloud Township, Nodaway County, and State of Missouri, on 3d of April, A. D. 1845, lawfully married Archibald Prather to Rebecca Atkinson.

Given under my hand, this the 27th of June, A. D. 1845.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Justice of the Peace.

Filed for record 30th Oct., A. D. 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

This is to certify that I did unite Robert J. Gray and Jemima Irwin in the bonds of matrimony, on 22d of May, 1845. Given under my hand.

HENRY EPPLER, C. P. M.

Filed for record 30th October, 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

This is to certify that I married on the 26th of June, 1845, Dunkin McA. Vinsonhaler to Elizabeth Cribberly, both of Nodaway County, Mo.

WM. A. STEPHENS, Justice of the Peace.

Filed for record 30th Oct., 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY. }

I do certify that on the fifteenth day of June, 1845, I solemnized a marriage between George Washington Hardec and Kesiah Thomison in Nodaway County. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1845.

JONATHAN LAVERING, J. P.

Filed for record 30th October, 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

Married in Nodaway County, Missouri, on the 17th day of Nov., 1845, Mr. Jesse Blakeley to Miss Jane Blakeley, by

GEORGE P. KERNS, J. P.

Filed for record 13th Feb., A. D. 1846.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

This is to certify that I married on the 13th day of August, 1845, James W. Black and Sarah Williams, of Nodaway County, Missouri.

WM. A. STEPHENS, Justice of the Peace.

Filed for record 8th April, 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY. } SCT.

This is to certify that the undersigned justice of the peace, within and for Nodaway, did on the 12th June, 1845, solemnize a marriage between David Barbour and Sarah Martin, in Nodaway County. Given under my hand this 14th of June, A. D. 1845.

JONATHAN SHEPARD, Justice of the Peace.

Filed for record 30th Oct., 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY. } SS.

This is to certify that I, John Lowe, an acting justice of the peace, within and for said county, on the 16th day of March, 1845, did solemnize the rites of matrimony between Henry Miller and Elizabeth Lowe, in said county.

JOHN LOWE, Justice of the Peace.

Filed for record 15th Dec., 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY. } SCT.

I do hereby certify that on the 27th day of March, 1845, I solemnized the rites of matrimony between James K. Allen, of Andrew, and Drusilla Lanham, of Nodaway County, both of this State, agreeably to the usages of the church to which I belong. Given under my hand this the 20th day of April, 1845.

MOSES ALLEN, Minister of the Gospel.

Filed for record 30th Oct., 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

May the 22d, 1845: This is to certify that I married Hiram J. Cuberly to Jane M. Vinsonhaler, both of Nodaway County, Missouri.

WM. A. STEPHENS, J. P.

Filed for record 30th October, 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

This is to certify that Stephen Graves and Sarah Harper, of Nodaway County, were joined in marriage on the 24th day of April, 1845, by me.

THOMAS BLAKELY, J. P.

Filed for record 30th October, 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY, } SCT.

I, James Vaughn, an acting justice of the peace, within and for said county, do certify that I solemnized a marriage between Jesse H. Stoner and Miss Emily Trasper, in Nodaway County, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1845.

JAMES VAUGHN, J. P.

Filed for record 26th of January, A. D. 1846.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

Married on the 9th day of November, 1845, Geo. Bowman, of the State of Missouri, Nodaway County, in the township of Polk. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1846.

ISAAC HARRIS, Justice of the Peace.

Filed 12th January, A. D. 1846.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

This is to certify, that I, Caleb Kauble, an acting justice of the peace of Dallas Township, did on the 27th of November, 1845, solemnize the bands of matrimony betwixt William Wilson and Miss Sarah Jane Guill, this 13th December, 1845.

CALEB KAUBLE, Justice of the Peace.

Filed for record 13th December, 1845.

AMOS GRAHAM, Recorder.

The marriages above recorded occurred thirty-six years ago. The parties, if still living, would be nearly three-score years of age. In those primitive days, among the early settlers, marriages were doubtless the result of love. There was not only a union of hands, but a union of hearts. The pioneer maiden made the faithful wife, and the sturdy backwoodsman the fond and trusted husband.

"From that day forth, in peace and joyous bliss,
They lived together long without debate;
Nor private jars, nor spite of enemies,
Could shake the safe assurance of their state."

During the year 1845, there were recorded eighteen marriages, and in 1880, there were 292.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM—GOVERNMENT SURVEYS—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Before proceeding any further, we deem it proper to give some explanations of the county and township system and government surveys, as so much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual states into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the state and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, relative to Township Organizations," he says: "The county system originating with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of a community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the state, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by General George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the state by

the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might, also, (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a general court or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony."

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, effi-

ciency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the immigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other Western States.

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Missouri or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi River. But as the new country began to be opened, and as eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western bank, the territory, and state, and county and township organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less improved, according as deemed necessary by the experience, and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage and advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi River. As each new county was formed it was made to include under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the actual settlers electoral privileges and an equal share of the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the state were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Nodaway County may be obtained from the language already used in defining different localities and pieces of land, we insert herewith the plan of Government surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's Property Map of Jackson County, Missouri :

Previous to the formation of our present Government, the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783, these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary war, when these colonies were acknowledged "Independent States," all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

Virginia claimed all the northwest territory, including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the various states to form a

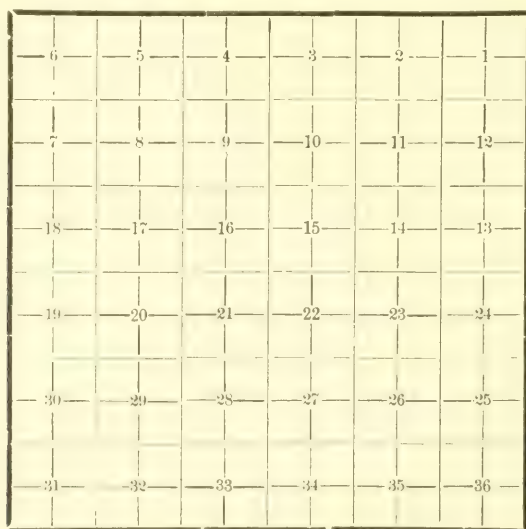
Union, Virginia ceded the northwest territory to the United States Government. This took place in 1784; then all this northwest territory became Government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi River and north and west of the states having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France, and had been ceded by France to England in 1768. In the year 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky Mountains.

While the public domain was the property of the colonies, it was disposed of as follows; Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the register of lands, when, by paying into the state or colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made lawsuits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid these difficulties, and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode or system of land surveys, a description of which we give as follows:

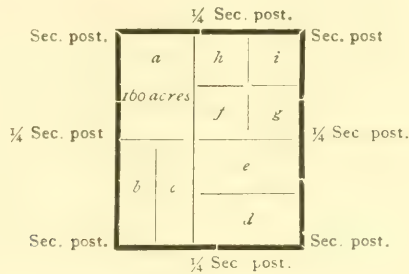
In an unsurveyed region a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone to perpetuate the position. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *Principal Meridian*. This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed, at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of wood or stone, or mounds of earth. These posts are said *to establish* the line, and are called section and quarter-section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half-mile posts, as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *Base Line*, and like the principal meridian, may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west, parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south, parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are "townships north," those on the south are "townships south." The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to that township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same man-

ner, counting from the principal meridian east or west, as the case may be.

The township and range lines thus divide the county into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a Congressional township. All north and south lines north of the equator approach each other as they extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the latitude of Missouri or Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9 chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the state, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The last and west township line on which these corrections are made are called correction lines, or standard parallels. The surveys of the State of Missouri were made from the fifth principal meridian, which runs through the state, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers, according to their position. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in a Congressional township :



Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains 640 acres, the quarter 160, the eighth 80, and the sixteenth 40. In the following diagram of a section the position designated by *a* is known as the northwest quarter; *i* is the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; *d* would be the south half of the southeast quarter, and would contain 80 acres.



Congressional townships, as we have seen, are six mile squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships—the congressional usually designated by numbers and in squares; the municipal or civil township by name and in various forms.

By the measurement thus made by the Government the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west; how far, then, are Kansas City and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is forty townships east—240 miles—and five townships south—thirty miles; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse being the required distance.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The "townships," as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances, is widely distinguished from that of "town," though many persons persist in confounding the two. "In the United States, many of the states are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county." A "town" is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to "country."

The most important features connected with this system of township surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and business man ; still there are some points connected with the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system required that the north and south lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point ; also that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line of each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors which are, on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base ; on the south line of townships when lying south of the principal base, from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew ; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same width where it closes on to the next correction line north ; and it is further provided that in all cases, where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not extend six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess or deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth, and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain thirty-three feet long, of fifty links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day, also eleven tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape measure and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with two chips or notches, one on each side ; these are called sight or line trees. Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line ; but if some distance from the line the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to be per-

manent marks, not only recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their own age by the rings of growth around the blaze, which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years; and the same are recognized in courts of law as evidence of the date of the survey. They cannot be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise, without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spots, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for section corner; mounds of earth are made where there are no stones nor timber. At the corners the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners."



CHAPTER IX.

ATCHISON TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—CLEARMONT—BUSINESS
DIRECTORY—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS.

At the April special term for 1845, we find the following order of court defining the bounds of Atchison Township :

“Ordered that all the territory within the following bounds, be called and known by the name of Atchison Township, to wit :

“Beginning at the southeast corner of Buchanan Township in Nodaway County, Missouri, on the divide between Nodaway and One Hundred and Two Rivers. Thence westwardly with the line of said township to Atchison County. Thence south with the line dividing Nodaway and Atchison Counties to a point opposite the line dividing sections 18 and 19 in township 64. Thence east to the divide between Nodaway and White Cloud. Thence north with said divide to the big road leading to the three forks of Nodaway. Thence with said road so as to include said road to the place of beginning.”

At the May term 1845, occurs the following record changing the bounds of Atchison Township :

“Ordered that the record giving the bounds of Atchison Township be so changed as to include the road on the main divide between Nodaway and One Hundred and Two Rivers, so far as said township is bounded on said road.”

Atchison Township was reorganized June 14, 1866, with the following boundaries :

“Commencing at the northeast corner of section 31, on the state line, township 67, range 35 ; thence west on the state line to the Nodaway River near the northwest corner section 32, township 67, range 36 ; thence meandering with said river to the section line between township 65, range 37, sections 17 and 20, where the same crosses said river ; thence east on the section line between sections 16 and 21, 15 and 22, 14 and 23, 13 and 24, township 65, range 37, and sections 18 and 19, 17 and 20, 16 and 21, 15 and 22, 14 and 23, 13 and 24, township 65, range 36, to the southeast corner of section 13, township 65, range 36, being the southeast corner of Atchison Township ; thence north on the range line between ranges 35 and 36 to the township line between townships

65 and 66 ; thence west to the southwest corner of section 32, township 66, range 35 ; thence north on section line between sections 31 and 32, 29 and 30, 19 and 20, 17 and 18, 7 and 8, 5 and 6, township 66, range 35, and 31 and 32, township 67, range 35, to the place of beginning."

Subsequently Nodaway Township was formed out of territory originally belonging to Atchison and Green Townships. See present boundaries of Nodaway Township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The land of Atchison Township rises gently from the Nodaway River toward the northeast, and is well watered by Clear Creek and its numerous affluents. Clear Creek, formed by the uniting of the northern and southern branches of the same, flows nearly in a western direction, bending a little toward the southwest in its lower portion before it empties into the Nodaway River. The land along Clear Creek is considerably broken, and numerous springs are found gushing out of the hills. Sinking Creek rises in the western part of the township and flows on a mile or so in a southwesterly direction, where it disappears beneath the ground for about a mile, when it appears again and flows on into a shallow lake about a mile and a half in length and half a mile wide, which finds in turn an outlet into the Nodaway River. Atchison is mainly a prairie township, although there are fringes of timber along the Nodaway River and its affluents. The land in the township is generally good, and in many portions exceedingly fertile.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Ephraim W. Johnson was the first settler in Atchison Township. He came from Lawrence County, Indiana, and arrived November 6, 1841, at a point three miles north of where he now lives, where he spent the first winter. In the spring of the next year (1842) he settled on the place where he now resides, about eight miles northeast of Clearmont, on section 35, township 66, range 36. There were no sections then, and he simply took a claim after the manner of the first settlers. He now lives three-fourths of a mile south of the Iowa State line. This territory was then annexed to Andrew County, Missouri, which extended north within two miles of where Clarinda, the present county seat of Page County, Iowa, is now located. After Nodaway County was organized, Iowa and Missouri had a dispute about the boundary line between the States, and even went so far as to call out the militia to settle the matter. Iowa claimed the line as the boundary, dividing townships 66 and 67, and Missouri claimed a boundary line twelve miles further north. Each state appointed a commissioner and compromised the matter, and the present boundary line was established in 1849.

When Mr. Johnson first came, in the fall of 1841, he had seven children and only fifty cents in silver. He had no provisions for the ensuing winter, and none could be obtained this side of Buchanan County; so he left his family and went to Buchanan County to obtain supplies. He made rails for a man by the name of Martin, and got a load of provisions and started for home. He was in company with two brothers, Thomas and Eli B. Johnson (who emigrated to California in 1861,) and a man by the name of James Campbell. On the 26th of November, 1841, on their way home, they encamped at night on the White Cloud, close to the place where the Prather farm is now located. That evening it commenced snowing from the north—a terrible snow storm. The next morning they thought they would try to reach the family, fearing they might perish in the great storm. The snow had ceased to fall and it was calm, but the snow was so deep they could not take their wagons with them; so each man got on his horse, taking about a bushel of meal and a little piece of meat and started at daylight for a thirty-mile ride, just with the harness on their horses. The snow was drifted from hill to hill. As soon as the horses got saddle-skirt deep, they would lie down; so they took their turn about to throw out a road through the deep drifts with their hands. About the middle of the afternoon his brother Tom and Campbell gave out. Then he and his brother Eli had all the work to do. They worked on for dear life until nearly sundown, when they were about three miles from home. Campbell, who was a very profane man, then said to Ephraim Johnson:

“Do you think we will get in, Johnson?”

He replied, “I don’t know Jim; I doubt it.”

Campbell said, after a moment’s reflection, “I believe I will quit swearing.”

They were so near home now, however, that the thought of home and the family seemed to nerve them to the utmost limit of endurance. As the evening shades fell upon them, and the night was fast approaching, when the snow might be their only winding sheet, they strained every nerve and urged their horses to their utmost strength to break through the deep drifts. At last they saw a light glimmer through the darkness, and just as their strength failed them, and horses and men utterly prostrated, were about to fall and perish amidst the terrible drifts, they reach their cabin door. We drop a veil over that joyful meeting, which no artist could picture and no pen describe. Suffice it to say Mr. Johnson and his family clasped each other in their arms and thanked God that they had escaped alive from the terrible storm.

Mrs. Johnson and her two sons had seen the awful storm was upon them and had resolved to make a heroic struggle for life. Levi, the older, only ten years of age, and Joseph, only eight years of age, had cut and packed enough wood on their shoulders, although the snow lay

three feet deep in the timber, to keep the fire burning. They would warm themselves and then go out together in the awful storm for more wood, working on amidst the drifting snow until they were rescued from their great peril.

The snow melted gradually and went off entirely in about three weeks, when Mr. Johnson and his companions returned to the White Cloud and brought home their wagons.

Mr. Johnson reared nine children, all of whom were married. Seven live in this county; one daughter lives in Oakland, California, and one daughter died in Washington County, Oregon—two died in infancy. His son, Eli B., was the first child born in Atchison Township. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have fifty grand children and eleven great grand children.

Joseph A. Johnson, who came with his father, Ephraim, in 1841, lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age, but pre-empted a piece of land in 1854 in section 35, and opened a farm, on which he is living at the present time. In 1844, when about twelve years of age, his father and mother went away on a visit into Page County, Iowa, leaving himself and six other children at home, only one brother being older than himself. One day four hundred Indians came suddenly to the house on ponies. There was only a little clearing around the house, just a garden spot. Some Indians hitched their ponies and others let theirs run loose, but all the Indians filed through the house as if they had never seen one before. They were friendly, and did not molest anything. One Indian, however, made as if he would shoot the dog, when Joseph snatched down the rifle and was going to shoot the Indian. At this the chief patted him, said he was brave, and wanted him to go along with them.

One day Joseph was out hunting, as the pioneers were accustomed to supply themselves with meat by the chase, when he shot a large buck and crippled or stunned him. As he ran up to cut his throat, the buck jumped up, when he sprang on his back, grasping one of his horns. The buck, being large and powerful, ran three hundred yards before he could cut his throat.

The next settlers, after Mr. Johnson, were probably Mr. Barner and John and William Taner, and their widowed mother. They emigrated from Old Virginia in the year 1842.

After these pioneers, the next settler was probably a widow by the name of Hickman, with her two sons, John and Henry. They came from Dark County, Indiana, in the year 1843.

Mr. Cartright came from Indiana in 1843. Elijah Walters came from Indiana in 1844, and settled where the old town of Clearmont now is. He built his house right where Mr. J. C. Smith's barn now stands.

John H. Warrens came from Johnson County, Missouri, in 1845. He was the first justice of the peace ever commissioned in Nodaway County, which position he filled for many years. He was well fitted for frontier

life. In 1866, he emigrated to Gage County, Nebraska, where he has filled some positions of trust, though now he is very feeble.

Elijah Walters and James Roberts came at a very early day, and settled near where the old town of Clearmont stands.

West Farrens took a claim very early, six miles northeast of where Clearmont is now located, near the present state line.

Harvey Dillon took a claim about the same time in section 35, township 66, range 36. He died in 1850.

William Houston came in 1844 from Indiana, and stopped on his way, about three years, at Savannah. He settled eight miles northeast of Clearmont.

Alexander Swaney settled at an early period near where Clearmont is now located, and Mr. J. C. Smith came in 1855 and took a claim in the edge of the old town of Clearmont. The town has extended upon his land.

John Allison opened a farm one-half mile north of Clearmont, in 1855.

CLEARMONT.

Clearmont is located five miles northeast of Burlington Junction, both on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and on the Clarinda Branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. Each one of these railroads has a depot in the town. The town is located about two miles east of the Nodaway River and half a mile north of Clear Creek, which flows into the Nodaway River a short distance below the village. Clearmont is the orthography used in the Post Office Department for the name of the post office, but Clearmont is the spelling as used by the people of the town. There are two theories in reference to the origin of the name. As there is a roll between thirty and forty feet above the waters of Clear Creek near the town, some think the mound received its name from Clear Creek, and the name was naturally transferred to the new town. Others claim that, as Mr. Call, one of the original proprietors of the land on which the town is located, came from Clearmont, Indiana, he naturally gave this name to the place.

Stephen Call and Marion Conley originally owned the land on which the town of Clearmont stood. The range line 37 passes through it. Call owned on the east and Conley on the west side. Conley's section was No. 25, range 37, township 66; Call's on the east side, just opposite, was section 30, range 36, township 66. The town site was surveyed and platted by Alonzo Thompson, in the year 1857. The proprietors donated one lot for his services in surveying the town. The lots were laid off 66x132, and sold at private sale. Mr. Call owned a residence in the corporation when the town was platted—the residence on his farm. Mr. Conley erected the first building in the town after it was laid off. It

was constructed of hewed cottonwood logs, and was afterward used as a residence, having been moved to the edge of the town. John Griffey built the first blacksmith shop, and John Markwell put up the first saloon.

In the spring of 1859, a wool carding factory was located here by Mr. Fleming, of Illinois. The business was carried on extensively for about two years, but on account of financial embarrassment Mr. Fleming was compelled to give it up, and the machinery was sold, and afterward converted into a shingle machine, and owned by John Shanklin, who did a good business in the manufacture of cottonwood shingles, which met with a ready sale at from \$2.50 to \$4 per 1,000.

A saw mill was also located on the west side of town, and was owned by John and Lewis Caughman and run by Mr. Spurlock.

The first store, built in 1865, was one for general merchandise, owned and run by Cross & Groves. Mint. Wallace, also in 1867, built a house, and commenced selling dry goods. The next store built was the one now occupied by James & Wilkin, which was built and run by Isaac Wallace and Cooper Moreland, successors to M. Wallace. Moreland afterward retired from the firm, Mr. Wallace continuing in the business for about ten months, and was succeeded by Alexander Gray, who, in April of the following year, took as a partner William M. Gray, and owing to the increasing trade, was compelled to add to their building or build a larger room. They chose the latter, and the building now occupied by Scott & Smith erected, and sold the other building in 1869, to Benjamin Sweet, who occupied it with a large stock of drugs. In August of the same year, he took in John G. Combs as a partner, who in March of 1871, was succeeded by Stephen Curren, who in his turn, was succeeded by Cissna & McKittrick. Patton Moreland afterward succeeded this firm. The firm of Alexander and William M. Gray dissolving, Alexander Gray retired from the firm, being succeeded by Stephen Curren, who sold in 1872, to A. Gray, J. C. Smith and M. Rittenour, the style of the firm being A. Gray & Co., who after one year, was succeeded by J. C. Smith and T. J. Rogers. Smith was afterward succeeded by J. W. Cissna, the style of the firm then being Rogers & Cissna. Rogers afterward retired, and Cissna continued the business.

In the fall of 1879, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and the Clarinda Branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific reached the town at the same time. Mr. Jerry Smith gave the Wabash road a half interest in some thirty acres of land, one-fourth mile northwest of the old town, on which the new town of Clearmont now stands. Mr. Smith also made a donation of ten acres of land to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road for a depot.

Mr. A. M. Scott put up the first building intended for a store in the new town in December, 1879. F. D. Sturtevant erected a hotel and J. M. Evans put up a store building about the same time.

Soon afterward Samuel Sinebaugh built a house for a restaurant and boarding house, and Uriah Baxter put up a building for the same purposes. E. P. Miller & Co. constructed a house for a harness shop, and Baxter Bros. put up one for a livery stable. W. W. Taylor then built a blacksmith shop, and B. P. Baxter erected a dwelling. About this time Craig & Smith established a lumber yard with appropriate buildings. Samuel Sinebaugh and W. F. Smith built their dwelling houses next, about the same time. In the summer of 1880, the Baptist Church and the M. E. Church were erected at the same period of time. A dwelling was also erected by Jacob Ragon.

The first death in the new town of Clearmont was the child of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Evans, which occurred November 12, 1880. The first birth in the new town was a son to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Evans, which occurred July 5, 1880.

In the old town of Clearmont a school house was erected about the year 1856, which was also used as a church. Public school has been kept in this house eight months in the year.

Two years ago this fall Mr. Jerry Smith gathered a crop of corn from the land where the new town stands, which averaged sixty-five bushels to the acre. Now there are some forty houses, good substantial business houses and neat residences. Clearmont is one of the most promising towns in the Nodaway Valley. One by one the business firms have moved to the new town, until now the old town is nearly deserted by its former business houses. But the old town has many substantial residences, and their neat door yards and orchards, with many shade trees will always be one of the attractions of Clearmont. Clearmont possesses one of the finest locations in an æsthetical point of view in the Nodaway Valley, and will always be attractive to all lovers of the beautiful in nature. Located in the finest valley of Northwest Missouri, and possessing all the advantages of railroads, and of the most fertile soil, which produces in the greatest abundance all the cereals and grasses, Clearmont, with its healthful and beautiful location, must continue to grow in importance as a trade center. One hundred thousand bushels of grain have been shipped from Clearmont in the last six months.

DIRECTORY OF CLEARMONT.

Baxter, Nicholas, restaurant.	Miller & Phillip, millinery.
Baxter, B. P., livery.	Miller, E. P. & Co., harness makers.
Bucher, J. R., meat market.	Phillips, F. H., drug store.
Butler Bros., grain dealers.	Porter, E. P. & Co., grain dealers.
Cissna, J. W., mixed merchandise.	Rogers, T. J., mixed merchandise.
Craig & Smith, hardware.	Scott & Smith, furniture.
Evans, J. M., mixed merchandise.	Smith & Rittenour, live stock dealers.

Gaugh, M. A., physician.	Stratton, N. J., grain elevator.
Goodson, physician.	Sturtevant, F. D., Wabash Hotel.
Hickenlooper, photographer.	Taylor, William, blacksmith.
Jones & Hotaling, lumber.	White, Robert, blacksmith.
Lent, C. W., broom manufacturer.	Wilkins, William, drug store.

CLEARMONT BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Clearmont was organized on Saturday before the second Sunday in October, 1872, with twenty-three members, and was the result of a meeting held by Elder A. M. Wallace a short time previous to its organization. Elder Wallace has been the pastor of this church from its organization to the present time with the exception of one year. Elder Jacob Sharp served them in 1879. The house of worship was built in 1880, at a cost of \$2,100, and is paid for except about \$150. The present membership numbers sixty-nine.

CLEARMONT MASONIC LODGE.

The members of the former Lodge at Lamar Station, who live at Clearmont and vicinity, petitioned for the organization of a lodge at Clearmont. Such an organization will soon be effected and a charter obtained. The Masons at Clearmont have secured a hall which will cost them, furnished, about \$1,200.

CLEARMONT LODGE NO. 187, I. O. G. T.

On February 1, 1879, this lodge was organized with the following charter members:

D. Myers, Mrs. Emma Rittenour, P. H. Walker, F. L. Cason, Gertie Myers, J. M. Goodson, Mora M. Janes, Jerome T. Smith, Delia Taylor, Thomas B. Woods, J. W. Allen, Mrs. J. W. Woods, William W. Taylor, Emma Hamlin, E. L. Cason, J. M. Cason, M. J. Goodson, Lizzie Du Hodway, R. K. James, H. H. Thummel, M. E. Miller, Hennan Rush, H. Miller, C. H. Hicks and Isaac Chevington.

The names of the officers of the lodge when it was organized were as follows:

D. C. Myers, W. C. T.; Emma Rittenour, W. V. T.; P. H. Walker, W. Chaplain; F. J. Cason, W. S. E. C.; Gertie Myers, W. A. S.; J. M. Goodson, W. F. S.; Mora M. Janes, W. Treasurer; Jerome T. Smith, W. M.; Delia Taylor, W. D. M.; Mrs. M. J. Woods, W. I. G.; J. W. Allen, W. O. G.; Thomas B. Woods, P. W. C. T.

This lodge has done considerable work in the temperance cause at Clearmont. The members are somewhat scattered, and are more active

in the winter, when agricultural pursuits do not occupy so much of their time. The lodge numbers at the present time seventy-seven members. Some members of the lodge are constantly alive to the grand work, and labor at all seasons to advance the good cause. The fire always burns in their hearts, and they are ready "in season and out of season," for every good word and work. Such fire in the heart is contagious, and such every day workers must remember that the promise is to them "that endure to the end," and that they "will reap in due time if they faint not."



CHAPTER X.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—ITS EARLY SETTLERS—BARNARD—OFFICIAL AND
BUSINESS DIRECTORY—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—PRAIRIE PARK.

BOUNDARY.

Grant Township was made out of territory originally belonging to Washington and White Cloud Townships, but the boundaries not being found on record, we take the following boundaries from the county map prepared by Messrs. Morehouse and Sisson :

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 17, township 63, range 34, thence west between sections 8 and 17, 7 and 18, in township 63, range 34, thence west between 12 and 13, 11 and 14, to the northwest corner of section 14, in township 63, range 35, then south three miles to the northwest corner of section 35, township 63, range 35, thence west between sections 27 and 34, township 63, range 35, to the northwest corner of section 34, thence south to the south line of Nodaway County, thence east to the southeast corner of section 32, township 62, range 34, thence north three miles, then west one-fourth of a mile, thence north three miles, then east one-fourth of a mile, thence north four miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Grant Township is as well watered as any section of the county. The Platte River runs along the eastern border of the township for some distance. Long Creek flows nearly through the whole township from north to south, and empties into the Platte River near the southern boundary. One Hundred and Two touches the northeastern corner of the township where it is deflected slightly towards the west, but returns and entering the township flows through the entire extent. The land of the township is rather rolling, the inequalities increasing as we approach the streams. Belts of timber are found along the water courses, which increase in width as we go southward. It is estimated that about one-eighth of the area of the township is timbered land, the usual varieties of timber in this latitude being found. Limestone and freestone are

found in abundance along the streams, quarrymen taking out as large slabs of stone from the various quarries as can be handled. The soil is rich, and is well adapted to all the cereals and to the grasses.

OLD SETTLERS.

Jack Brown located in Grant Town- ship in 1841.	Wm. Goforth in 1841.
Gillam Bailey in 1842.	Wm. Campbell in 1842.
Judge Charles Myers in 1842.	Wright Bailey in 1842.
Absolom Rhodes in 1842.	Barnabas Myers in 1842.
Dyer Cash in 1842.	David Rhodes in 1842.
Henderson Glenn in 1842.	Wm. Smith in 1842.
James Pennington in 1843.	Phillip Boler in 1843.
Jude Thomas Brown in 1844.	Joseph Blakely in 1844.
Byrd Billings in 1850.	Preston Curnett in 1844.
	Valentine Korell in 1851.

Sometime before the year 1850, Frank Conlin came and settled in the Narrows, about one mile and a half east of the present site of Barnard. The Narrows is a strip of land or ridge between the One Hundred and Two and Platte Rivers, about three miles long and one mile wide. In the central portion it is timbered from east to west. At an early day Isaac Broderick emigrated from Tennessee and settled three miles and a half southeast of the place where Barnard is now located. Judge Elijah Shelton came from Indiana and located four miles east of the present site of Barnard. Dr. Wm. Blagg grew up in Nodaway County, about three miles northeast of Barnard. Joseph Blagg located four miles east of where Barnard is situated. In 1848, A. J. Dearing came from Virginia and stopped in Cooper County and Andrew County awhile, but removed to this county in 1856, and settled on the divide two miles and a half west of Barnard, but removed in a year to section 16, where he opened a claim and still resides. James F. Hainey emigrated from Kentucky to Washington Township in April, 1851, and died there in May, 1862. P. J. Hainey, his son, lived on the old homestead until seven years ago, when he came to Guilford, Grant Township, and afterward removed to Barnard. Valentine Korell came from Prussia June 19, 1850, arrived in New York August 4, 1850, and went to St. Louis. He came to Nodaway County March 1, 1852, and settled on the present town site of Barnard. He was the first blacksmith in the town of Barnard, and is now the mayor.

THE BEESWAX MARRIAGE.

Many amusing circumstances have happened in pioneer life that create a broad smile upon the faces of those who are surrounded by the wealth and refinements of modern society. The following incident

occurred in Barnard in "ye olden time," and deserves a record in the chronicles of that historic city. Late one evening a couple came to 'Squire Korell and desired to know how much he would tax to marry them. The 'Squire replied that his charge would be two dollars and fifty cents. The man said he had no money, and wanted to know if the 'Squire would not trust them. The 'Squire replied that he never married people on time, but always received his fee in hand. The party then retired for consultation, and there followed a conference with significant whisperings and conversation in undertone. Soon the couple seemed to be reassured and approached the 'Squire and asked "if he would not take his fee in *beeswax*?" The 'Squire replied that he *would* take beeswax at its market value. So the beeswax was brought in and weighed and found to be worth sixty cents. The 'Squire said there was not enough beeswax to marry them. Another conference ensued when the lady approached, and in very sweet, beseeching tones, said: "*Squire, will you not marry us as far as the beeswax goes?*" The 'Squire gave a broad smile and consented, said he thought there was enough beeswax to stick them together. The ceremony proceeded, and soon the happy couple were made one and went on their way rejoicing.

BARNARD.

This town was named in honor of J. F. Barnard, Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. The land on which the town is located was originally owned by J. C. McCandliss, A. J. Dearing, Samuel Stonehocker and John McFarland. A town company was formed by A. P. Morehouse, John Strong, John McFarland, Samuel Stonehocker and J. F. Barnard.

The railroad depot was built in April, 1870.

The town was surveyed by Mr. Brady, and laid off and platted in May, 1870.

The first lot was sold at private sale to James U. McKenzie in the the early part of May. Mr. McKenzie put up the first store for general merchandise and sold the first goods in the town.

The first public sale of lots was on May 14, 1870. Amos Baker & Bro. then put up a store and opened a general stock of merchandise.

The next store was erected for general merchandise by Forrest & Shuff, who commenced doing business. About the same time a hotel was erected and opened by Samuel Stonehocker, who was the first hotel keeper in the new town.

A blacksmith shop was put up in 1873 by John T. Gamble, who was the first blacksmith in the town.

The first livery stable was erected by Davis & Stonehocker in the year 1873.

In 1876, A. W. Bear & Co. erected a drug store and commenced doing business.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in the year 1874, and the Presbyterian Church was built in 1878.

The first boot and shoe store was built in 1873 by Valentine Korell, who commenced the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes.

A school house was erected in the year 1873, and a school opened.

Miss S. A. Miller and Miss F. G. Miller opened the first millinery store.

J. J. Rankin put up the first saloon in 1876.

The grist mill at Barnard was built in the year 1869, by James C. McCandliss. There is an excellent dam thrown across the One Hundred and Two River at this point, which utilizes the whole power of the river. The mill grinds at all seasons of the year, and does most excellent work. It cost over \$12,000.

The first death in Barnard was that of a young man named Oliver Britton, and occurred in July, 1871.

The first birth was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eaton, in the summer of 1871.

Barnard is located in the midst of the rich valley lands of the One Hundred and Two River, and is surrounded by some of the finest farming country in Nodaway County. It is the center of a large trade, and is already a shipping point of considerable importance. More than 20,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from Barnard during the past year. The town must of necessity grow in population and wealth, and increase in importance as a trade center. The population is now about 500.

The town was incorporated August 25, 1881.

CITY OFFICERS.

The first trustees of the town were: V. Korell, H. C. Annan, J. A. Forrest, Sr., J. W. Heath and Amos Baker.

Valentine Korell, mayor; E. D. Adams, Samuel Phillips, J. M. Gavin and J. J. Jeffreys, trustees, 1881.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Adams, E. D., blacksmith.

Annan, H. C. & R. L., general merchandise.

Asquith, Hobert, groceries.

Bariteau, L. C., grain merchant.

Blakeley, Felix, saloon.

Clawson, D. B., harness maker.

Connutt & Gausach, livery.

Dearing, M. G. & Son, hardware.
Earls & George, hardware, furniture and agricultural implements.
Elrod, James & Co., groceries.
Frederick, E. G., saloon.
Garvin, J. M. & Son, general merchandise.
Harlan, John, carpenter shop and wagon shop.
Hartwick, J. G., shoemaker and boot and shoe store.
Heath, J. W., physician.
Hainey, P. J., justice of the peace.
Jeffries, J. J., expressman.
Jamerson, J. A. & Co., meat market.
Korell, Valentine & Son, blacksmiths.
Korell, Valentine, mayor.
Lyle & Sharp, milliners.
McKee & Co., stock buyers.
McAdow, J. S., physician.
McCaskey, N. & Co., druggists.
Nance, Frank, depot agent.
Pew, James, restaurant.
Phillips & Gaddis, agricultural implements.
Phillips, Samuel, druggist.
Powell, Milton, blacksmith.
Rankin, J. J., saloon.
Reed, Mrs. John, milliner.
Reed & Custis, grain merchants.
Robison, Samuel, marshal.
Slimmer, Charles, meat market.
Stockton, J. C., livery.
Stockton, J. C., Western Hotel.
Stonehocker, Robert, carpenter.
Thompson, J. B., postmaster.
Williams & Williams, general merchandise.
White, Robert, carpenter.
Whiteford, J. & Son, lumber yard.
Williams, George R. & Co., general merchandise.

CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church had a preliminary organization in the country, two miles west of Barnard, at a place called Salem. It was re-organized in the year 1870 at Barnard, by Elder Sherwood, of St. Joseph. The members at the time of the re-organization were as follows: J. C. McCandliss and wife, James Giffin and wife, Wm. Giffin, Samuel Stonehocker and wife, Mrs. S. McFarland, Mrs. C. C. Baker, Mr. C. House and wife,

Albert Ulman and others. The following persons have been pastors of the church: Rev. E. B. Sherwood, Rev. Wm. Ilsley, and Rev. D. B. Suther. The church edifice is valued at \$1,500. The church has had no settled ministry for about a year.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Barnard was organized in the year 1871. The following are the names of the original members: John R. Phipps and wife, Martin Baker and wife, Newton Wilson and wife, James H. Brown and wife, Alfred Baker and wife, Amos Baker and wife, Mr. Bartlett and wife, Mrs. David Wilson and Miss Martha Wilson. During the first year services were held in the depot by Rev. Mr. Cowden. Services were held afterward in the school house by Rev. A. K. Miller. Rev. Isaac Chivington, afterward put up the church, which is valued at \$1,500. The following named persons have been pastors of the church: Rev. E. V. Roof, Rev. John Moorhead, Rev. Robert Devlin and Rev. Mr. Powers. There is a good Sabbath school, and the church is doing a good work. In the early history of the church there were some great revivals.

SECRET ORDERS—WHITE HALL LODGE, NO. 301, A. F. & A. M.

White Hall Lodge was organized August 8, 1868, at White Hall school house, about two miles and a half southeast of where Barnard is now located. It was afterward moved to Barnard. The present membership numbers thirty-six. The names of the present officers are as follows: J. A. Jamerson, W. M.; N. McCaskey, S. W.; J. H. Perry, J. W.; Smith George, Treasurer; L. Williams, Secretary; A. L. Williams, S. D.; J. B. Kildow, J. D.; J. H. Haughtaling, Senior Steward; A. J. Dearing, Junior Steward; Harvey Davis, Tyler. The lodge meets on or after the full moon each month.

NODAWAY VALLEY LODGE, NO. 48, (ENCAMPMENT), I. O. O. F.

This lodge received its organization July 1, 1876. The names of its charter members are as follows: V. Korell, J. E. Follett, G. E. Smith, S. Hartsell, Henry Cady, James A. Forrest, Sr., John Montgomery and David Wilson. The present officers are: Samuel Phillips, W. C.; Jonas Thompson, V. C.; V. Korell, Chaplain; Jonas Thompson, R. S.; J. E. Follett, P. S.; John D. Montgomery, Treasurer. The lodge meets the third Friday in each month. The membership numbers twenty-four.

BARNARD LODGE NO. 204, A. O. U. W.

The Barnard Lodge received its organization in September, 1880. The following persons were constituted charter members:

George Williams, Cana Baker, Hobart Aisquith, Dr. A. B. Allen, H. H. Seeley, M. W. Gavin and John Harlan. The following named persons are officers of the lodge at the present time :

George Williams, W. M.; Cana Baker, Foreman ; Albert Ulman, Overseer ; H. Seeley, Recorder ; H. Aisquith, Receiver ; John Price, Guide ; Alexander Jameson, Watchman ; John Harlan, P. M. W.; A. B. Allen, Examining Physician. The membership numbers twenty-one. The lodge is harmonious and prosperous.

BARNARD LODGE NO. 282, I. O. O. F.

Barnard Lodge was organized June 7, 1873. The names of the charter members were as follows : James A. Forrest, Sen.; J. E. Follett, John Montgomery, Solomon Hartzell and V. Korell. The officers of the lodge are : John Reed, N. G.; Chas. Broderick, V. G.; John W. Porter, R. S.; J. P. Korell, P. S.; S. Philips, Treasurer. The lodge meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. The lodge owns its lodge room, and is prosperous. The present membership numbers fifty-three.

DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA, OLIVE LODGE, NO. 24.

This Lodge received its organization August 15, 1876. The charter members of the Lodge were as follows : S. Phillips and wife, J. A. Forrest and wife, V. Korell and wife, J. E. Follett and wife, J. B. Thompson and wife, W. J. Thompson and wife, R. S. Hartsell and wife, J. A. Forrest, Sen., and wife, John D. Montgomery, G. E. Smith and wife, David Wilson and wife, and Henry Dorst and wife.

The present officers of the Lodge are : A. Korell, N. G.; Samuel Phillips, V. G.; John D. Montgomery, R. S.; David Wilson, Treasurer ; Henry Dorst, P. S.

The Lodge meets on Wednesday night each month before the full moon. The membership numbers thirty-seven. The Lodge is reported to be in fine condition.

PRAIRIE PARK.

Originally there was a post office, a store and a few dwellings one mile south of the present site of Barnard. The place was known among the early settlers as Prairie Park. Subsequently the business went to other points, and the place was given up as a trade center.

CHAPTER XI.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY — PHYSICAL FEATURES — EARLY SETTLERS — QUITMAN — CHURCHES —
SECRET ORDERS — BUSINESS DIRECTORY — FAIRVIEW.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDED.

On June 14, 1866, appears the following order of court, defining the bounds of Green Township :

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 20, township 65, range 36, thence west on the section line between sections 17 and 20, 18 and 19, township 65, range 36, and sections 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 27, 17 and 20, 18 and 19, township 65, range 37, and 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, township 65, range 38, to the northwest corner of section 22, township 65, range 38, thence south on the west line of said county and on section line between sections 21 and 22, 27 and 28, 33 and 34, township 65, range 38, to sections 3 and 4, 9 and 10, 15 and 16, 21 and 22, 27 and 28, 33 and 34, in township 64, range 38, and to the northwest corner of section 3, township 63, range 38, thence east on sections between 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 2, township 63, range 38, and sections 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, township 63, range 37, and sections 6 and 7, 5 and 8, to the southeast corner of section 5, township 63, range 36, thence north on section line between sections 4 and 5, township 63, range 36, and sections 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, 4 and 5, township 64, range 36, and sections 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, to the northeast corner of section 20, township 65, range 36, to the place of beginning.

Subsequently Nodaway Township was taken out of territory originally belonging to Green and Atchison Townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Green Township is divided nearly in the center by the Nodaway River, which, for about three miles passing southward from the northern line of the township, forms the boundary line between the townships of Green and Nodaway. The township is well watered by the Nodaway and its various affluents which flow into it on both sides. The land on

the east side of the Nodaway rises gently from the valley toward the east, with a slight elevation toward the north. The land on the west side of the Nodaway rises gradually toward the west. In consequence of these physical features the affluents of the Nodaway on the east side, flow southeasterly into the river, and those on the west side flow in a general direction easterly to the river. On the east side of the Nodaway as we pass from north to south, the names of the affluents are Bowman's Branch, Sand Creek, with its branches, and Florida, with its branches. On the west side, as we pass in the same direction, the names of the affluents are Waterloo Branch, Jones' Branch, Huff Branch, Wilson's Branch, Mineral Spring Branch, and Burr Oak Branch.

The first bottom of the Nodaway Valley is about a mile in width on the east side of the river, and on the west side it is wider and sometimes extends back from the river two miles. A few lakes occur along the valley in close proximity to the river. The eastern watershed of the valley lies near the east line of Green township, and the western watershed lies beyond the western boundary of the township, in Atchison County. The whole township is made up of fine valley lands, rather rolling in character, but not subject to the "wash" so common to many portions of Missouri. The western half of the township lying west of the Nodaway River, and portions of the eastern half, possess the rich vegetable mold or alluvium resting upon the Loess or bluff formation, the very best soil in the Missouri Valley. The Nodaway Valley has considerable timber, Sand Creek and Huff Branch are well timbered, the timber on Sand Creek extending near its sources, and all of the creeks in the township have more or less timber. It is estimated that about one-tenth of the township is timbered land. Along the Nodaway River and Sand Creek there is an abundance of stone for building purposes, and there is some stone found along the branches of the Florida. Coal is found a little south of Quitman, and along the Florida Branch, and is mined in considerable quantities for commercial purposes. The best veins will average from eighteen to twenty-two inches in thickness, and produce a fair article of bituminous coal. In Green Township there are several water privileges only, one of which has been improved in the erection of the mill near Quitman.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Mr. Wm. Bowman was one of the early settlers in what is now Green Township. He settled about three miles south of the place where Dawson now stands, on the west side of the Nodaway River, in the spring of 1841. He took a claim and opened a farm, and Joseph Hutson, who, the year previous, had settled on Mill Creek, broke ten acres of prairie for him, to help him make a start in pioneer life. Mr. Bow-

man, about two years after he came to Green Township, under the influence of the emigration fever which prevailed about that time to go to the Pacific Coast, sold out to James Roberts and went to Oregon.

Elijah Dodson came soon afterward in the year 1842, and settled a little north of where Quitman is now located, on the east side of the Nodaway River. He lived there about ten years and then, under the impulse of the fever to go to the Pacific Coast, sold out and went to Oregon. He had two sons, William and Jesse, and three sons-in-law, who settled near where he located in Green Township. The names of these sons-in-law were John Dawson and Dennis Dawson, who were brothers, and John Harris. They all came in the year 1842.

In the year 1843, John Porter came and settled about one mile and a-half south of Dodson's place, on the west side of the Nodaway River. He also sold out and went to Oregon.

Joseph Hutson, the oldest pioneer in Nodaway County west of the Nodaway River, says he has seen as many as sixty wagons a day going to the Pacific Coast. They would go in companies of about thirty wagons, for protection against the Indians, who were troublesome on the plains beyond the Missouri River.

Mr. Harris came about the same time or a little earlier, and took a claim one mile a little southwest of Mr. Porter's place. Beyond Mr. Harris' place, going south, at that early period, Joseph Hutson says there was a wild wilderness with no settlement for twenty miles. The face of nature lay in all its native wildness and awful solitude, while here and there might be seen the white smoke of some lonely wigwam. In those early days game was abundant in the Nodaway Valley, and the pioneer hunters were richly rewarded by finding an abundance of elk, deer, wolves, turkeys and some bears. The sure rifle of the pioneer brought his daily food, and his table was supplied in abundance with wild game that epicures of cities now bring to their tables as the rarest delicacies from great distances and at considerable expense. The pioneer had many things to encourage him, and he was always cheered with the prospect that ever opened before him—the thought that his children would enjoy the fruits of his early privations.

Hiram Lee was among the earliest settlers of Green Township. He came and opened a claim and built the first grist mill near where Quitman now stands. He sold out to Rankin Russell, and moved down four miles south, and opened another claim. Mr. Russell tore down the old log mill, and put up a frame grist and saw mill in the place of it.

John D. Holt laid a Mexican land warrant in 1849, on a timbered quarter section of land, about five miles southeast of where Quitman stands. He sold out to Joel Albright in 1853. Mr. Albright has since entered the prairie land in his immediate vicinity, and has a fine farm.

In 1849, William R. Holt settled three miles southeast of where Quitman is now located, buying a piece of land from Richard Miller.

The pioneers all agree that the winter of 1849, was as severe as any winter ever experienced in Missouri from its earliest settlement. The cold was unusually severe and protracted, and the snow was drifted very deep. William V. Smith, of Skidmore, says he used three yoke of oxen to draw a load of corn through the deep drifts of snow. It may be impossible to tell how cold the winter was, as there were no meteorological journals kept in Northwest Missouri at that early day, but the pioneers suffered much in their rude huts, many of which had been hastily and imperfectly constructed; and as they looked out on the deep drifts of snow all around them, they were forcibly reminded of the comfortable homes they had left for frontier life. Still they determined to remain, and when the snows melted and spring came again with sunshine and flowers, they went forth with cheerful hearts, almost forgetting the rigors of the winter season.

OLD SETTLERS OF GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Joel Albright, 1839; William Bowman, 1841; Elijah Dodson, 1842; William Dodson, 1842; Jesse Dodson, 1842; John Dawson, 1842; John Harris, 1842; Dennis Dawson, 1842; Jesse Roberts, 1842; James Roberts, 1842; John Thomas, 1842; Wm. Harris, 1842; John Porter, 1843; John Grooms, 1845; William R. Holt, 1849; Solomon Shell, 1851; Hiram Lee, Rankin Russell, John D. Holt and Richard Miller.

QUITMAN.

The town of Quitman was incorporated February 8, 1881, and is situated eleven miles west of Maryville, and two miles north, on the Nodaway Valley Railroad. It is located on the east bank of the Nodaway River, on high rolling land, overlooking the river. The location of the town is very sightly and picturesque, and the views are fine. The beautiful Nodaway flows at one's feet, and an observer looks down on a landscape toward the west that is exceedingly charming. The rolling lands of Green Township unfold like a panoramic view, and at the present time of writing, (Indian summer,) the groves along the river and its affluents display their richest autumnal tints. No forests in the world compare with American forests in the richness of their foliage during the Indian summer, when all the groves put on their autumnal glories. They have been the delight of artists, who have striven in vain to reproduce them on the canvas, and have formed the dreams of poets who have tried to picture them forth in words. But Art is powerless in the presence of Nature, when she puts on her autumnal robes and is arrayed

with a matchless beauty. But the poet has indeed very sweetly said of Indian summer :

" The tranquil river glideth to the sea,
 'Thro' purple haze the golden sunbeams fall ;
The white sails glimmer by us silently,—
 The hush of dreamland lieth over all."

The poet might have lived at Quitman, for a people living amidst such beautiful scenes of nature should be poetical. But life in the west seems to have a hard, practical phase that takes all the poetry out of it. Travelers have truly said that many people in America live indifferent amidst scenes of nature whose beauty is unequalled in foreign lands. The people of Quitman surely have all the elements to be æsthetical.

The land on which the town of Quitman stands was originally entered by Hiram Lee. He sold it to R. R. Russell, who was the founder of Quitman. Mr. Russell laid out the town in 1856. It was first called Russellville, but was subsequently given its present name in honor of General John A. Quitman, who was once Governor of Mississippi. Judge Neal was the surveyor when the town was platted. Judge William Emmerson bought the first lot, No. 8, block 12. David Tignor bought the second lot, in block 14.

It may be proper to state that before the town was laid off, Hiram Lee had a log cabin on the town site. Wiley Tracy also had a log house before the town was laid off, on the land where the town now stands. William Emmerson also put up a house for general merchandise, and opened a store.

After the town was laid off Mr. R. R. Russell probably put up the first house for a residence, and moved into it. Mr. Russell also put up the first brick building for a store, in which was opened a stock of general merchandise. Isaac T. Jones then erected a dwelling which was afterwards used for a store, some additions having been made to it. The next house, a brick building, was erected by Merideth Tanner. Joel Albright put up the next store for general merchandise.

A steam saw mill was erected in 1859, by Reese and Sellers. About this time C. R. Hardesty built a blacksmith shop and dwelling. A bridge was also built across the Nodaway River just below the mill in the year 1858. The present grist mill was erected in 1869 by Nash & Ware, and is still occupied by S. T. Ware.

In April, 1880, a destructive fire occurred in Quitman which burnt all the buildings on Broadway, the main street, except two business houses. This fire was a calamity to the town, but the people rallied, and the town was soon built up again. Mr. Russell was the first postmaster.

The Nodaway Valley Railroad came to Quitman in 1880. Johnston & Radford shipped the first car load of lumber to Quitman. During

the spring of 1881, Jacob Grant established a brick yard. During the past year, twenty-one new dwellings and ten buildings for business have been erected in Quitman. The town has now about five hundred inhabitants.

When the railroad came to the town the citizens determined to secure a new incorporation from the county court.

The first board of Trustees of the town were John Gray, James W. Wyke, Charles A. Radford, David Kimble, and James W. Weddle, Jr.

The first marriage in Quitman occurred probably in 1856, when Mr. John Tignor and Miss Malinda Willis were united in bands of matrimony by Rev. W. Emmerson, at the house of the bride's father. The first death was that of Robert Russell, a son of R. R. Russell, the exact date of which seems to have escaped recollection. Mrs. Mary C. Jones, daughter of Judge Wm. Emmerson, is the oldest resident now living in Quitman. She came to Quitman in the year 1855, she thinks about the time the town was laid out by Mr. Russell.

The school is in a good condition, with a full attendance. Quitman has a good frame school house. Miss Cora Huff is the principal of the school.

The names of the trustees of the town under the present incorporation are as follows: John Lamb, Chairman; W. H. Smith, A. Johnston, S. T. Ware, James Wykoff, Trustees. C. A. Radford, Treasurer; George Gill, Marshal; Sheldon Adkins, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Ackerman, John, groceries and meat market.

Adkins, Shelden, justice of the peace.

Bariteau & Welch, steam elevator.

Carson & Co., livery.

Carlton E. L., hotel.

Chandler, Charles, blacksmith shop.

Craft, William, confectionery.

Crawford, C. C., general merchandise.

Dace, C. F., barber.

Davis, F. M., physician.

Fargo & Sheets, restaurant.

Gill Bros., hardware.

Grant, Jacob, brickmaker.

Gray, John, harness shop.

Hargrave, S. L., physician.

Howell Bros., lumber dealers.

Hillweg, E. W., railroad agent.

Johnston, H., livery.

Johnston & Radford, general merchandise.
Manning, E. M. physician.
Mason, J. L., wagon maker.
Martin, B., shoemaker.
Myers, George, feed stable.
Nash, E. D., horse power elevator.
Owens, Mrs., millinery.
Rice, Jacob, physician.
Radford, C. A., notary public and postmaster.
Smith, W. H., druggist and notary public.
Spears, C. W., grain buyer.
Weddle, J. W., blacksmith.
Weddle, J. W., Sr., wagon maker.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Quitman was organized in the year 1871, with the following original members: G. E. Basom, Jane Basom, W. T. Radford, Sallie Radford, C. A. Radford, Thomas Bond and Mrs. E. O. Manning.

The church has had the following named pastors to supply it: W. B. Sunderland, L. Shelley, W. Coneley, W. B. Moody, W. P. Bishop, I. Chivington, W. L. Edmonds, and Eri Edmonds, who is the present pastor. The church edifice is worth \$1,500. There is a good Sabbath School, with an average attendance of eighty. The membership of the church numbers thirty. The church at Quitman has done a good work, and is now in a flourishing condition. The church has experienced the usual difficulties in laying foundation stones in a new country, but the promise has been verified to them: "My grace is sufficient for thee." There is a good parsonage, worth \$700.

QUITMAN LODGE, NO. 196, A. F. & A. M.

On May 30, 1860, this lodge received its charter. The following are the names of the charter members; Samuel F. Kennedy, Thomas J. McQuidy, Samuel Noffsinger and A. B. Moore. The officers of the lodge at the time of its organization were: Samuel F. Kennedy, W. M.; Thos. J. McQuidy, S. W.; Samuel Noffsinger, J. W. The names of the present officers are as follows: Theo. Pifer, W. M.; William Torphy, S. W.; Isaac Bryan, J. W.; W. H. Franklin, Secretary; H. M. McKinzie, Tyler; William McDonald, S. D.; James McDonald, J. D. The present membership of this lodge numbers seventy. The lodge is prosperous, and meets Saturday nights on or before the full moon in each month.

COMET LODGE, NO. 284, I. O. O. F.

The charter of this lodge was granted June 10, 1873. The charter members of the lodge are as follows: H. M. McKinzie, H. H. Nash, W. H. Smith, J. C. Smith, John H. Ware, Jr., and James Parshall. The names of the officers are as follows: C. A. Radford, N. G.; John Gray, V. G.; Theo. Pifer, R. S.; J. W. Carden, Treasurer; A. B. Huff, R. S. to N. G.; J. Ackerman, L. S. to N. G.; J. W. Wycoff, Warden; Charles Carson, L. S. S.; A. Johnson, C.; A. Earhart, R. S. S.; James Weddle, R. S. to V. G.; J. C. Smith, L. S. to V. G.; H. M. McKinzie, I. G.; J. M. Wilson, L. D. The present membership numbers thirty. The lodge is prosperous and doing a good work.

FAIRVIEW.

John Bilby came from Illinois in 1875, and bought several thousand acres of land, which is now enclosed and in cultivation or pasture. Soon after he came he located Fairview, four miles southwest by south from Quitman. Bilby & Bird put up the first building for a dwelling house. John Bilby erected the next building for a store and opened a large stock of general merchandise. A blacksmith shop was then erected. Three or four dwelling houses were erected west of the store. There is a post office, John Bilby, postmaster. He owns a fine residence about one-fourth of a mile north of Fairview. This town is located in what is known among the farmers as Whig Valley District, which embraces the valley on the west side of the Nodaway River. The name originally came from a small settlement of Old Line Whigs, three miles and a half west of Graham.



CHAPTER XII.

HOPKINS TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY — PHYSICAL FEATURES — EARLY SETTLERS — HOPKINS — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—HOPKINS TOWN COMPANY—CORNET BAND.

On November 7, 1871, we find the following petition and order of court organizing and defining the boundaries of Hopkins Township:

“Now comes Samuel McFarland, *et al.*, and files a petition in this court, praying for an order of court to divide Union Township, commencing at the south corner of section nineteen (19), in township sixty-six (66), of range thirty-five (35); thence running due east on the section line to the east boundary of said township, the north part of the organized township to be known and designated as Hopkins Township, in said county, and that the south part be known as Union Township, in said county, and that the voting precinct in Hopkins Township be known as Hopkins, all of which is maturely considered by the court, and ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, as requested in said petition; and it is further ordered by the court that the voting precinct in Union Township be changed from Xenii to Pickering, in Union Township.”

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is well watered by the One Hundred and Two River and its branches and various affluents. The river flows through the township a little west of the middle, and in the northern portion of the township it is divided into three branches, known as the Eastern, Middle and Western Forks. Beard's Creek flows into the One Hundred and Two from the northeast, and quite a number of small creeks put in from the east and west. Nodaway Branch runs through the southeastern corner of the township.

Several lakes lie along the valley in close proximity to the river, two of them being from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in length. The face of the township is rather rolling in the northwestern part, while the southeastern portion is more level. There is an abundance of limestone for building purposes, with some indications of coal. The land is well adapted to agricultural purposes, and some of it is exceedingly fertile.

FIRST SETTLERS.

William Broyles was the first settler in the territory now belonging to Hopkins Township. He settled on the east side of the Mowery Branch in White Oak Grove. The settlement was made in the year 1843. John Kimball settled two or three years afterward in the forks of One Hundred and Two River, about a mile north of where Hopkins is now situated. Washington Downing, the next settler, located two miles southeast of where Hopkins now stands. David J. Wiet came next, and settled three miles southeast of where Hopkins is now situated. James Hinckle was the next settler. He opened a claim two miles southeast of where Hopkins now stands, on a farm now belonging to G. W. Sturgeon. Berry Miller and John Dunkin settled on the same place which now belongs to Jesse Crandle. Wm. Cook settled south of Washington Downing and opened an adjoining farm. John Elliott took a claim and opened a farm in the same neighborhood, but sold it to Wm. Tolliver. David Locke settled on a farm south of James Elliott. B. F. Rader located on the Mowery Branch, three miles and a half east of the place where Hopkins is now situated. Charles Carson settled at the state line at the northeast corner of the township. Henry Stine opened a claim a little west of Carson's on the line, two miles northeast of the place where Hopkins now stands. Edwin Spencer and Mark Murphy settled on the state line a little west of Stine's. Isaiah Wilcox opened a farm half a mile west of the present site of Hopkins on the banks of the One Hundred and Two. Edwin Spencer and Isaiah Wilcox were sons of Nimrod, and almost secured their living by fruits of the chase.

Jefferson Sturgeon settled about two miles south of where Hopkins now stands. West of Hopkins, two or three miles, was the Cox settlement, beginning as early as 1850. Judge Morehouse, at an early date, settled about five miles southwest of where Hopkins is now located, and Joseph Hall opened a farm in the same neighborhood. Homer Aldridge and Augustus Aldridge located in the same neighborhood.

HOPKINS.

Hopkins is located one-half mile east of East Fork of the One Hundred and Two River. It was partially laid out in 1870 and completed in the spring of 1871. William Brady, of Jefferson Township, was the surveyor.

The first railroad car came to Hopkins December 12, 1870. The town was named in honor of A. L. Hopkins, who was Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad when the town was located.

Hopkins was laid out by a company, which consisted of Roseberry & Morehouse, the Railroad Company, Col. Strong, of St. Joseph, and S. McFarland.

It was incorporated October 21, 1872.

The first board of trustees was composed of W. W. Kennison, chairman, Judge E. Donlin, William H. Cochrane and B. S. Martin. There was one vacancy.

The first edifice erected in Hopkins was a boarding house, which was built by Thos. Gladman.

Donlin & Bros. were the first business firm in Hopkins. They commenced business in 1871.

Porter, Girard & Hughes erected a drug store about the same time and commenced business.

Goodsell & Brothers had the first lumber yard.

Finch & Stone had an agricultural house about the same time.

Soon after, Mr. Robison erected a building and commenced selling dry goods.

Mr. Linville put up a building in the same block and went into the hardware trade.

Mr. Dobbins, a non-resident, caused a building for a drug store to be erected in the same block, and Mr. Latcher was put in charge of it.

Mr. DeHaven also ran a restaurant in the same block.

Martin & Stewart also had a grocery store west of the railroad.

The block spoken of above was on the west side of the railroad, but the business, owing to the nearness of the railroad and the liability of teams becoming frightened by passing trains, was transferred about this time to the east side of the railroad.

Mr. Edward Wolfers, about this time, erected a brick building on the east side of the railroad and went into trade in dry goods and groceries.

Randolph & Goodsell put up a brick and commenced selling hardware and furniture.

C. Martin also opened a hardware store on the east side.

Mr. Riggs opened a grocery house, but afterward sold out and went to California.

In 1871, William R. Johnston built the Johnston House, on Roseberry Street, and commenced keeping hotel. About the same time, Mr. Couch commenced building the Hopkins House, but soon sold out to David Bender, who continues to keep the hotel. A little later Mr. Kinison put up the Central House, and kept it awhile, and sold out.

The first bank was started by Plants Brothers.

F. Gladman was the first settler in Hopkins.

Rev. Mr. Morton, as he was accustomed himself to say, in a humorous manner, "preached the first sermon, married the first couple and traded the first horses in Hopkins." He afterward moved to Kansas.

A son of Mr. Merrick was the first child born in Hopkins, and the Town Company gave him a lot.

The first school was kept by Miss Emma Rose, from Michigan, and she taught an excellent school and gave universal satisfaction.

The first church was erected by the Methodists, the second by the Presbyterians, and the third by the United Brethren, who afterward sold their building to the Baptists.

THE HOPKINS SCHOOLS.

That the citizens of Hopkins appreciate the value of good schools will be apparent to the most casual observer who will take the pains to inquire into the history of the growth and development of her educational interests. In order that we may the better understand the educational spirit of her people, we will go back a few years for the purpose of turning a few pages in the records. It is found upon inquiry, that before the City of Hopkins was laid out, the residents of what is now the Hopkins Independent School District, had erected a building on the suburbs of the now flourishing city. We are not advised as to the size of said house, but understand it was sufficiently large for the purpose intended, and was well furnished—withal a comfortable school building—quite pretentious for those days. I have been unable to ascertain the names of teachers until Miss Emma Rose, of Wisconsin, wielded the birch, metaphysically speaking. I am informed that this was in 1871, and is remembered as a successful school.

After the City of Hopkins was laid out, the inhabitants feeling the need of a more commodious building, and desiring to have it more centrally located, decided to move the house into the block north of the Tremont House. An addition was built, thus making two rooms and necessitating the services of two teachers. Mr. A. W. Florea, of Adams County, Ohio, and Miss Rose, were the teachers elected. The school was now, 1872, a fixed institution. Both teachers rendered the best of satisfaction and the term was a very profitable one.

The beautiful young city grew amazingly, so that in the year 1873 the need of increased and better facilities was felt to such an extent that it was determined to build a new house for educational purposes. A fine site was selected in the eastern part of the city on what is now known as "Science Hill," from which a splendid view may be had of the city and much of the surrounding country. The cost of grounds, building site, furniture, house, &c., was about \$3,000. The rooms were well furnished with patent seats, blackboards and other necessary appliances, so that everything augured well for a successful series of schools. Prof. Florea was elected Principal and Miss Rose, assistant. The school was all that could be desired and long strides were taken in the educational

field. Mr. Florea was again made principal, but the public sustained a great loss in the person of Miss Rose, who is remembered to this day as one of the most successful teachers ever in the Hopkins Schools. Her place was supplied by Miss Ella Redmond, of Maryville, who, with Mr. Florea taught the next succeeding term. Both schools gave universal satisfaction. I have not the exact number of pupils in attendance, at hand, but in 1874 there were upwards of 200, (estimated.)

I have now to deal with the Hopkins Independent School District which was organized and established under the new law, on the 17th day of October, 1875, as appears from page 9, of the District Records, with plat of district annexed.

It will be observed, that under the new law there are required in independent Districts under the control of a corporate administration, a board of education composed of six members. The Board at this time consisted of the following named gentlemen, viz: Luther Stewart, President; Geo. H. Hotaling, Secretary; John A. Stewart, Treasurer; Harry Meyers, Philip Dale and S. W. Gerard. I have now reliable data at hand and find from an inspection of the records that the Board were obliged to rent a room and to secure three teachers for the ensuing year. The Board was peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of Prof. L. E. Wolf, of Atchison, Kansas, as principal. Misses Anna Jackson and Kate Stewart were the assistant teachers. The school commenced October 4th, 1875, for a term of five months and ended Feb. 6th, 1876. Prof. Wolf did all that was expected of him and the youth of the fair young city made marked progress under his able instruction.

He is remembered by many of our best citizens as a courteous, affable gentleman, of splendid abilities, and as a teacher he was thoroughly alive to his work. The number of persons in the district of school age, was, as appears from the enumeration returns made May 1, 1876, as follows: Males, white, 141; colored, 2; total males, 143. Females, white, 146. Total number of persons in the district between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 289. From the records it is found that of this number there were in attendance at the several schools, males, white, 123; colored, 1; total males, 124. Females, white, 106. Total number attending the public schools of the city, 230. Total number days attendance of all children, 13,894. Average number days per child, 60.

Value of property owned by the district, including building and furniture, \$3,419. In consequence of an election a new board was organized September 13, 1876. S. W. Gerard, President; George H. Hotaling, Secretary; John A. Stewart, Treasurer; Harry Meyers, Philip Dale and Luther Stewart.

The teachers this year were: Miss Mary J. Latschar, principal, and Misses Anna Jackson and Abbie Stewart, assistants. Miss Kate Stewart succeeded Miss Jackson December 4, 1876.

From what has been ascertained it does not appear that the schools this year were quite so satisfactory as heretofore, but nevertheless they were quite successful. The above mentioned term was of six months duration, commencing September 11, 1876, and closing March 9, 1877.

The records show that on the first day of May, 1877, there were in the district, of the requisite school age, males, white, 151; colored, 1; total, 152. Females, white, 163; colored, 1; total females, 164. Total number in the district entitled to school privileges, 317.

Of this number there were attending school during the year males, white, 110; colored, 1; total males, 111. Females, white, 120; total, 231. Total number of days attendance of all children, 15,362. Average number of days attendance of each child, 66½.

It is worthy of note that, during the year, the snug little sum of \$800.00 was paid out for improvements. At this time the value of school property owned by the district was \$3,214.00. Rate per cent. levied for school purposes, \$1.80.

It will be seen by comparing the values of school property for the years 1876 and 1877, that the value of 1877 was \$205.00 *less than in 1876*.

How this could occur when \$800.00 were expended in making improvements, does not seem to be very clear.

The above figures are taken from the district records for the years named, and if explanations are called for, it would be well for the proper parties to respond. My solution of the problem—for problem it is—is the depreciation of values.

By this time, many of the pupils had made that advancement in their studies that called for something beyond that usually taught in the common schools. Accordingly, the board on June 4, 1877, ordered the following branches introduced, viz: Algebra, U. S. History, Higher Arithmetic, Philosophy and Physiology. For sometime, the rooms had been filled to overflowing, and, as has been remarked, a room had been rented for the use of the Primary Department.

But as this method was not productive of very satisfactory results, the question of building an addition to the main building began to be freely discussed. Finally, the board, deeming it imperative that something should be done in order to secure the requisite accommodations and to make them permanent, decided to build a suitable room or rooms immediately adjoining the (then) present building. This conclusion was reached at a meeting of the board on June 4, 1877. Plans and specifications having been previously furnished, the contract was let to Mr. M. H. Gladman, of Hopkins, on the 18th of June, 1877—he giving bond in the sum of \$1,500.00, with M. H. Gladman, W. H. Jackson, D. Crenk-lan, G. A. Dawes, A. V. Stewart, C. S. Martin, Henry Schmitt, James Ewing, Hiram Stanker, A. S. DeHaven, L. Durant and W. H. Cochran, as securities.

The board appointed as a building committee P. Dale, Luther Stewart and John A. Stewart. As the main building needed repairing, Mr. Gladman was awarded the contract of shingling the west side of same and repairing the belfry for the sum of \$55.00.

Upon canvassing the election returns it was found that a majority of twenty-one taxpayers voted for an increase of levy from four mills to ten mills, for school purposes, and the same was ordered as a basis of estimate for the coming school year. It was also ascertained that over a two-thirds majority of all voters was in favor of a tax of five mills on the assessed valuation for building purposes, which was ordered, and the annual estimate made and approved by the board. July 21st, S. H. Spencer was elected principal, and Misses Abbie Stewart, Alice George and Minnie Whittington assistants. School opened September 10, 1877, and closed March 8, 1878. Length of term six months.

The following figures show significant facts :

Number of children in the district of school age, May 1, 1878, males (white), 153; colored, 1. Total, 154. Females (white), 172. Total number in the district, 326. Number of children attending school, males (white), 118; colored, 1. Females (white), 144. Total number in attendance, 263.

Total number days attendance of all scholars, 22,692. Average number days per child, 80. Rate per cent. levied on valuation of property, \$2.00. Value of property owned by district, \$4,600.00. A period was now reached which had never been attained before. The history of her schools shows them to be a grand success, if we except a few shortcomings in the year 1876. The district had incurred heavy expense in constructing new buildings, fence, sidewalks, etc. A course of study was adopted, another teacher employed more than before, and everything placed on a firm footing. It was hoped that this would prove the most signally successful year of any, but the high hopes and anticipations of the board and patrons were destined to fall most ingloriously. A want of harmony and united action, two essential elements of success, were wanting, and on March 15, 1878, Mr. Spencer was requested to vacate his position by sending in his resignation, which he did, and which was promptly accepted. Miss George also resigned at the same time. Mr. A. W. Florea and Miss Belle Stewart were employed to complete the unexpired term, which was in the main very successful. At the annual election of April 6, 1878, a new board was elected, viz: R. M. Simmons, President; E. C. Wolfers, Secretary; Wash Downing, Treasurer; P. Dale. H. McCoy and H. C. Fleming. The new board was made up of men of sterling character, who were determined to leave nothing undone that would tend to advance the educational interests of the city to their old time prestige. The first thing that occupied their attention was the securing of a competent corps of teachers.

June 28, 1878, Professor D. L. Chaney, of Lenox, Iowa, was elected principal, with R. H. Straub, Miss Ellen Ruttenbur and Miss Maggie Evans, assistants. Upon Mr. Chaney assuming the principalship, he inspected the buildings and grounds, and by his recommendation the black board surfaces were enlarged, so that all the available space in the rooms was covered with liquid slating. This was a move in the right direction, as it gave the teacher increased facilities. At his request a well was dug, and pump placed in it; also, a new sidewalk laid from the school house to connect with the main walk leading to the city. Fences were repaired and other necessary minor improvements made. From this time a new era dates in the history of the Hopkins Schools, as under the able direction of Professor Chaney, they assumed that position in the educational world, which placed them, at that time, in the van of all the schools in the county.

The revulsion of feeling from that of indifference as to the character of her schools, to that of a well defined interest in their welfare, was slow, but sure, so that at the close of that year the Hopkins Schools ranked second to none in Northwest Missouri. The High school was graced by the presence of quite a number of young men and ladies from the country, who were seeking to "climb up higher." The term was of six months duration, and at its termination Professor Chaney opened a select school, which was very successful.

March 19, 1879, the levy was raised from four tenths of one per cent. to one per cent, and on the 3d of April the board reorganized, with R. M. Simmons, president; P. Dale, secretary, and Wash Downing, treasurer. Twenty-five hundred dollars of bonds had matured, and on the 22d of May the same amount of refunding bonds were issued to liquidate the out-standing matured bonds. Said refunding bonds were to bear six per centum per annum, and not to be discounted more than one-fourth per cent.

At the same time Prof. Chaney was granted the use of the building for six weeks to hold a Normal school, which was a pronounced success from the start. Many teachers and many preparing to engage in the profession attended.

The enumeration of 1879 showed the number of males (white), 153; females (white), 170. Total number in the district, 323. Number attending schools, males, 125; females, 115. Total, 240. Total number of days attendance of all children, 21,210; average number of days attendance of each child, 88½. The same good sense which had characterized the retiring board attended their successors above named. Therefore, for the year 1879 they were prompt to again secure Mr. Chaney as principal, Mr. H. W. Hull, of Hopkins, succeeded Mr. Straub in the grammar department, Miss Flora Maxwell, of Clarinda, Iowa, succeeded Miss Ruttenbur, and Miss Evans was re-elected. It was felt all

along that the term of six months was entirely too short, and in order to increase it a proposition was submitted and carried on the 22d of April to increase the levy sixty cents on the one hundred dollars. The school of that year was much like that of the preceding year as to results, unless there was increased confidence felt in teachers and board. Prof. Chaney was again re-elected principal, with Mr. George E. Flemming, of Oberlin, Ohio, teacher in grammar school, Miss Maxwell again held sway in the second intermediate department, and Miss Evans was retained in the primary department. Owing to ill health, Miss Maxwell resigned her position December 13, 1880. On January 3, 1881, Mrs. R. H. Shadrick, of Kansas City, was named as her successor. For this year the schools were not only the pride of Hopkins and the county, but they had attained that position in the educational world entitling them to be ranked second to none. A great work was done during the year, many non-resident pupils attended, most of whom pursued a course in the higher branches; not a few of them were teachers, some coming from adjoining counties. At the close of the spring term in June, the pupils and teachers met in their respective rooms, and at about 9:30 A. M. repaired to Kennedy's Park, which lies in the northwest suburbs of the city, marching down the western hillside through the streets of the city, and thence to the park, being preceded by the Hopkins Cornet Band, which furnished excellent music for the occasion. In the afternoon many of the prominent business men of the city lent their presence, closing their respective places of business for that purpose. This little incident is mentioned to show that a deep interest was felt by the patrons.

In April, 1881, F. A. Buck and Jacob Speidel were elected members of the board to succeed H. C. Fleming and Wash Downing. The board organized with R. M. Simmons, president; F. A. Buck, secretary, and P. Dale, treasurer. The tax was increased twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, and the term was increased from four to nine months, by reason of a proposition having been submitted and carried to that effect. The returns for 1880 show the number of children to be, males, 167; females, 188. Total, 355. The records do not show the number in attendance, but the teachers' reports at one time gave the number in attendance as being 297, which undoubtedly is correct.

At the regular meeting of the board, held in Dale & Jeffers' office, June 7, 1881, the following described bonds were canceled and burned in the presence of R. M. Simmons, P. Dale, E. C. Wolfers, H. McCoy, Jacob Speidel and F. A. Buck, members of the board, and T. W. Porter and H. C. Fleming, witnesses, viz.:

Bond No. 1, of five hundred (\$500) dollars, dated July 1, 1873, and due July 1, 1878.

Bond No. 4, of five hundred (\$500) dollars, dated July 1, 1873, and due July 1, 1878.

Bond No. 5, of five hundred (\$500) dollars, dated July 1, 1873, and due July 1, 1878.

More room being required, the furnishing committee contracted for the Austin building for school purposes. For the year 1881, the following named teachers were employed: Prof. D. L. Chaney, Principal; George E. Flemming, Grammar School; Miss M. Ellie Dale, First Intermediate Department; Miss Maggie Evans, Second Intermediate Department; and Miss Ella A. Glass, Primary Department.

The number of persons of school age in the district May 1st, as gleaned from the returns found in the records, was, in round numbers, 424. The number in attendance, average attendance, for the year 1881, cannot be furnished, as they, the returns, will not be completed until May, 1882. That the schools will be fully up to the prescribed standard of excellence during the year 1881, there is no reason to doubt.

To conclude with, Hopkins has an able and efficient corps of teachers and appreciative students, and that the high position she now holds may be maintained in the future is the wish of the citizens of the beautiful young city and of the public in general.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Circuit of Hopkins was organized in 18—. The names of the original members were as follows: Samuel McFarland and wife, Speidel and family, T. M. Cole and wife, John Townsend and wife, Rev. Jesse Herbert and family, J. B. Townsend and wife, E. V. Willard and family, John Lytle and family, Robert Hook and wife, N. H. Herbert and wife, and Margaret Boatman.

The church has been supplied by the following pastors: William Early, 1871-2; E. V. Roof, 1873-4-5; Isaac Chivington, 1876; Robert Devlin, 1877-78, and John Moorhead, the present pastor.

The church, 32x50, was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$2,000.

The present membership is about sixty. In the Sabbath School there are 125 on the roll, and an average attendance of seventy-five. Mr. Moorhead has three other regular classes outside of Hopkins, and spends half his time in supplying them. The present church edifice is worth about \$2,500. The church has had some revivals, and is in a fair condition. Mr. Moorhead is now finishing his third year in Hopkins.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the early growth of Hopkins there arrived, from the east and north, a number of families, who had been reared in Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. These, for a time, worshipped with the Methodists, who early held services and erected a house of worship in

the village. As their number increased, it was thought best to organize themselves into a church for the purpose of securing services after their own order.

With this object in view, Rev. E. B. Sherwood, of St. Joseph, Missionary of the Presbytery of Platte, having been informed of these facts, wrote desiring to know if it was their wish that he should visit the place, and if the way was clear, to organize a church. Receiving an affirmative reply, he came to Hopkins, and two days were spent in canvassing the town, and obtaining the names of those who desired an organization. On the first Sabbath day of May, 1873, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered according to the Presbyterian form, and notice was given that on Saturday, May 31st, those who desired to enter into covenant relations should meet to present their letters or be examined preparatory to a public profession of their faith. On Friday, May 30th, Mr. Sherwood again visited Hopkins, and on that evening a prayer meeting was held, and on Saturday the meeting previously announced took place. There were present Rev. E. B. Sherwood, assisted by Elders George H. Hotaling, of Bedford, Iowa, and John M. Bell, of Maryville.

At that meeting the following persons presented letters which, being found in order, were received: George H. Hotaling and Mrs. Mildred Hotaling, Wm. K. Adams and Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Clarissa Bradley, Mrs. Jennie Heald, Mrs. Martha A. Walters, John W. Walker, Mrs. Mary E. Martin, Henry P. Dryden and Mrs. Sarah L. Dryden, David L. Latschar, Mrs. Sarah Bender, Mrs. Mary Green. Mr. Mark B. Bradley was examined and received on profession of faith.

On Sunday, June 1, 1873, the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Hopkins was consummated. At this time George H. Hotaling and William K. Adams were elected ruling elders, and David L. Latschar and H. P. Dryden, deacons. From the time of its organization till January, 1874, Rev. E. B. Sherwood continued to act as stated supply. During this period bi-monthly services were held in the M. E. Church. It being thought that the work could be more effectively performed, Union Hall was secured as a place of worship, and was so occupied until the completion of their first house of worship, which was entered and used for the first time on the first Sabbath of January, 1876.

From the close of Mr. Sherwood's services until April, 1874, the church was without a pastor. During this time, however, regular services were maintained, a sermon being read every Sabbath by Elder W. K. Adams.

At this time the services of Rev. A. D. Workman, of Maryville, were secured, and he continued to preach twice each month till, on the first Sabbath of July, Rev. W. H. Ilsley entered upon his work.

During the spring of 1875, a subscription paper was circulated with a view to the erection of a church building, and a sufficient amount was raised to warrant the commencement of the work. The foundation of a house, 28x50 feet, was laid, but owing to the stringency of the times and the visitation of the grasshoppers, the work was delayed for a time. It was not resumed till the next fall, when it was taken up, and the building completed and furnished, at a cost of \$2,400, \$700 of which was received from the Board of Church Erection. The plan of the house was drawn by George H. Hotaling, one of the elders, and the house was built by Mr. L. D. Eversole, a member of the church.

The church has a good Sabbath School and a fair Sabbath School library. The church is now in a good condition, and has done a good work in Hopkins and vicinity.

Rev. William C. Smith has been engaged to supply the church for six months, and enters upon his work with every prospect of success.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church, of Hopkins, was organized on Saturday before the 3d Sabbath in May, 1877. The names of original members were, Geo. W. Sturgeon, Margaret Sturgeon, Obadiah Sturgeon, Julia Ann Sturgeon, Jephtha Sturgeon, Lucinda Sturgeon, Marion Sturgeon, Josephine Sturgeon, John M. Sturgeon, Thomas R. Sturgeon, Margareta Sturgeon, Martha A. Downing, E. B. Yeomans, Sarah J. Yeomans, Jesse Godsey, E. S. Godsey, Elizabeth Godsey, John W. Jones and Nancy Jones. The church was bought from U. B. Brethern at \$400.00, and is a frame building. It was dedicated by Brother H. J. Latour. Names of pastors: First, Joseph Yates; second, H. J. Latour; A. M. Wallace, pastor at this time. Number of present membership, 40.

The church had not been recognized by brethren from sister churches until the April meeting, 1879. The church holds her membership with the Northwestern Association at this time.

XENIA LODGE, NO. 50, A. F. & A. M.

Xenia Lodge commenced work under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri at its 45th Grand Communication, in October, 1865. The dispensation was dated October 16th, 1865, and signed by John D. Vincil, Grand Master of Missouri.

The officers named in it were, N. Goslee, W. M.; E. Van Buren, S. W. and Washington Downing, J. W.

The organization was designated as Xenia Lodge, but at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge the dispensation was surrendered and a charter ordered, at which time the Lodge was designated

by the name of Xenia, and the No. 50 affixed by the Grand Secretary. The charter was dated June 2d, 1866, and signed by John D. Vincil, Grand Master, and four other grand officers.

Xenia Lodge, at its organization, was the third lodge in the county, and its jurisdiction extended north, east and west about twelve miles. Though its membership was small, yet in infancy it took due caution to select the best men for its followers, and thereby grew and prospered until May 27, 1871, when it was thought best by a majority of its members to erect a new hall, and at its completion, June 2, 1871, the Grand Master of Missouri granted it permission to move to its new hall at Hopkins, Missouri, it being within its present local jurisdiction, and June 24, 1871, Xenia Lodge No. 50 was removed from Xenia to its new hall, and the hall dedicated in due and ancient form, Brother Ephraim Myers, D. D. G. M., acting as grand master on the occasion. The present membership numbers sixty. The present officers are as follows:

John Donlin, W. M.; J. S. Anderson, S. W.; C. Mooter, J. W.; T. W. Porter, Treasurer; H. M. Austin, Secretary; E. B. Yeoman, S. D.; W. H. Cochrane, J. D.; A. Watson, S. S.; H. Caudle, J. S.; M. A. Hamm, Tyler.

The lodge meets the first Saturday of each month. The lodge owns a fine hall, and has between \$400 and \$500 surplus in the treasury. The following is a list of its Past Masters: N. Goslee, G. W. Pistole, John Donlin, A. C. Kennedy, H. McCoy, R. Terrill.

HOPKINS LODGE NO. 333, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized April 7, 1875, and the charter granted May 20, 1875. The following are the names of its charter members:

J. L. Anderson, G. W. Wilcox, J. A. Worth, H. Lowery, J. M. Pierce, E. A. Bugbee, M. S. Arnold, Cyrus White, Harvey Moorehouse, Stanton Hook, William Herbert, C. Green, W. H. Sutherland, H. C. Fleming, J. F. Randolph.

The following are the names of its first officers: J. L. Anderson, N. G.; H. Lowery, V. G.; J. A. Worth, R. S.; G. W. Wilcox, Treasurer; J. M. Pierce, P. S.; N. S. Arnold, Conductor; H. C. Fleming, Warden; S. Hook, R. S. N. G.; H. Sutherland, L. S. N. G.; C. White, L. S. N. G.; C. E. Green, I. G.; H. Moorehouse, O. G.; William M. Herbert, R. S. S.

The present membership numbers fifty-two. The lodge is growing, having gained twelve members the past year, and is in good condition.

The following are the names of Past Grands up to the present time; G. W. Wilcox, H. Lowery, P. Dale, J. L. Anderson, J. D. Randolph, W. H. Sutherland, H. M. Austin, R. P. Johnson, G. T. Tibbetts and M. H. Gladman.

The Odd Fellows' Hall Association, composed of members of the order exclusively, are erecting a fine hall on Barnard Street, in the brick block over E. C. Wolfer's grocery store to be used for lodge purposes. The cost will be about \$2,000.

HOPKINS LODGE OF ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

This lodge was organized August 1, 1879, with the following charter members: H. Lowery, J. A. Stewart, A. S. DeHaven, M. E. Byers, John Donlin, A. F. Malott, Wm. Hughes, A. Watson, E. F. Gaynor, J. W. Waddill and P. Dale. The present membership numbers twenty-one. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. It meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month.

HOPKINS LODGE I. O. G. T., NO. 410.

This lodge was organized November 16, 1880, with about seventy charter members. The present membership number seventy-four. The lodge is in good condition and has done a good work in the temperance cause in Hopkins and vicinity. Many men will look back to this lodge as having rescued them from a drunkard's grave. The following are the names of its first officers: P. Dale, W. C. T.; Eva Johnson, W. V. T.; E. Griffin, Chaplain; Mrs. S. DeHaven, Secretary; S. K. Ray, Financial Secretary; E. C. Wolfers, Treasurer; Levi Grate, Marshal; R. Boatman, I. G.; Frank Drumm, O. G.; J. F. Randolph, P. W. C. T.; H. M. Austin, L. D.

BANK OF HOPKINS,

was organized in 1873, by Goodsill Brothers and F. Dunning. They carried on the business until 1877, when a joint stock company was formed, with Alexander Goodsill as president and Edward Donlin cashier. In July, 1877, W. Dunning became president, which position he still holds. J. C. Powell superceded Donlin as cashier in July, 1877, and in January, 1880, he was superceded by C. W. Taylor, who fills the position now (1881). The bank has a capital of \$15,000, with a surplus of \$5,000. Although a stock company, it is not an incorporated bank. The stockholders are large real estate owners.

The Hopkins Town Company was incorporated on the 31st of December, 1870. The stock of the company was placed at \$18,000, the names of the corporators and the amounts of their respective holdings being as follows: A. L. Hopkins, \$6,000; Samuel McFarland, \$3,000; Albert P. Morehouse, \$3,000; Matthew G. Roseberry, \$3,000; James W. Strong, \$3,000. Mr. McFarland was the first and only president, and Mr. Moorehouse the first secretary. The stock is now practically all held by Mr. McFarland, and Mr. Alex Grant, the present secretary.

HOPKINS CORNET BAND.

The first band was organized in February, 1874, with the players mentioned below: Leader, J. F. Randolph, first *E♭* cornet; Harry Myers, second *E♭* cornet; C. F. Markley, first *B♭* cornet; C. Riggs, second *B♭* cornet; Dr. Wm. Hughes, first alto; H. Sutherland, second alto; C. S. Martin, tenor; John Donlin, baritone; Ham McCoy, tuba; A. S. Bender, snare drum; Jacob Lovden, bass drum and cymbals. This band became one of the best in the west, and sent out one of the best cornet players in the United States—Charles Riggs. He has been traveling some three years, and is now in California.

In 1878, all the members except four withdrew, and a new band was organized—the present one—with the following members: Leader, C. F. Markley, solo *B♭* cornet; Harry Myers, first *E♭* cornet; Frank Dunn, second *E♭* cornet; J. C. Stewart, second *B♭* cornet; L. G. New, first alto; W. Moorehead, second alto; S. K. Wray, third alto; A. J. Roof, tenor; George Shaw, baritone; Jacob Lovden, tuba; Frank New, snare drum; George Ewing, bass drum and cymbals.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- Austin, H. M., restaurant.
- Bender & Sutherland, Hopkins House.
- Blair, James A., stock yard and stock dealer.
- Blain, J. A., stock dealer.
- Brainard, Mr., feed stable.
- Bram, William, insurance agent.
- Buck, F. A., artist.
- Bush, F. D., stock yards.
- Burch, E. M., stock dealer.
- Crinklaw, D., agricultural implements.
- Cochrum, W. H., house painter.
- Chaney, D. L., county superintendent of schools and principal of schools.
- Donlin, Ed., insurance agent.
- Donlin Bros., general merchandise.
- Dale, P., county judge, lumber.
- Downing, W., president bank.
- Derrickson, David, barber.
- Dawes, G. A., physician.
- Dalé, Fred., city clerk.
- Downing, W., stock yards.
- Frayne & Jeffers, hardware and furniture.
- Frazier, Chas., house painter.

Gladman, N. H., insurance agent.
Goodsill Bros., lumber.
Gerard, S. W., druggist and physician.
Goodson, P. D., physician.
Gladman, M. H., contractor and builder.
Grant, Alexander, attorney at law.
Grant, Alexander, superintendent rock quarry.
Herbert & Somers, groceries.
Hawkins, Mrs. S. S., millinery.
Hepburn, Thomas, harness maker.
Hansley, Harry, shoemaker.
Hughes, W. C., physician.
Hamm, M. A., livery.
House & Blain, livery.
Hicks, H., grain merchant.
Herbert, C. H., house plasterer.
Johnson, R. P., general merchandise.
Jackson Bros., mills.
Knox, Mrs., Tremont House.
Kennedy, A. C., depot agent.
Lowery, Harmon, druggist.
Lucas, A. G., editor Hopkins Journal.
Luse, Riley, jewelry.
Lytle, George, stock dealer.
Markley, C. F., leader Hopkins brass band.
McCasham, John, carpenter.
McCoy, H., stock dealer.
Martin, C. S., hardware and furniture.
Monroe, A. C., groceries.
McIntyre, Chas., restaurant.
Moorehead, Rev. John, pastor M. E. Church.
McFarland, Samuel, president Hopkins Town Company.
Malott, D., blacksmith.
McCashum, Mrs. John., millinery.
Nixon, John, grain merchant.
Norman, W. P., jeweler.
Nurry, Jer., blacksmith.
Olmstead, Mrs. J. W., millinery.
Olmstead, John W., sewing machine agent.
Porter, T. W., postmaster, books and stationery.
Pennington, George, tinner.
Pierce, J. N., editor Hopkins Journal.
Pennington, J. R., wagon maker.
Randolph, J. F. & Co., hardware, furniture and undertakers.

Roper, Harry P., shoemaker.
Rusing, William, barber.
Somers, E. W., attorney at law.
Strawn, N., blacksmith.
Sargent, D. A., physician.
Stouder, Son & Co., general merchandise.
Shackelford, Swain & Co., clothing.
Slanker, H., meat market.
Strain, Josiah, mayor.
Stewart, Mrs. L., millinery.
Steward, A. V., wagon maker.
Stewart, John A., harness maker.
Taylor, C. W., clothing.
Worley, George, city express.
Wolfers, E. C., general merchandise.
Watson & Wray, agricultural implements.
Woodridge, B., clothing.
Wilfley, R. H., city attorney.
Welch, B. J. & Co., grain merchants.
Welch, B. J., elevator.
Wilcox, George W., contractor and builder.
Wooldridge, —, stock dealer.
Young, W. H., groceries.
Yourkman, J. H., carpenter.



CHAPTER XIII.

HUGHES TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—GRAHAM—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—SECRET ORDERS.

BOUNDARY.

At the April Special Term, 1845, the following order of court appears, establishing Hughes Township :

“ All that territory within the following limits shall be called and known by the name of Hughes Township, to wit :

Beginning at the southwest corner of Atchison Township ; thence southward on the line dividing Nodaway County from Atchison and Holt Counties to the southern boundary of Nodaway County. Thence east on the line dividing Nodaway and Andrew Counties to the divide between Nodaway River and White Cloud. Thence north on said divide till it intersects Atchison Township.”

The court, June 14th, 1866, passed an order defining the bounds of Hughes Township, as follows :

“ Commencing at the northeast corner of section 15, township 63, range 36 ; thence west between sections 10 and 15, 9 and 16 to the northwest corner of section 16, township 63, range 36 ; thence north between sections 8 and 9 to the northeast corner of section 8 ; thence west between 5 and 8, 6 and 7, township 63, range 36, and sections 1 and 12, 2 and 11, 3 and 10, 4 and 9, 5 and 8, 6 and 7, township 63, range 37, and sections 1 and 12, 2 and 11, 3 and 10, township 63, range 38, to the northwest corner of section 10, township 63, range 38 ; thence south in the center of section and west of county line between sections 9 and 10. 16 and 15, 21 and 22, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 22 ; thence east on the center line dividing sections 22, 23 and 24, township 63, range 36, and sections 19, 20 and 21, to the Nodaway River, township 63, range 37 ; thence meandering with the east bank of said river south to near the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 62, range 37 ; thence east on the south line of said county to the southeast corner of section 34, township 62, range 36 : thence north on section line between sections 34 and 35, 26 and 27, 22

and 23, 14 and 15, 10 and 11, 2 and 3, township 62, range 36, and sections 34 and 35, 20 and 27, 14 and 15, to the northeast corner of section 15, township 63, range 36, to the place of beginning."

Subsequently Monroe Township was formed out of territory which originally belonged to Hughes and Green Townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Hughes Township is well watered by several creeks whose general bearings are from the northeast toward the southwest, all of them emptying into the Nodaway River. The names of these creeks, as we pass from the south towards the north, are as follows: Halifax, Rain Creek, Elkhorn, McDowell Branch and Bagley Branch. Wolf Hollow empties into the Elkhorn and runs toward the northwest, and the Little Elkhorn runs into the Elkhorn.

The land of Hughes Township, forming a portion of the eastern valley of the Nodaway River, rises with a gentle slope as we pass eastward from the river, with a slight inclination toward the north, and is quite rolling. The river is fringed with beautiful groves along the valley, and some picturesque spurs covered with timber or brush set back for some distance from the river, making a scene, as one descends into the valley toward the west, of unusual beauty.

The soil of the township is a rich vegetable mold resting on a subsoil in which the Loess of the bluff formation is about equally intermixed with the usual clay subsoil of the county. This combination makes an excellent soil, being light and easily worked, and so porous that water rarely stands upon it, yet possessing such power of capillary attraction that it is not materially affected by drouth.

Hughes Township presents unusual attractions to the farmer, the horticulturist and to the stock grower. The natural resources are abundant, nothing seeming to have been left out that can contribute to the comfort of man. The soil is rich and deep, the country is well watered by streams, springs burst out of the hillsides, excellent well water is found twelve to fifty feet deep; there is an abundance of excellent timber, coal outcrops in veins, there are fine stone quarries of both limestone and freestone, and there is a beauty in the landscape and a pastoral loveliness to the scene quite charming to the observer. All the cereals of the Upper Missouri Valley flourish, and the grasses are luxuriant. Farmers have reported as high an average as 108 bushels of corn to the acre by actual measurement. Improved grades of cattle and sheep have been introduced. The first short horn bull ever shown at the Nodaway County Fair was exhibited by Mr. H. C. Linville, who resides near Graham. The farmers have an air of contentment about their comfortable homes that seems to say that "their lines have fallen to them in pleasant places, and they have a goodly heritage."

There is a tradition that the Elkhorn derived its name from the following circumstance connected with pioneer life: It seems that a man killed an elk near Graham, stopped, built a fire and cooked some of the meat. The horns of the elk being very large, he cut off the elk's head, and hung the horns on or set them up by a tree, where they remained for a long time. The place becoming known as the Elkhorn, the name was afterward naturally given to the creek that flowed near by.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white man to locate in Hughes Township, and in fact to settle in the County of Nodaway, was Isaac Hogan, to whom we have already referred in our chapter on "Early Settlements." We take the following from the admirable address of Dr. J. W. Morgan, delivered at Graham on July 4, 1879:

During the fall of 1841, Lorenzo Dow Vinsonhaler left Ross County, Ohio, for the purpose of finding a home in the West. Some time during the fall following, he, in company with Harvey Dillon, found the Nodaway Valley, and took claims on the east side of the Nodaway River. Dillon selected the fine land now owned and cultivated by Lewis Anders. He remained there for a number of years; built a log cabin, broke and fenced some prairie. Having brought some apple seeds with him, he started a seedling nursery and put out an orchard, numbering, perhaps, two hundred trees, which has for a number of years been bearing delicious fruit. He sold his land to Finley McCrary, of Highland, Kansas. Dillon's whereabouts are to us unknown. Dow Vinsonhaler laid claim to the tract of land now owned by Judge Wm. Seeper. This was a choice selection. He built a house, and the following season broke and fenced a considerable amount of land, and raised a crop of corn. Here he remained for a few years, and then sold out and accompanied John C. Fremont's explorers to California; was lost in the mountains for a great while, where many of the party perished from cold and hunger; their supplies being exhausted, they lived on the flesh of mules that had frozen to death, or died from starvation. He accompanied Fremont to Washington City, and was a witness in his behalf in an investigation ordered by the authorities at Washington during President Polk's administration. His testimony relieved General Fremont from censure. He afterward returned to California, where his eyes were closed in death many years ago.

Sometime during the fall of 1840, Elijah Bunten, James Bryant and Harvey White explored the White Cloud country and took claims. In those days all that was necessary to be the owner of a tract of land as large as one desired, was to lay claim to it; the manner of procuring a title in *fee simple* was to cut down four trees and chop them off and lay

the foundation for a house. Whether the cabin was ever completed or not, it constituted a claim that all honorable men respected. In the mind of the pioneer, any man who would attempt to intrude, or, as they termed it, "jump a claim," was looked upon as a thief.

Elijah Bunten was a professional claim-taker. The first claim he selected was on the west side of White Cloud; his claim included all timber land on that side of the creek. He built a log cabin near where the residence of Marion Woodard now stands, cleared off a few acres of timber, and raised a crop or two of corn; meantime he took additional claims, some on the Nodaway River, one on the head of the Florida, with the center on the tract of land now owned and cultivated by Judge Solomon Shell. In the fall of 1840, he sold his claim on the White Cloud to Mijamin Byers, and built a cabin on Florida Creek.

Bunten was an energetic fellow, and, when he had disposed of his interest in one part of the country, he made it his business to attract attention away from it, and center it at his claim. Soon after leaving White Cloud, Burt Whitten passed his cabin and inquired the way to White Cloud. Bunten knew all about it, but advised him to stop there and buy his claim. Whitten asked him what kind of a country White Cloud was. His answer was, "It's a d—d broken, barren, fertile country." When asked what he meant by fertile, he said: "Fertile—that means a d—d long way from market."

Whitten changed his programme, and bought a claim consisting of all the timber land on the head of the Florida, which was for many years afterward known as Whitten Grove.

Bunten moved to Oregon soon after, where he engaged in the claim business. He died there in 1869.

Harvey White, a son-in-law of Bunten, pitched his tent on the land now owned by Richard Boatwright, some seven miles south and a little west of Maryville. There he remained for a few years, then sold out to a man by the name of Guy, and moved to Oregon.

Jim Bryant was one-fourth Indian, and, therefore, would do but little but trade, drink and hunt. He built a log cabin in the woods a little south of where Billy Jones' house now stands, and laid claim to all the timber land on the east side of White Cloud, south of the Saunders school house.

These three families on White Cloud, and Dave Vinsonhaler and Harvey Dillon were the only white people who spent the winters of '39 and '40 in what is now Nodaway County. Some time early in the spring of 1840, Isaac Hogan moved his family from Platte County, and occupied the house he had built the spring before. They were accompanied by Daniel Hogan, Joseph Thompson and Richard Taylor and wife. Taylor, soon after his arrival, built a house near Spencer's spring, and commenced improving a farm. Daniel was at that time an old bachelor, and made

his home with Isaac. Thompson was a single man, and also made his home with Isaac Hogan. R. M. Stewart had concluded to remain in Platte County, and had given his claim to Joseph Thompson, who now resides east of the One Hundred and Two River.

During the winter of 1839-40, the country around Graham was visited by many who were wanting homes; although the winter was cold and stormy, these energetic spirits braved the difficulties, though they met with fewer obstacles in winter than in summer. During winter the streams were bridged with ice, which enabled them to effect a crossing at many points which could not be crossed during the warmer season.

Among the number who explored during the winter were James Finch, Nathaniel Finch, Thomas Finch, James Huff and Wesley Jenkins, he being the foreman of the company.

Wesley Jenkins purchased the claim of "Old Buntin," consisting of all the timbered land now belonging to Martin Palmer, Orville Graves, William Looker and James M. Kyle, and all of the prairie land on the north and south of Rain Creek. He erected a dwelling some three hundred yards west of where the fine residence and barns of James M. Kyle now stand, and moved his family therein in the spring of 1840. Having means, he made considerable improvement the first year, broke and fenced about twenty acres of prairie on the south side of Rain Creek; during the summer and fall built some log huts near where the bridge now spans the creek on the Graham and Fillmore road. The second season he inclosed a large farm on the north side of the creek, including the tillable land of Orville Graves and William Looker. He was the sire of a large household of sons and daughters, who are now dead, or living beyond the Rocky Mountains.

James Finch settled on the land now owned by Adonijah Morgan, and made considerable improvement during the summers of 1840-1-2. He afterwards sold out to Joseph Cox and moved to Platte County, and died there about 1853. Thomas Finch settled on the farm formerly owned by E. M. Gardner, built a small log cabin, fenced and broke a few acres of land. In the winter of 1841-2, he imagined that it would be nice to own some slaves, and accordingly entered into negotiations with Colonel I. N. Prather, father of James B. Prather, of Maryville, trading his fine land for a couple of Africans. The Colonel was shrewd enough in the trade, giving him some half-witted darkies, for valuable land. Finch was elated—felt wealthy. As he expressed it, "I have had my trap set for a couple of negroes, and now I have got them." He knew nothing about negroes, and was unable to dispose of them on any terms. This is the first instance of a pioneer being "scooped" in Nodaway. In the spring of 1842, he moved to Platte County, where he laid his body down to rest in that sleep that knows no waking.

Nathaniel Finch settled on the land now owned and cultivated by George W. Long, made some improvements, and in a few years sold his claim to Thomas Cox. His claim included the land of G. W. Long, Jacob Shamberger and John Holumbaugh. After disposing of his claim, he, like his brother, was tired of frontier life, and returned to Platte County, and soon thereafter died and rests by the side of his brothers.

Joseph Huff first occupied the land now owned by Mrs. Phoebe McGinnis and James McNeal. He built a log cabin near by the large spring which rises near the residence of Mrs. McGinnis, and inclosed and put in cultivation about twenty acres of land west of the Branch.

William Stevens pitched his tent on the Eshelman farm, one-half mile south of Graham, where he remained and made some improvements during a few years following.

A gentleman by the name of Henshaw located on the Henry Baublitt farm, and William Thomas occupied the land now owned by Mrs. Jemima Scott, and that of Elder Shuff. Each of them made such improvements as the circumstances would permit. James Waumic and Ben Owens spent the summer without locating in any particular place—were “hanging ’round the edges.”

These families constituted the entire neighborhood, and were sixty miles distant from any white persons, with the exception of a few people on White Cloud. How isolated and lonely was their situation, without roads, mills, workshops, mechanics, or mail facilities—deprived of almost everything that we deem essential to our happiness, comfort and well-being. Not a foot of land had been dedicated for a resting place for the body when the toils of life were ended; without shroud or coffin the idol of households had to be committed to the cold earth, no stone or monument to mark the spot where earthly flowers had faded, and were mouldering into dust. The voice of the shepherd who now proclaims the riches of salvation was not heard; yet they carried with them the Bible promises treasured up in honest, faithful hearts, and when the shadow fell upon them, and the rumbling clods were hiding forever from their view earth's treasures, its words whispered of “love in heaven, the home of angels, and joys too pure to die,” and in faith they braved all trials and struggled on, until many have been called to rest from their labors on earth, and we trust have ascended the mountain where eternal sunshine settles on the head.

During the fall, Ben Owens secured what is now known as the Wm. Burris farm, with the exception of the south eighty acres, which was purchased by James Waumic. Ben Owens built a log house and fenced several acres of ground and continued to improve the premises for a few years, when he sold his interest to a gentleman from Platte County, by the name of Thomas Baker, and soon thereafter went to the Lone Star State of Texas, where he pitched his tent, and we learn is doing well.

Thomas Baker was a man of considerable means, and extended his claim northward and entered a considerable tract of land, including the fine farm of Nick Kavanaugh. Not yet satisfied, he bought the claim of Waumic and secured a patent from the government. During his sojourn, he made some valuable improvements. Near the close of the war with Mexico he sold his land to Ennis Burris and moved to Texas.

After disposing of his interest in the land lying in the Nodaway Valley, Mr. Waumic returned to Platte County, where he remained for a number of years, and then went to Gentry County and opened and improved a farm. He yet remembers and speaks of his experience in the Nodaway Valley, and his heart grows young when he thinks of the time when he was surrounded by neighbors on whom he could look with confidence, and when he clasped their hand he knew it was the hand of a friend.

During the fall of 1840, or the winter of 1841, William Marlow and a man by the name of Robison and Abraham Cline, visited the new purchase and stopped in Bunten's Grove for the winter. Cline was a professional claim-taker, and explored the Nodaway Valley as far up as Clarinda, Iowa; that part of the country was then and for many years after supposed to belong to Missouri. He made his home with Marlow, though he was often absent for weeks in hunting and laying foundations.

Marlow was, by profession, a prairie-breaker, and had left his plows and teams in the south part of Platte County. During the winter, he effected a trade with Burt Whitten, and secured a claim and building place near where the residence of Judge Shell now stands. In the spring of 1841, he brought his teams, plows, etc., to his new home and commenced turning over the prairie for whoever saw fit and was able to employ him. When not otherwise engaged, he continued to improve his own claim in the grove. There is scarcely an early settlement in Nodaway County where Marlow's plow did not turn over the soil. For many years he lived in the house he first built in the Platte Purchase. He was a man of strong passions, and endowed with the gift of hang-on in anything he undertook; he had, unfortunately, contracted the habit of using profane language, which, from the force of habit, he found it hard to break off, as is illustrated by the following:

Some three years after his advent into Nodaway, he was attacked with bilious fever. There was no doctor nearer than Savannah. His friend and counselor, Cline, was absent on a claim-taking expedition; therefore, Marlow concluded that death would soon put an end to his existence, and accordingly set about to make preparations for inhabiting a better country. There was no minister in all the land to offer up a prayer for his forgiveness. He remembered that there was a man by the name of Thomas Wilhite living some twelve miles distant across the One Hundred and Two, that he had heard pray in Indiana. He

sent for him, and soon after his friend's arrival, Marlow professed to have found rest in the arms of the Savior. In a short time the fever ceased to harrass him, and when his friend Cline returned, Marlow seized him by the hand and exclaimed, "I have had heaps of trouble since you left, but have good news to tell: I have got religion; but don't you think Robinson's d—d old mare has been breaking into my cornfield ever since you have been gone."

So much for the force of habit among pioneers, if not among all people. He soon after sold out and settled somewhere near Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Early in the spring of 1841, the hearts of those who had spent the dreary winter surrounded only by the red men of the forest and the wild beasts of the plains, were cheered by the presence of new comers. Among the number was Daniel Marlin, father of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, T. L. Marlin—who had for a few years resided in Platte County, Missouri—who cast his lot with the people who had preceded him, bringing with him his family, consisting of his wife and son, Thomas L. Marlin, which was indeed a valuable acquisition in a new settlement. Mr. Marlin was a high-toned, liberal minded, energetic gentleman, in the fullest sense of the term.

Mr. Marlin built a log cabin near where the stately mansion of T. L. Marlin now stands, fenced and broke forty acres of land and put it under a fine state of cultivation. When the gold mines of California were discovered, he took the gold fever, and in 1850 left a happy home and started to California, where he hoped to accumulate wealth and then return to gladden the hearts of those whom he left behind. He wended his way westward, and death soon overtook him. He rests in the still shades in a strange land, but is not forgotten. Mrs. Marlin remained on the farm with her son, he being a small boy, and kept up the homestead. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was a cousin of Rev. Jesse Allen, who was a shepherd of that church, and who occasionally made visits to encourage and cheer her in her loneliness. During his visits he held meetings and planted the banner of Christ by gathering into the fold many people and organizing a church, which grew in number and good deeds until 1861, when civil war scattered the flock, never again to meet until they meet on that shore where separation is unknown.

Cornelius Brackney located on the fine farm of Hiram Groves, built a house, broke and fenced forty acres of prairie land and made some other improvements. He remained on the land for some time, then sold it and moved near Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was a man of fair education and business talent, and soon after the organization of Nodaway County he was elected justice of the peace, serving as such for a number of years. Since he moved away we have lost track of him.

During the same spring Mathew Ferrell settled on the land now owned by Lewis Morgan.

Elijah Hubble occupied a piece of land some eight miles south of Maryville, near the Prather farm. It was for many years after known as the "Little John McClain place"—since owned by Frank P. Glasgow. Hubble, financially, was not a success in any sense of the word. He was addicted to hunting and fishing, and wasted a greater part of his time in that way, hence he made but little improvement. He finally sold out and moved to Honey Creek. His wife was an estimable lady, and no doubt had seen better days than she did while living on White Cloud. Under her influence Elijah left off some of his habits and joined the church. Providence smiled on him, and the last account we had of him he was a well-to-do farmer, respected and esteemed by all.

Early in the spring of 1841, the hearts of those who had spent the preceding season on White Cloud were cheered by receiving additions to their settlement. The McClain family consisted of George McClain and wife, three sons—John, James, and George—and four daughters. Three of the daughters were married, Sarah A. to Hiram Groves, Emily to a man by the name of John McClain, and Elvira to Greenville Thompson. James, George, and Catharine, a miss of twelve years, made their home with their father and mother. This family were an excitable, energetic people, such as we generally meet with on the frontier, and held a friend in the highest estimation. They occupied a body of land on the east side of White Cloud. Uncle George, as he was called by all, located on the farm afterward owned by Dr. James Saunders. Where the Saunders school now stands he built a log house and broke and fenced fifteen or twenty acres of prairie land. In 1842, he sold his claim to John Wiggs, a brother-in-law to Col. I. N. Prather, and opened up a farm now owned by James Heflin. There he remained for a number of years. During his sojourn on this farm his son James was prostrated by an attack of fever; some disease followed, from the effects of which he never recovered sufficiently to be able to walk. In four or five years thereafter he had small-pox, which destroyed his eyesight. He was then a poor, blind creature as helpless as a new born babe, but not neglected or forgotten. For years and years these noble, true-hearted people seemed to esteem it as a privilege to administer to every want of that afflicted brother, until God gathered him to that home where he has promised to wipe the tears from off all faces, for surely he had put on the robes of righteousness while inhabiting this terrestrial sphere. When we think of him, the noble, kind-hearted young man, who was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the distressed and bowed down, we are carried back to the days of our childhood when around a mother's knee, and see him when the shadow of the dark-winged messenger first fell across the threshold of the old homestead, and a loved

member of the household crossed the dark water and was hidden from our view forever. While remembering his goodness in that sad hour, we feel that he was too good for earth, and with sadness bade him farewell.

Hiram Groves selected a claim half a mile southeast of the Saunders school house, and built a log cabin near where the residence of Alfred Jones now stands, and broke and fenced a few acres of land. His brother, Thomas, accompanied him to the Platte Purchase, and made his home with him for several years. The brothers working together made some valuable improvements. Hiram lived on the site of land first selected until about 1856, extending the boundary of his farm, and constructing a neat and commodious residence. He sold his land to Alfred Jones and bought a farm adjoining Graham, where he remained until 1863.

During the same spring Pleasant I. Perkins improved a claim in the timber, about one-half mile southwest of where Lycurgus Miller now lives. The improvements made by him were of an inferior character, and he soon became dissatisfied and wanted to move. Perkins had met with some reverses in love-making—had been engaged to a young lady who jilted him after he had procured his wedding suit. She became the wife of a thrifty farmer near by, and Pleas. was not happy, so he concluded to "git up and git." He sold his claim to Colonel Prather and settled in the woodland north of Fillmore.

Greenville Thompson occupied a piece of land three-quarters of a mile north of the Saunders school house, now owned by William Y. Cox. He improved his claim in the customary manner, with the exception of building a better house. He being a carpenter, resolved to score and hew the logs, and put it up "on the square." The following winter he sold his interest to Wade H. Davis, and took a new claim.

John McClain selected a piece of land adjoining Thompson's on the north, and built a house one hundred yards west of where the residence of W. Y. Cox now stands. Not being satisfied with one claim alone, he examined the White Cloud country north of him and laid a foundation on the west side of William Bell's farm, and claimed all the land to the head of White Cloud. During the summer he built a house of hickory poles, twenty feet square, on the east side of White Cloud, near the west side of the Bell farm. During the summer he sold his first claim and moved to what is now known as the Morgan, or Bell farm.

During the summer and fall a great many emigrants located on White Cloud, and in the Nodaway Valley, in the vicinity of Graham, of whom we would like to make personal mention. Among the White Cloud settlers we remember Mijamin Byers, John B. Morgan, Col. I. N. Prather, Nathaniel Barnes, Wade H. Davis, Wm. Davis, Benjamin Windon and Jesse Windon. All brought their families with them and opened up farms. On the Nodaway, W. I. Linville, James Linville, Joel Hedge-

peth, James Hedgepeth, the Richards, Samuel Lawson, Jacob Vinsonhaler and others. Mr. Vinsonhaler afterward served the county as county judge acceptably. What was then known as the Narrows, now east of Barnard, were settled by Dyer Cash, Frank Conlin, Robert Patton and others, who commenced improving lands, and from time to time these neighborhoods were strengthened by new comers.

In the following season, J. E. Alexander, John Randall, Isaac Cox, Joseph Hudson, Thomas Adams, the Sizemores, the Johnsons and many others came to Nodaway. But we failed to mention Neal Gillum, who settled in 1840, in White Oak Grove, near Xenia. He was an old bachelor and trapped and hunted for a livelihood, yet, notwithstanding his occupation, he had been elected and represented all of the counties in the Platte Purchase in the State Senate. He was the first civil officer we met with in the new home, and indeed, on first acquaintance, he did not speak very well for the country; still he was a man of fair ability. Soon after our advent into the county, late one evening, a man dressed in deerskin pants and hunting shirt, with a gun on his shoulder, and all of a hunter's paraphernalia, called for lodgings. In those days, although one room constituted the whole dwelling, no one was denied admittance. Gillum was invited in and offered a chair, which he declined to accept, stating that he had not sat on one for so long he could not rest, but seated himself on a wood pile in the corner, and in half an hour was stretched on his back enjoying his pipe, and narrating his experience while in the State Senate. So much for pioneer officers. In those days there was not a post office nearer than Savannah, and it cost twenty-five cents postage on each letter. But still correspondence was carried on notwithstanding it would take half a day's hard work to pay the expenses. Letters were always welcome messages, and were usually written on foolscap, folded and sealed with a red wafer. These letters always contained something about love, religion, marriage or death. Those quaint old letters have long since failed to put in an appearance. The writers—where are they? Many of them, we trust, have sat down in the kingdom of their Father, and to-day are celebrating their redemption from sin, and the grave, in the shades of paradise.

The nearest grist or saw mill was Blacksnake Creek where the city of St. Joseph now stands. A small one horse affair it was. There was also a mill on Platte River near "Old Agency Ford," known as Kibby's Mill. For several years these mills furnished the pioneers with breadstuff. As was the usual custom, some two or three neighbors would join and take thirty or forty bushels of corn to mill, (wheat was not thought of) and on their return the entire neighborhood was supplied. Then it came the turn of another to go, and their borrowings had to be paid. In this manner they kept fresh breadstuffs. It usually consumed a

week's time to go to mill and return, and it was through such difficulties as those that this fair country was developed.

In 1843-4, Andrew Brown bought the Hogan land and built a small mill on the Elkhorn just east of Brown's spring. This was a great relief as it was near by, though men and boys frequently rode twelve or fifteen miles on a sack of corn laid across a horse, and returned home the same day, feeling that it was a small job to go to mill. Andrew Brown afterward laid out the town of Graham calling it Jacksonville. In 1858-9, the Legislature changed the name to Graham, so that the post office and town would bear the same name. In 1845 the Bridgewater Mill was built by Moore & Cock, which was indeed a valuable acquisition. For many years there were no doctors north of Savannah, the people having to do the best they could in cases of sickness. It may be asked what kind of people were the old settlers? We answer, a moral people who revered the laws of God and the country. They did not desecrate the Sabbath. The river and creek banks were not lined by fisherman on Sunday as they now are. And although game was plenty, the quietude of the Sabbath was not rendered hideous by the crack of the rifle or the shot gun. The Sabbath day was spent at meeting or Sabbath school, sometimes visiting. Although there were no church houses, they worshipped in some private residences in winter, and under the shade of lofty trees, "God's first temples," during summer.

The pioneers raised flax and hemp, and the female portion spun their thread, spun yarn and wove it into cloth, of which garments were made. There was no talk of "store clothes" in those days. I would to God that the days of economy would again return—there would be less talk of hard times.

Having already trespassed on your time, I will bring this rude sketch to a close; yet when I look over this large assembly of well dressed, intelligent ladies and gentlemen, and the usual prolific crop of babies, I can but miss the faces of many who penetrated these wilds thirty-five or forty years ago. Their voices have died away on earth; they are quietly sleeping beneath the green sward which covers them in the land they helped to reclaim and make beautiful. May the starry banner of freedom ever float in triumph over their lowly beds, and the wild birds continue to chant their requiem in the boughs that shade their quiet home."

The following is a list of the old settlers of Hughes Township:

	Year.		Year.
Isaac Hogan.....	1839	Dr. J. W. Morgan.....	1841
Daniel Hogan.....	1839	Jacob Vinsonhaler.....	1841
Richard Taylor.....	1839	George Vinsonhaler.....	1841
Robert M. Stewart.....	1839	D. M. Vinsonhaler.....	1841

Lorenzo Dow.....	1840	Andrew Brown.....	1842
Wesley Jenkins.....	1840	John Brown.....	1842
James Finch.....	1840	Jacob Brown.....	1842
Thomas Finch.....	1840	Josiah Brown.....	1842
Humphrey Finch.....	1840	Wilson Brown.....	1842
Joel Hedgepeth.....	1840	— Cox.....	1844
James Hedgepeth.....	1840	Thomas Cox.....	1844
Lewis Hedgepeth.....	1840	Abraham Linville.....	1845
Father Hedgepeth.....	1840	Thomas Baker.....	1845
James Linville.....	1840	Joel Stowe.....	1844
W. I. Linville.....	1840	William Stowe.....	1844
Campbell Linville.....	1840	William Broyles.....	1844
James Waumick.....	1841	Bartlett Curl.....	1843
Nathaniel Finch.....	1840	James Curl.....	1843
Joseph Hough.....	1840	Peter Noffsinger.....	1843
Elijah Bunten.....	1839	James Noffsinger.....	1843
— Huntsucker.....	1840	William Noffsinger.....	1843
— Henshaw.....	1840	Peter Noffsinger, Jr.,.....	1843
Benjamin Owens.....	1839	Martin Noffsinger.....	1843
Cornelius Brackney.....	1840	John Clarke.....	1843
Daniel Marlin.....	1841	Jefferson Ragsdell.....	1845
Henry C. Linville.....	1840	William Glaze.....	1843
Marion Linville.....	1840	William Stevens.....	1840
— Pickerells.....	1841	John Isom.....	1843
John Wright.....	1843		

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1840. The names of original members were: James Finch and wife, Joel Hedgepeth and Jane, Bethanie Linville, Nathaniel Finch, Thomas Finch, James Hedgepeth and Ruth Hedgepeth. The early pastors were: — Aldrich and — Baxter, who labored in 1841-42; Alexander Spencer, who had charge in 1844-45; present pastor, Rev. Milland. Present membership, thirty-two. This was, perhaps, the first church organization in the county.

SWAN CHAPEL.

It was organized in 1866. Names of original members, William Perden, with three others. The church was built in 1879, frame building, at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated by Elder Wayman. Names of pastors, S. H. Enyeart and J. A. Shewatles. Number of present membership, sixty. The church has three acres of land, including cemetery.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1869. Names of original members: Henry Forcade and wife, Pelis Forcade and wife, H. A. Forcade and wife, Anderson Cragg and wife, Fayette Cook and wife. The church was built in 1881, frame building, at a cost of \$1,300, and was dedicated November 13, 1881, Rev. J. W. Maylott is the pastor. Number of present membership, forty-eight. The following amounts were donated for building purposes: Henry Forcade, \$200; Fayette Cook, \$100; Peter Forcade, \$75; Albert Forcade, \$75; Anderson Cragg, \$100. The church is situated three miles north of Graham.

THE CHURCH OF GOD

was organized in 1871. Names of original members: James McNeal and wife, John Riply, Mrs. Aaron McNeal, C. E. Bowen and wife, Mr. Fleagle and wife, Israel Crawford and wife and Mrs. Elizabeth McNeal. Names of deacons, Wilson Crawford and James McNeal. Names of pastors: L. W. Murry, McEllis, Kinsey, Holmes, Woodberry, Blakely and Bolton. Number of present membership, twenty-two. Will erect a house of worship in 1882.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

on section 34, township 37, range 62, was organized in 1873. The names of the original members were Daniel Dodge, Mrs. Amelia Dodge, John Ashford, John Aldridge, Fanny Aldridge, Stephen Davis, Susan Davis, Edwin Davis, Wilson McMurry, Rev. A. K. Miller, Jane C. Miller and George Ingman. The church services are held in the school house, a frame building. The names of those who have served the church as its pastors are Revs. Balson, W. L. Edwinston, W. H. Cowley, Huffman E. V. Roof. The number of present membership is twelve.

BETHANY CHURCH

was organized in 1880. Names of original members, B. F. Whipp, J. H. Campbell, Isaac Miller. The church was built in 1880, frame building, at a cost of \$1,600. It was dedicated the second Sunday in June, 1880, by William A. Gardner. Name of pastor, L. D. Cook. Number of present membership, eighty. B. F. Whipp, clerk; Isaac Miller, Jesse Tracy, elders; J. H. Campbell, B. F. Whipp, deacons. Mr. B. F. Whipp donated some two acres of land for church and cemetery, situated in the southwest quarter of section 22, 36, 62, Hughes Township, seven miles west of Barnard.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Elkhorn Patrons of Husbandry was incorporated January, 1873. The names of the charter members are as follows: J. B. Decker and wife, T. B. Greenelsh and wife, I. Colter and wife, Ed. Thayer and wife, and J. M. Linville and wife. The charter was granted October 15, 1873, and re-organized September 20, 1880. The hall was built in 1880—a frame building—at a cost of \$750. It was organized by Col. Jasper Needham, of Outly, Kansas, on November 12, 1880. Worthy Master, W. H. Bell; Overseer, W. A. Sewell; Secretary, J. B. Deekes; Chaplain, D. Fullington; Lecturer, C. E. Bowen; Steward, A. Forcade; Assistant Steward, F. A. Anderson; Pomona, Mary Colter; Flora, Susa Groves; Ceres, Bettie Linville; Lady Assistant, Palina Morgan; Gate Keeper, Louis Royston. Membership 100.

GRAHAM.

Graham is situated in the southwest part of Nodaway County, eighteen miles from Maryville. It is two miles east of the Nodaway River, and is located near a little creek called Elkhorn. The town was laid out by Andrew Brown in 1856, with four blocks. In 1858, Mr. Brown laid out in addition, two complete blocks and one fractional one. About the same time, Abraham Linville, Henry Linville's uncle, laid out what is known as Linville's addition to Graham. In 1858 there were but two stores, dealing in general merchandise, kept by Burns & White, and McFadden & Daugherty; there was one drug store, by Brand & Welsh, and a hotel by Dr. W. H. Woodward. There was at that time, and for several years previous, a steam saw and grist mill, operated by Wilson & Brown. This mill first directed attention to the locality of Graham. In early days, when mills were almost unknown, this one supplied a large section of country. Graham can boast of the first house of worship built in the county, with the exception, perhaps, of the Catholic Church in Maryville. In 1856, a very handsome church edifice was erected in the town by the various denominations which held religious services in that community. This was the only church building in the county, after its erection, except the Catholic Church at Maryville, until the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Maryville.

The town was called Jacksonville from the time it was laid out until 1859, when the name was changed to Graham by a special act of the Legislature. A few years before the town was laid out, a post office was secured for that community, which was located about half a mile north of the present town site. This post office was called Graham, in honor of Col. Amos Graham, through whom it was secured. The name of the town was changed from Jacksonville to Graham in order that the town and post office might have the same name.

Andrew Brown, the founder of Graham, died some years since, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Linville. He was an estimable man, highly esteemed and respected, and possessed all the noblest attributes of the human character.

Graham was almost depopulated during the war, no business was transacted, and there was but one little store in the place from 1862 to 1864, which was kept by James M. Lawson.

In 1864, R. C. Bohardt and John Schmidt each laid out an addition, and Mr. Bohardt laid out another addition in 1871, and one more in 1873. In 1874 additions were laid out by Henry Forcade and Jacob Fletcher.

Graham was incorporated in the year 1871.

Graham is finely located, and has many natural advantages. It is mostly surrounded by timber, and is situated in the midst of a country very rich and productive. The city lies upon the crest and sides of a beautiful roll of land, which affords one of the finest prospects in the Nodaway Valley.

There are three living springs in the corporation, and two of them, the Brown Spring and the Spencer Spring, afford a sufficient quantity of water for steam power. These springs are of great value to the town. There are four fine stone quarries within half a mile, that contain a fine quality of stone for building purposes. The passage of the railroad on the west side of the river, and the location of Maitland as a competing point, has for a time thrown a shadow over Graham, but the people of the town believe that at no distant day they will possess railroad facilities, and Graham will again be filled with commercial life and activity.

SECOND MILL IN THE COUNTY.

We must not omit to state that the second mill erected in the county was built near the present site of Graham. It was built by Andrew Brown, from Ohio, in 1841. It was a log building 18x18 feet. It had a brush dam, and had a capacity of five or six bushels an hour. It was located on the Elkhorn, called by the settlers a "Wet Weather Creek," which ran nearly dry in summer. The mill washed away in the flood of 1844. It contained a small bolt turned by hand for flour.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1869, by Nicholas Dilk, L. Geyes, Geo. Hartman and Dh. Eberlin. The church has had the following pastors: F. Arusperger, H. Fiegelbaum, F. Unland, G. Koeing, J. W. Buchholz and Wm. Fiegebaum. The church was erected and dedicated in 1875. The cost of construction was \$1,800. The present trustees are as follows: N. Dilk, G. Hartman, L. Geyes, Dh. Eberlin and Ch. Westphal. The church is in good condition. This church is at Graham.

THE GRAHAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized in 1860. The names of original members were as follows: John Cowen, Mary E. Cowen, Henry Walker, Martha Walker, Elizabeth Gressham, Sarah Vinsonhaler, Aaron Cole, Mary Cole, A. E. Rea, Elizabeth McCoy and Mary Waterman. The church was built in 1872 and is a frame building costing \$2,300. It was dedicated by Rev. M. L. Anderson and Rev. W. G. Thomas, November, 1872. The names of pastors being as follows: W. M. Stryker, N. H. Smith, M. L. Anderson, W. C. Thomas, A. D. Workman and B. D. Luther. Number of present membership, 30. The first Sunday School was organized in 1873.

M. E. CHURCH

was organized at Robt. Rea's house in section 18, 62, 36. The names of original members were, Robt. Rea and Eliza A. Rea and Jane M. Rea, and a colored lady, Celia Vance. Pastors, A. Clemons and James K. Chamberlin. It was re-organized in 1864 at Graham with the following members: Robt. Rea, Eliza A. Rea and Jane M. Rea, Daniel Bender and Mary Bender, Aaron Cole, sen., and Geo. W. Osea Cole. The church was built in 1869,—is a frame building and cost \$2,000.00. It was dedicated in 1869 by W. H. Flowers. It is clear of indebtedness. Names of pastors, L. V. Morton, W. H. Turner, W. Cowden, Wm. Hanley, J. G. Thompson, J. G. Breed, B. T. Stanber, Robt. Develing, S. H. Enyart and J. A. Shewalter. Number of present membership, 60. The parsonage cost \$500.00.

GRAHAM LODGE NO. 202, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMAN

was organized in Graham August 26, 1880, with the following charter members: William B. Palmer, John S. Spencer, William T. McGinnis, Martin Bond, George H. Peterson, L. D. Summers, S. S. Dougherty, Joseph R. Stone, Perry Spencer, G. D. Mowry, John Vanderlinde, William H. Maurer, F. H. Turnure, S. M. Twaddle, Perry L. Cheny, Joseph Long, A. Ashee, George E. Baublits. The present number of members is eighteen. This lodge meets on the second and fourth Friday nights of each month.

GRAHAM LODGE NO. 112, A. F. & A. M.,

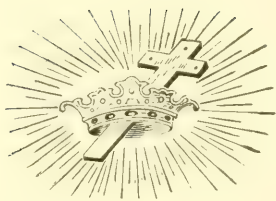
was organized in 1867, with the following officers: T. R. Hedgepeth, W. M.; J. M. Brand, S. W.; N. Wood, J. W.; J. R. Welch, Secretary; M. Palmer, Treasurer. This lodge has been fairly prosperous and numbers now forty-four members. It meets the Saturday night on or before the full moon of each month.

GOLDEN RULE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 40,

was organized in May, 1869, with the following officers: J. R. Bradford, C. P.; R. C. Bohart, S. W.; W. H. Dunby, J. W.; J. W. Morgan, Scribe; D. M. Vinsonhaler, Treasurer. The present number of members is twenty. It meets the first Saturday night in each month.

HESPERIAN LODGE, NO. 189, I. O. O. F.,

was organized in 1868, with the following named charter members: J. R. Bradford, Joseph Ensor, S. G. B. Kavanaugh, R. C. Bohart, Jacob A. Cardell and J. W. Morgan. Prosperity has marked the history of this lodge, which now numbers forty members. It meets Tuesday evening of each week.



CHAPTER XIV.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES OF INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—
PIONEER CORN MILL—EARLY TRAPPERS—INDIAN POW-WOW—GAYNOR CITY—
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS—SCHOOLS.

The township of Independence is bounded on the north by Taylor County, Iowa, and Worth County, Missouri, on the east by Worth County, on the south by Jackson Township, and on the west by Union and Hopkins Townships. This township contains sixty-three square miles. Independence is the northeast township in Nodaway County.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

At the May term, 1856, we find the following order of record organizing Independence Township.

“Ordered that Jackson Township be divided by a line dividing Township Sixty-five in the center thereof east and west, and that all the territory north of said line, and formerly in Jackson Township, be called and known by the name of Independence Township.”

On June 15, 1866, the following order of court appears defining the bounds of Independence Township:

“To commence at the northeast corner of said county, being the northeast corner of the northeast fractional quarter of section 33; thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 67, range 34; thence south on the section line between sections 33 and 34, township 67, range 34, and sections 3 and 4, 9 and 10, 15 and 16, 21 and 22, 27 and 28, 33 and 34, township 66, of range 34; and thence east on the range line between ranges 65 and 66 to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 65, range 35, [34?] thence south on section line between sections 4 and 5, 8 and 9, 16 and 17, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 19, [20?] township 65, of range 35 [34?] thence east on section line between sections [17 and 20—evidently an error—] 16 and 21, 15 and 22, 14 and 23, 13 and 24, township 65, range 34; sections 18 and 19, 17 and 20, 16 and 21 to the east line of the said county to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 65, range 33; thence north in

the center of sections 15, 10 and 3, township 65, range 33 ; thence west on township line and county line to the southeast corner of section 33, township 66, range 33 ; thence north on section line between sections 33 and 34, 27 and 28, 21 and 22, 15 and 16, 9 and 10, 3 and 4, township 66, range 33, and sections 33 and 34, to the place of beginning."

By an act of the General Assembly, approved February 25, 1863, a portion of the original territory of Independence Township was severed from the township and attached to Worth County when it was organized.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The land of this township slopes gently toward the south, being quite level in the central and southwestern portion, but rolling in the southeastern, and more rolling and even bluffy in the northern portion of the township, on the headwaters of Honey Creek. Platte River flows through the southeastern corner of the township, making an elbow toward the northwest. The affluents of the Platte as we pass from it eastward are Brushy Creek, Honey Creek, with numerous branches, and Long Branch. In the western portion of the township are found the headwaters of Mazingo Branch and Mowery Branch, which flow southwesterly and empty into the One Hundred and Two River. A few stone quarries are found in the township, and about one-tenth of the land is timbered. The soil of the township averages well, while that in the middle and southwestern portions is very fine. The bottoms along the Platte River are sometimes a mile in width, the passage into the valley being by easy gradients, the bluffs seldom being steep or more than twenty feet in height. All the common varieties of timber are found along the Platte that are found in this latitude. Independence township consists principally of high, rolling prairie land. The soil is a rich, black prairie loam, intermixed with sand, and is very fertile. The township is well adapted to fruit, and produces abundantly all the usual varieties. The land is well watered and all the grasses flourish. There are nine public schools in the township, which bring the advantages of common school education within the reach of all.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlements in Independence Township were made in the marginal groves along Honey Creek and Platte River.

Samuel Russell was the first settler in the township. He emigrated originally from Indiana, and remained a few years in Andrew County. In 1845, he came to Nodaway County, and took a claim on what is now section 16, township 65, range 33. He built a log house one-fourth of a mile east of the Platte River, near the edge of the timber. He was a

good farmer and a kind neighbor. In 1847, he sold his claim to Elisha Brown and went to Oregon, and died soon after his arrival there, near Oregon City. He left a wife and two children in Oregon.

In 1849, Elisha Brown sold this claim to A. J. Anderson, who still resides upon it. Mr. Brown having disposed of his claim, went to Oregon, his wife dying on the way before he arrived there. Mr. Brown, while hunting, in Oregon, encountered and was killed by a grizzly bear.

The second settler in Independence Township was Raphael Dixon who emigrated originally from Tennessee and remained a few years in Andrew County. In 1846 he came to Independence Township and settled on the east side of Honey Creek, at the very edge of the timber, on section 32, township 67, range 33. He took a claim on the open prairie and opened a farm containing half a section of land. He is remembered by the pioneers as a good citizen, of marked social qualities, and very hospitable. His home was a rendezvous for social parties made up of acquaintances for miles around, and on Saturday and Sunday there would be gatherings of friends at his house who would engage in those pastimes in vogue among the pioneers. Some would try their skill at shooting at a mark, others would take a game of cards, and all of them would imbibe a little, a habit very common in pioneer times. A most cordial welcome was extended to all who would come on such occasions, and the day passed off with great enjoyment. The board would be spread with an abundance of good things common to pioneer days. Mr. Dixon owned a horse mill to grind corn for the neighbors which made his house a great resort. Sometimes the young folks would have a dance, on which occasion Jack Anderson would play the violin. In 1863 Mr. Dixon went to Nebraska, where he is still living on a farm. Wm. Dixon, his son, now resides on Honey Creek.

In the following year, 1847, Isaac Guill emigrated from Kentucky, and took a claim in the timber, one-half mile east of Honey Creek. He opened a farm of 160 acres of land. He was a man very quiet in his personal habits, and a good neighbor. In 1863 he went to Nebraska and is now deceased.

John Hall came from Iowa in 1847, and settled near the Platte River, on the east side, on the southwest quarter of section 8, township 65, range 33. He was a kind neighbor, and a good farmer. He sold his farm to Isaac A. Lanning in 1852, and went to Oregon, where he died four years ago.

ANDREW JACKSON ANDERSON

was born April 3, 1823, in Pulaski County, Kentucky. His father's name was James Anderson. The latter was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, and there married one Elizabeth Clifton. The twain, after their marriage, moved to Kentucky, where James Anderson died while the

subject of this sketch was yet a small boy. Elizabeth Anderson subsequently came to reside with her son in Nodaway County, Missouri, where she died April 13, 1881, in the seventieth year of her age. Andrew J. Anderson removed from Kentucky to Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1829. He resided there until 1840, and in November of that year, came to a place called Jamestown, in Andrew County, Missouri, on the road between Savannah and St. Joseph, where he made his home until 1844. In March of this last year, he came to Nodaway County, and located on a quarter section of land situated about one mile east of what is now called Sweet Home, in Jackson Township. On the 3d of February, 1848, he was united in marriage to Candace Grindstaff, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Grindstaff. In March, 1849, he moved to his present place of residence, in Independence Township. He was not the first settler, however, in this township. Samuel Russell was the first white man who took up his residence there. He located upon what afterward was surveyed as the southwest quarter of section 16, in township 65, of range 33. He broke thirty-four acres of the land and built a log cabin upon it. This was in 1845. In 1847, he sold his squatter's claim on this land to one Elisha Brown, for \$50, and the latter in turn sold his interest in it in February, 1849, to Andrew J. Anderson. Samuel Russell and Elisha Brown immediately after selling out their interests in this claim, removed to Oregon Territory, where the former shortly afterwards died. Elisha Brown was killed in an encounter with a grizzly bear, but the date of his death is not known. The land was surveyed by the United States about the year 1845. As Mr. Anderson's claim was on the sixteenth section, it belonged to the school lands after the survey, and could not be sold under the then existing law until the Congressional township to which it belonged contained sixteen inhabitants. In 1853, the requisite number of inhabitants having settled in the township, Mr. Anderson caused a petition for the sale of this section to be presented to the County Court, and procured an order to sell it. At the sale he became the purchaser of the southwest quarter, upon which were his improvements, for \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Anderson has seven children living—James, Elizabeth, Andrew J., Delicia, Martin, Charles Perry and John. James married Rosanna, daughter of George Hawk, and now lives on his farm, adjoining his father's on the east. Elizabeth married Fielding Thompson, who is a farmer, and lives near his father-in-law. The other children are unmarried, and reside with their father.

At the time Mr. Anderson settled in Independence Township, the Pottawatomic Indians, although they had by treaty relinquished their claim to the Platte Purchase, and been removed to their reservation in Kansas, yet they frequently returned to their old hunting grounds in quest of game, as many as two hundred or three hundred coming in one body. One of their favorite resorts and camping grounds was in the

grove of timber skirting the Platte River immediately north of Mr. Anderson's residence. Frequently, however, they encamped higher up the stream, near the site of Vinemiller's mill, now called Defiance. In December, 1849, about two hundred Pottawatomies, including squaws and papooses, made an incursion into the county and constructed their temporary wigwams in a grove near where Simcon Davidson now lives. A white man named Isaac Rice, who had married a squaw, accompanied them. After hunting for a few days, they hired Jacob Grindstaff to go to St. Joseph and purchase of Joseph Robidoux a barrel of whisky, called in the tongue of the Pottawatomies *goodnetoss*. Grindstaff arrived safely with the whisky at the Indian camp on Christmas eve, accompanied by Andrew J. Anderson and David Spooneman, who fell in with him as he passed their homes. Immediately on the arrival of the *firewater* the squaws secreted all the knives, guns, and tomahawks, to forestall any effusion of blood. The drinking and carousal began at midnight in the "forest primeval," and was prolonged through the day and night following, when half the whisky being exhausted, the residue was carefully reserved for a subsequent *pow-wow*. It is scarcely necessary to note the fact that the three sturdy pioneers, Anderson, Spoonemare and Grindstaff, then in the prime of vigorous manhood, imbibed freely of *fire-water*, joined in the grotesque dances and lustily imitated the war whoop of their savage hosts. One old Indian who was accompanied by his daughter, a dusky maiden of eighteen summers, having exhausted his proportion of whisky, proposed to sell her to any one of the three white men for a single gallon of *goodnetoss*.

When Mr. Anderson first settled in Independence, wheaten flour was not used, and even corn-meal was esteemed a luxury. The settlers got their grinding done at Hughes' Mill, on the One Hundred and Two River. Money was extremely scarce. Mr. Anderson and Jacob Grindstaff, in 1845, assisted the United States surveying party in their work for a short time, the former carrying the chain and the latter the flag. In this way they earned three or four dollars apiece. With this money they both made a trip to a mill north of St. Joseph, where they each purchased a sack of corn meal, which they brought home on horseback. On their return they swam both the Platte and One Hundred and Two Rivers. Usually they made their corn meal by hollowing out the top of a stump, in which as a mortar, they placed the corn, and with an iron wedge inserted in a sweep, or beam fastened to a pivot, they pounded the kernels of corn into meal. Few bears were ever seen in the county. One was killed by David Spoonemare on the Platte River, near Caleb Conway's. This was in 1846. Deer, prairie chickens, and quails abounded everywhere. The early settlers enjoyed lives of health and comfort, if not of luxury. Little attention was paid to agriculture, and most of their time was consumed in the pleasures of hunting.

Isaac Davis emigrated from Kentucky in 1851, and settled one-half mile east of Honey Creek. He made a good farm of 160 acres, and was a good citizen. He died about two years since.

Allen Stephenson emigrated from Kentucky, and remained for a time in Buchanan County. In 1853, he came and settled on Honey Creek, building a log house on the east side of the creek, and opening a farm in the bottoms on the west side. He became a justice of the peace.

In 1855, Christopher C. Horn came from Indiana and settled on the west side of Honey Creek, on the south side of a grove, which contains about forty acres. His claim is the northeast quarter of section 24, township 66, range 34. He still lives on the same farm.

John York emigrated from North Carolina in 1855, and took a claim on Honey Creek, on the east side, and built a cabin on the bank of the creek. His farm consisted of a 160 acres. He was a Nimrod in his tastes, and a splendid shot. All kinds of wild game were in abundance. He made his living by hunting.

In 1856 Alexander Wilson came from Indiana and took a claim on the west side of Honey Creek, and built a house one-half mile from the creek. His farm lay in the bottom where there was no timber. He has a fine farm—the southwest quarter of section 29, township 66, range 33. His son, William Wilson, has a farm adjoining on the west.

John Wilson, a brother of Alexander, emigrated from Indiana in the year 1856, and located on the east side of Honey Creek about one mile from the creek. He had a farm of 200 acres on the high prairie. He died several years ago.

In the year 1856 came John Stobaugh, a brother-in-law of John Wilson, from Indiana, and settled on the west side of Honey Creek, his farm running down to the creek. He made a good farm in the bottom where there was no timber. Mr. Stobaugh is still living and has acquired a handsome property.

About this time came Michael Shuck from Iowa, whither he had originally immigrated from Tennessee. He took a claim on the west side of the Platte, in the bottom, about one-half mile from the river. He is now in Worth County. He was a good hunter, and pursued this avocation diligently. He is still living in the same place.

William Stingley, a brother of Moses Stingley, came originally from Virginia, and stopped about five years in Washington Township. In 1855, he made a home in this township, in the Platte bottom on the east side, within a stone's throw of the river. He was very hospitable in his nature, and loved music like his brother Moses. He reared a large family and was a good neighbor. He died several years ago, and his family has moved away.

Thomas Lucas emigrated originally from North Carolina and remained six years in Washington Township. In 1856, he settled on

the east side of the Platte River, on an adjoining farm to Wm. Stringley's. He is still living in the southeastern part of this county.

In 1856, came H. N. Pool, from Iowa, and settled on section 34, township 66, range 33. He made a farm on the west side of the Platte, of 240 acres, consisting of bottom land. He was a man of quiet life, a good neighbor, a fine marksman and a successful hunter and trapper. He died six years ago.

Harrison Davis emigrated from Kentucky in 1856, and located on section 15, township 66, range 33. He made a good farm on the high prairie, between Brushy Creek and the Platte River. There was a fine grove north of his house containing nearly half a section. About five years ago, he moved to Kansas.

Originally, Josiah Shuck emigrated from Kentucky to Iowa, where he remained a few years. In 1856, he came and made a home on the Platte bottom, on the north side of the river, opening and improving a farm adjoining that of his uncle, Michael Shuck. He died several years ago.

John Ham, desiring to make a home in the west, emigrated originally from New Hampshire, and remained a few years in Iowa. Hearing of the Platte Purchase, he came in 1856, and settled on section 34, township 66, range 33, on the bottom, on the west side of the Platte River, opening a farm adjoining that of his father-in-law, H. N. Pool. In the year 1863, the Missouri Legislature cut off a slice from Nodaway County, to form Worth County, so that his farm was just over the line in Worth County. In 1868, he was sheriff and collector of Nodaway County, when both offices were combined in one. Mr. Ham was a fine marksman and a successful hunter. He kept a rifle for hunting purposes, and one for target practice. He could put a hole through a deer's hide every time, even when the deer was on the run. One year, he says, he shot twenty-five deer on the run at twenty-five shots, before Christmas. He hunted considerably with his father-in-law, H. N. Pool, who lived on an adjoining farm. Game was plenty in those days, and the fruits of the chase were abundant. Otter skins were worth in those pioneer times from four to six dollars each, mink skins from seventy-five cents to two dollars each, and muskrat skins five cents each. They did not consider muskrat worth killing.

John Hill emigrated from Ohio in 1856, and settled on the prairie on the southwest quarter of section 25, township 66, range 34. He was a good neighbor and was elected justice of the peace. He moved to Kansas two years ago, where he is still living.

OLD SETTLERS.

Samuel Russell, 1845.

John Hall, 1847.

Elisha Brown, 1847.

A. J. Anderson, 1849.

Raphael Dixon, 1846.	Isaac Dowis, 1851.
Samuel Maiden, 1851.	Ellis Rigley, 1855.
John Schofield, 1851.	James Gartsides, 1855.
Campbell Ingalls, 1853.	— Smiths, 1851.
Henry Foster, 1853.	Isaac Guill, 1847.
Alexander Wilson, 1856.	James Alexander, 1856.
Robert James, 1855.	Harrison Davis, 1856.
William Kinder, 1855.	David Kinder, 1855.
Benjamin Kinder, 1855.	John York, 1855.
John Ham, 1856.	Allen Stephens, 1853.
Christopher C. Horn, 1855.	John Wilson, 1856.
John Stobaugh, 1856.	Michael Shuck, 1856.
William Stingley, 1855.	Thomas Lucas, 1855.
H. N. Pool, 1856.	Josiah Shuck, 1856.
John Hill, 1856.	

GAYNOR CITY.

This is a pleasant little village, on the high prairie, two miles and a half west of Honey Creek. The land on which the village now stands was originally entered by John Hill—section 25, township 66, range 34. Mr. Hill opened and cultivated a good farm there, and sold it in 1878 to John Dyer, who occupies it still.

About 1876, Edward Gaynor built a blacksmith shop very near the section corners. Afterward Wilson McLain put up a store, and opened a general stock of merchandise. More recently he has erected a new store on the opposite side of the street. The village contains about twenty-five inhabitants. There is a school house half a mile west of town. The first voting precinct of Independence Township was at Horn's school house; afterward it was changed to Redick's school house, and now it is at Gaylor City.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cowin, Stephen, blacksmith.
 Goodson, Dr. B. F., druggist and physician.
 McLain, Wilson, mixed merchandise.

CHAPTER XV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP—ORDERS OF COURT ESTABLISHING THE TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—THE FIRST SETTLERS—AN HONORED PIONEER—SWEET HOME—SKETCH OF BUILDINGS ERECTED—SCHOOL—FIRST MARRIAGE—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Jackson Township is bounded on the north by Union and Independence Townships, on the east by Worth and Gentry Counties, on the south by Jefferson Township, and on the west by Polk Township. It was named after Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States. The township now contains seventy-four and one-half square miles.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

On July 6, 1846, the following order appears of record establishing Jackson Township:

"Ordered that the territory within the following bounds be erected into a new township, to be known by the name and style of Jackson, to wit:

"Beginning at a point where the line between Polk and Washington Townships crosses the long branch of Platte, thence on the line eastward to the western boundary of Gentry County, thence northward on the line dividing Nodaway and Gentry Counties, to a point directly east of the Mowry House, thence from the point last aforesaid directly west to where the long branch of the Platte would thereby be crossed, thence with said branch to the beginning."

On June 14, 1866, appears the following order of court, defining the bounds of Jackson Township:

"Commencing on the county line at the northeast corner of section 21, township 65, range 33, thence west on section line between sections 16 and 2 [21?], 17 and 20, 18 and 19, 13 and 24, township 65, range 34, and 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 21, 17 and 20, township 65, range 34, to the northwest corner of section 20, and thence south between sections 19 and 20, 29 and 30, 31 and 32, township 65, range 34, and 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 17 and 18, 19 and 20, 29 and 30, 31 and 32, township 64, range 34, and 5 and 6, 7 and 8, township 63, range 34, to the southwest corner of section 8, township 63, range 34, thence east between sections 8 and

17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 13, township 63, range 34, and 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 63, range 33, thence north on said county line in the center of sections 10 and 3, township 63, range 34, and 34 and 27, 22 and 15, 10 and 3, township 64, range 33, thence east to the southeast corner of section 33, township 65, range 33, thence north on said county line between sections 33 and 34, 27 and 28, 21 and 2 [22?], to the northeast corner of section 21, township 65, range 33, to the place of beginning."

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is divided a little east of the center by the Platte River, which flows nearly in a southerly direction, and receives the waters of Honey Creek flowing from the north, nearly in the center of the township. A watershed or divide lies along the east side of the Platte River, in close proximity to the stream, which prevents any affluents from emptying into the river from the east. Long Branch flows in a southerly direction through the western portion of the township. The eastern part of the township is watered by two branches of a tributary of Grand River. The land in the vicinity of Long Branch is considerably rolling, and also in the central portions of the township in the neighborhood of Platte River and Honey Creek. In the central and eastern portions of the township, after leaving the neighborhood of the streams, the land is gently rolling and exceedingly fertile. There are stone quarries along the streams in various places, enough for building purposes. About one-tenth of the township is timbered.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement of Jackson Township seems to lie in some obscurity, the oldest pioneers expressing doubt in reference as to who should be counted the first settler. The earliest settlements were, however, made as usual along the valleys of the streams, and on the margins of the groves. Among the very earliest settlers was David Spoonemare, who located in the year 1844, in the grove two miles north and a little east of the present site of Sweet Home. He took a claim and opened a farm on the northwest quarter of section 8, township 64, range 33. Mr. Spoonemare made a good farm, and has for many years been a respected citizen. Soon afterward came William Campbell and located one mile and a quarter east of the present site of Sweet Home. Mr. Campbell's family still live on the same farm where he first settled.

One of the earliest pioneers of this township was Moses Stingley, of whom the Nodaway Democrat thus speaks :

Moses Stingley was born in Hardy County, Virginia, on the 4th day of September, 1810. He left Virginia on the 1st day of September, 1832, and moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana; remained there twelve years lacking twelve days. He came to Missouri in 1844 and located in Andrew County, where he rented a farm and raised a crop in the summer of 1845. He moved to Nodaway County on the 23d day of April, 1846, and settled on the farm upon which he now lives.

When Mr. Stingley located where he now resides, there were but few settlers in that part of the county. The Township of Jackson had been formed prior to the time he moved here, and embraced all the territory north and south, from the south line of township 64, range 34, which line is about three and one-half miles south of Sweet Home, to the Iowa line, a distance of seventeen miles. The average width of the township was about six miles. In this vast area there were but seven settlers when Mr. Stingley moved in. There were David Spoone-mare, Jesse Harper, Elisha Brown, Caliborne Hughes, Jacob Grindstaff, Jack Clifton and John Clifton. At the first election after Mr. Stingley came to the county there were but seven votes polled in Jackson Township. This was in August, 1846. What a change since then! It is true it is a period of thirty years, but we venture the assertion that not one of the seven voters in the Township of Jackson in August, 1846, had the remotest idea of living to see the day when the county would have 30,000 population and the territory then embraced in that township some 500 or 600 voters instead of seven. Some of those parties have lived to see such a change, and Moses Stingley is one of them. Mr. Stingley, too, as much, perhaps, as any other man, has done fully his share in contributing to the remarkable changes during this period of time. "Uncle Mose" says that the chief inhabitants here then were deer, turkeys, wolves, coons, mink, etc. He says he has killed two deer frequently of an evening when driving the cows up, and could have killed the third only he didn't care about having so much meat at one time. Mr. Stingley says in his own language, "When I came here we had neither law, gospel, nor the itch,—as to the latter there were not persons enough to communicate it to each other, and as to the former two, there was no society for either." The Indians, though they did not live here then, "Uncle Mose" says, passed by his house frequently in bodies of one hundred or more.

For several years after Mr. Stingley came here milling was done principally at St. Joseph and at Hughes' Mill in Andrew County, south east of Savannah. It took about a week to make a trip to mill, and in one instance that he remembers he was gone nine days with a four horse team.

A few days after he came here he quarried a large number of grind stone rock out of the bluffs of Honey Creek and hauled them to St.

Joseph and traded them for coffee, sugar, whisky, etc., "for," said Uncle Mose, "in those days when we went to St. Joe to do our trading we always laid in a little supply of whisky. It was a necessity, for snake bites were quite common and chills occasionally occurred. We had to have some medicine, and whisky was the remedy for every disease, and cured all the ills we had then."

In the farming line in early days the old wooden mould-board plow was in vogue. Mr. Stingley used to manufacture them for his neighbors. He brought with him to Andrew County an iron mould-board plow, which was such a curiosity that some traveled as far as twenty miles to see it. For several years after he had moved here, "Uncle Mose" says that every family manufactured its own clothing or did without. Everybody was free then, and if any one had no shoes he could go barefooted.

Settlers coming in for a number of years were like hens' teeth, few and far between. "Uncle Mose" says he remembers a Yankee passing by his house at one time, who said to him, "You have a beautiful situation here; a fine country, but where's your neighbors?" Mose told him he didn't have but one neighbor, and he was a d—d Yankee, who lived about twenty miles away, and that if another one attempted to settle about him he would shoot him. Mose said he was just joking, but the fellow thought, no doubt, that he was a tough one. At any rate he never came and settled that he knows of.

Mr. Stingley was a member of the county court for a term of two years about twenty years ago. The sessions of the court were held then four times a year, in a little brick building that stood between where the present court house and jail now stand. His associate justices were Adam Turhune and Joel Hedgepeth. Before Mr. Terhune's time expired, however, he sold his farm in this county and moved into Andrew County. Judge Stingley and Judge Hedgepeth then appointed Andrew Jenkins as the other member of the court. Amos Graham was clerk of the court then; Stephen Jester, sheriff; John Jackson, treasurer. Mr. Stingley was postmaster for eight years, and kept his office at his residence.

"Uncle Mose" says that the ladies in those early days dressed far differently from what they do now. Corsets and lace strings were then unknown. Home-made linsey, with turkey-red stripes, was then considered an elegant wedding dress. Said "Uncle Mose: "In those days, I tell you, women were strong. The gals didn't mind to dance all night any more than a mule minds a half day's work. In the 'we sma' hours of the morning' they would take just a short nap after dancing all night, and get up and roll up their sleeves and go to the tub and do a bigger day's washing than most any woman can do nowadays." He had heard of a young lady, Judy Coon was her name, who chased a bear three miles to get one of his hairs for a tooth-pick. The bear got up a tree that she couldn't climb, and she had to let him go. It vexed her and made her

so mad, that on her way back she came across a nest of wild cats, jumped in on them and stamped them all to death, but was scratched so badly that she never itched afterwards.

When we asked "Uncle Mose" how much of a family he had, he replied that had done milling for only sixteen in his time. Mr. Stingley has been married three times. His first wife died in Andrew County, in the fall of 1845, leaving five children. On the 3d of November, 1846, he married Eliza Moon, of Nodaway County. She died the 15th day of June, 1856, leaving also five children. He was married to Margaret L. Gray, his present wife, on the 18th day of November, 1856. She has been in poor health for several months past. He has six children by his present wife. Three of his children are dead. George R., William A., Hiram M. and Manford are married; Seymour, Norton, Craig and Noah, single. Nancy married Adelma Stingley; Thursy Ann married Robert Ross; Rosina married Alex. Toys; Pernesia Jane married Wily Mow; Lozilla married George Gill. Orleny is single. Mr. Stingley has four great grand-children—three of them at Samuel Yarnall's and one at Fred. Orr's. Mr. Stingley has a beautiful farm of 300 acres, about a mile a little south of west of Sweet Home. It is in good cultivation, and he and his family live there in perfect happiness and in the full enjoyment of the richest pleasures that life affords.

The subject of our sketch has lived a long, useful and happy life; we say happy, because "Uncle Mose" is always happy. He is a dear lover of the violin, and knows how to make the very sweetest music upon it. He frequently brings his fiddle over to Ellis & Prather's and a tune or two always suffices to draw a large crowd to their drug store to hear his music and listen to his good jokes and his witty expressions.

Mr. Stingley is very hospitable and generous. We think of a little story that we have heard of him which is so characteristic of the man that we must give it: Years ago a stranger hallooed at his house at a very late hour of the night, long after all had retired to bed. When Mr. Stingley went to the door he was asked if he could stay all night. "No," said "Uncle Mose." The stranger thought the answer very cool, and went on to say that he was very much fatigued,—had been traveling all day, and if he could not get to stay all night with him he did not know what he was to do. Said Mose, "Stranger, you can't stay *all* night with me, but you can stay the remainder of the night." The stranger's horse was put into the stable and the old woman got up and fixed him a good meal of hot coffee and substantial eatables. In the morning, after enjoying a splendid rest and eating a hearty breakfast, he wanted to know the bill. "The bill!" said "Uncle Mose," "what in the tarnation do you mean? We never take anything here for keeping a stranger a part of the night." The stranger felt thankful that he had fallen into the hands of so good a Samaritan, and went on his way

rejoicing. Thus we close this article on Moses Stingley, one of our most honored old settlers, wishing that he may live long to enjoy the rewards of his labors.

Isaac A. Lanning emigrated from Ohio soon after Mr. Stingley came, and located three miles and a half northwest of the present village of Sweet Home, on the southeast quarter of section 36, township 65, range 34. At this point the Platte River and Honey Creek are about one mile apart, and Mr. Lanning's farm lies between them on the west bank of Platte River. He has opened and cultivated a good farm, and built a mill on the Platte River near his residence, which has for years been a great convenience to the farmers of that vicinity. In 1853, George Conner emigrated from Illinois, and came to Jackson Township and took a claim two miles and a half north of the present site of Sweet Home, on the northeast quarter of section 6, township 64, range 33. Mr. Conner lives one mile east of Lanning's Mill. Soon afterward came Richard Ashworth, an Englishman by birth, and bought a claim on the northeast quarter of section 7, township 64, range 33. Mr. Ashworth died several years since, but his family still reside on the same place. Mrs. Minerva Smith emigrated from Bartholomew County, Indiana, and settled two and one-half miles north of the present town of New Conception. Benton Smith, a son of Minerva Smith, was only five years of age when he came with his mother to Nodaway County. He now has a farm, and lives five miles north and a little west of New Conception, on the west side of the Platte River. Elon Smith was born in Nodaway County, and settled on the old homestead two miles and a half west of New Conception. Adelma Stingley, a son-in-law of Moses Stingley, emigrated from Indiana in 1856, and settled one and one-half miles west of the present location of Sweet Home. George Stingley, son of Moses Stingley, emigrated from Indiana about this time, and located three miles west and a little south of the present town of Sweet Home. Manford Stingley located on a farm one and one-half miles northwest of where Sweet Home is now situated. About this time came Moses Spear from New York State and took a claim one mile west of the present location of Sweet Home. Mrs. Dorcas T. Yarnel emigrated from Illinois, soon afterward, and took a claim one and one-fourth miles southwest of the present town of Sweet Home, on the east side, near the Platte. In 1857, came Samuel Beeks from Iowa, and located three miles north of the present town of New Conception, on the Platte River. In the same year Judge M. D. Nobles emigrated from Illinois, and located four miles southwest of the present site of Sweet Home, on the west side of the Platte. About the same time Reading Bowling emigrated from Illinois, and settled on the west side of the Platte River, some five miles southwest of the present town of Sweet Home.

SWEET HOME.

This little village is pleasantly located twelve miles east of Maryville, and two and one-half miles east of the Platte River. Abraham Bonty entered and owned the land originally on which Sweet Home is located. He sold it to Leonard Stingley in the year 1857. Samuel Mason bought an acre from Leonard Stingley, and put up a hotel in 1859. In 1860, Robert Shaffer put up a store and opened a stock of general merchandise. The first store was burnt in 1867. During the time of our civil war no building was going on.

In 1866, John Ham erected a store and put in a stock of general merchandise. He was bought out by Basford & Roisten. Henry McMullen put up a store soon afterward for general merchandise. In 1870, S. P. Joy built a store for general merchandise.

A store was erected by James Bentley in the year 1876 for general merchandise. The name Sweet Home Farm dates from the year 1865, and the village received its name from the farm on which it is located. The post office was established in the year 1864. Henry Reed was the first postmaster.

Seef Clutter put up a dwelling house in 1865, and J. S. Basford, in 1877, made a hotel of it.

The first marriage in Sweet Home occurred in 1865, when Thomas Reed and Emeline Bowling were united in the bands of holy wedlock.

There is a good district school one-fourth of a mile north of Sweet Home.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bishop, E. W., physician.

Flynn, David, blacksmith.

Harry, Leroy, postmaster.



CHAPTER XVI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY — PHYSICAL FEATURES — EARLY SETTLERS — THE READING COLONY —
CONCEPTION — CHURCHES — BUSINESS DIRECTORY — NEW CONCEPTION — BUSINESS
DIRECTORY.

Jefferson Township is bounded on the north by Jackson Township, on the east by Gentry County, on the south by Washington Township, and on the west by Grant and Polk Townships. It contains forty-seven square miles.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

On March 29, 1871, we find the following order of court establishing Jefferson Township:

“Ordered that a new municipal township be established out of Washington and Jackson Townships, to be known and designated as Jefferson Township, in said county, said new township to commence on the Nodaway and Gentry County line at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section number 34, in township 64, of range 33, thence running west on the township line to the northwest corner of section 5, township 63, of range 34, being the east boundary of Polk Township, thence running south to the southwest corner of section 8, in township No. 63, of range 34, thence running east to the northwest corner of section 16, township 63, range 34, then running south to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section number 33, in township 63, range 34, thence running east on the quarter mile line to the Gentry County line, thence running north on the county line to the place of beginning, and it is further ordered by the court that Conception be designated as the voting precinct of said township.”

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Platte River enters about the center of the township on the north, and runs diagonally through it a little west of the center in a southwesterly direction. Long Branch passes across the extreme northwestern portion of the township through two sections, and flows in a southerly direction. The Wild Cat finds its headwaters in the eastern and northeastern portions of the township, and runs southeasterly and

empties into Grand River. The land along the streams is rather rolling in character, and the township consists principally of upland rolling prairie. The soil is a silicious loam, and is exceedingly fertile, producing large crops of cereals. The land is well adapted in character for the cultivation of fruit, especially of the small fruits, and the farmers are engaged more or less in fruit culture, which is proving profitable. The first bottom along the Platte River is about a mile in width, and the soil is a deep, rich alluvium. The township does not contain a large amount of timber—not more than one-fifteenth of the area of the township being timbered land.

Good stone is quarried in abundance, enough for building purposes.

Many springs are found among the hills, and the whole township is well watered.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The earliest settlements of Jefferson Township were made along the Platte River and the various branches of the Wild Cat.

Among the first settlers, came David Rhoades, in the year 1846, and took a claim and built a cabin, in the northwest corner of section 28, township 63, range 34. He owned several hundred acres of land. He died in the year 1876.

Samuel Ross came probably in the same year, and located two and a half miles southwest of the present site of Old Conception.

Silas Best, at an early day, emigrated from Washington Township, and with four sons, took a claim on the east side of the Platte River, in the edge of the timber. He built a house on the northeast corner of section 14, township 63, range 34, and increased his possessions until he owned over a thousand acres of land. He died in the year 1875.

Jacob Pugh, at an early day, emigrated from Iowa, and settled on the west side of the Wild Cat, about four miles southeast of the present site of New Conception.

In 1857, Anderson Smith emigrated from Virginia, and located two miles and a half west of the present site of New Conception.

In the same year, Isaac Weatherman came from Tennessee, and settled on Wild Cat Creek.

During the year 1858, John S. Aldridge emigrated from Indiana, and took a claim three miles southwest of where Old Conception is now located.

Benjamin Casteel emigrated from the South, and located on the northeast quarter of section 11, township 63, range 33. His farm of 160 acres was cut in two by the Platte River. He died about a year ago, in Montana.

Sidney Smith emigrated about the year 1856, from Cooper County, Missouri, and located on the Wild Cat, three miles southeast of the present site of New Conception.

In 1858, Matthew Riley came from New York and settled one mile south of where New Conception is located.

Patrick Grownney originally emigrated from Ireland, and made Brooklyn, New York, his home for twelve years. He came in the year 1858 to Jefferson Township, and located in section 9, township 63, range 34. He died June 17, 1879. Patrick Grownney had three sons, who all have farms in section 9. The family estate contained 400 acres of land. Phillip Grownney and John Grownney still live on their farms. Lawrence J. Grownney is now Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder of Nodaway County, and lives in Maryville.

THE READING COLONY.

In the year 1856, in the State of Pennsylvania, three gentlemen of Irish descent, by the names of Felix, McLaughlan and O'Reilly, conceived the plan of forming a colony of their countrymen with the object in view of seeking suitable lands in the distant West upon which to settle said colony. They were induced to this measure by the scarcity of work, hard times and small wages, which prevailed in Pennsylvania at that time. When the colony was formed, Anthony Felix, O. O'Reilly and Rev. James Powers came West for the purpose of entering lands. Arriving at St. Joseph, they fell in with Jeff Thompson, who gave them a plat of the then vacant lands on which the colony is now located, and advised them to go to the land office at Plattsburg, in Clinton County, and make an entry of said lands. When they went there the Commissioner of the office represented to them that the office was closed and as a consequence no entry of lands could be made. Messrs. Felix, O'Reilly and Powers then went to the General Land Office at Washington City, and upon application to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, who was then the Commissioner of said office, they succeeded in effecting an entry of said lands, and the necessary documents were sent to the Commissioner at Plattsburg, with the instruction to him that he should make a record of the entry upon his books. While Felix, O'Reilly and Powers were at Washington City, or immediately after the documents were received at Plattsburg, the land office at the latter place, which it seems had never been closed in fact, was opened as was claimed by the Commissioner, and these same lands were entered by other parties. This complicated condition with regard to the entry of said lands caused considerable difficulty and created a vexed question. Each party claimed that they had entered the land. The case was finally taken up before the Committee of Public Lands in the United States Senate, in the year 1858 or 1859, during Buchanan's administration. Said committee decided the case in favor of Felix, O'Reilly and Powers, and against the parties who claimed to have entered the land through the Plattsburg office. The lands that

were thus in dispute embraced about 20,000 acres, all of which, with the exception of one and a half sections, which are in Gentry County, lie in Nodaway County, and in Jefferson Township. The decision of the case turned principally upon the fact as to whether the office at Plattsburg had been closed, and partly upon the fact as to whether the documents forwarded from Washington were not received at the office at Plattsburg before the other parties made their pretended entry.

The names of the first settlers of the Reading Colony were as follows: John M. Carty, William Brady, Michael Fagan, Jeremiah Sullivan, Thomas Reilley, Edward Reilley and Patrick Growney.

During the time of our civil war, immigration almost ceased, but soon after the war ended, a large number of immigrants came into Jefferson Township.

There are now heavy settlements both east and west of the Platte River. The farms generally throughout the township are in a fine state of cultivation. There is a great deal of hedge fence. Many very elegant dwelling houses have been built during the last few years, and that portion of the county is rapidly becoming one of the most wealthy and best improved parts of the county. Several who are now quite comfortably situated came there a few years ago with but little means. They, however, had brave hearts, clear heads and strong arms, and went resolutely to work, and as a result they have transformed the vast, uncultivated waste of prairie, which could be seen there a few years ago, into a well improved and richly productive country. They have gained in wealth, and have done so by their own hard work and individual and collective industry.

The following are the township officers elected on the 4th of April, 1876: Trustee, William Farnan; Clerk, James Merrigan; Assessor, L. J. Growney; Collector, A. J. Enis; Constable, John Motch; Justices of the Peace, A. T. Bleyley and Anderson Smith.

CONCEPTION.

This town is located about eleven miles southeast of Maryville, near the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. The town was named in honor of the Immaculate Virgin.

Father James Powers came from Reading, Pennsylvania, in the year 1856, and entered the land where the town of Conception is now located, in behalf of a company of which he was a member. The company was composed of Father Powers, Owen Reilly, and Anthony Felix, as above mentioned. They selected 20,000 acres of land in Nodaway and Gentry Counties. Father Powers and William Brady laid out the town of Conception in 1860. On June 9, 1860, the colony house and chapel were finished and dedicated. There were forty acres laid out

and platted as a town site, described as the southwest quarter of section 24, township 63, range 34. The first lot was sold to Mr. Saul for \$1.00, who put up a store for general merchandise, the second building in the town. A blacksmith shop was erected by Joseph Heffner, who also built a dwelling. Mr. A. Blyley put up the next house for a dwelling, and moved into it, and he also erected another building for a dwelling. Soon afterward, Frank Enos built a blacksmith shop and a dwelling, and Father Tuerk erected a house for a dwelling. In the year 1870, Ignatius Richlin put up a dwelling and moved into it. In 1871, he put on an addition to Mr. Saul's store building and opened a stock of general merchandise. In 1871, Henry McIntire erected a dwelling, and Augustus Enos put up a dwelling the same year. A store and a dwelling were soon afterward built by Joseph Wonderly. He moved into the dwelling and commenced keeping store, opening a general stock of merchandise. About this time a dwelling was erected by Gerhard Arens, and another one by John B. Krotch. Dwelling houses were also erected by the Sisters, Mr. Terriso Ikleman, Mrs. Elizabeth Koons, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Mrs. Margeret Smith, Mr. Barnard Nathan, and Dr. James Bickett. Joseph Sholze erected a dwelling and drug store combined. Dwellings were also erected by Joseph Wonderly and Anthony Match. Nicholas Burns put up a saloon, and Christian Voelker erected a dwelling and shoe shop.

The first church was built by the Catholics in 1867, and dedicated December 8, 1867. Its dimensions were 25x40 feet, and it was enlarged in 1874 to 34x90 feet.

In the year 1880, a Monastery was erected in Conception, but during the present year it has been elevated to the dignity of an Abbey, and called Benedictine Abbey New Englberg. The portion completed is 33x140 feet with ell 40x60 feet, four stories high with stone basement and attic. There are 46 rooms and 5 halls. On the north end of the present building the new church will be built, and will be 80x208, 66 feet in height. It will run east and west and will be one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. It will be surmounted by three grand towers reaching some 140 feet in the air from the ground. At the southeast corner of the church another wing similar to the one now completed will be built and extended to the southeast corner of the present building, making the total building in size 208 x208 feet square, covering over one acre of ground. It is to be built of cut stone and pressed brick. The material for the buildings is mostly obtained on their farm. The whole structure will be built in pure Roman style with court in the center, and will cost some \$250,000. It will require upwards of 3,000,000 brick to complete the building.

In the Abbey there is now a theological school and a high school for boys, with four teachers. Two libraries have been established, one

for the Abbey, and one for the people. The library for the Abbey contains about 3,000 volumes, some books being very old and rare. We noticed several books printed in the ancient black letter. One commentary printed in Basil dates back to 1523, and a book on Canon Law was printed as early as 1500.

The congregation connected with the Abbey is increasing, and numbers now 200 families. In the community of the Abbey there are now twenty-five members.

There is a Sisters Convent about one mile and a half northeast of the Abbey. It is a four story building 44x100 feet. The new house for the Sisters Convent will be finished in the spring of 1882.

The first death in the town of Conception was that of Mr. Hewey McIntyre, in the year 1874. The first child baptized in the congregation was christened Ellen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan. Father Powers, who baptized her, gave her forty acres of land because she was the first child baptized in the parish. The first marriage was that of Elisha Richlin and Miss Julia Protzman, in the year 1870.

The Sisters have charge of the public school. There is a good school house. The population of Conception is about 150.

Conception is located in one of the best portions of the Platte Valley, and is very desirable as a place of residence. The educational advantages will continue to attract many who desire facilities for the higher education.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bickett, Dr. James, justice of the peace and physician.
Blyley, A. T., notary public.
Blenkner, Theodore, physician.
Buehler, John, carpenter shop.
Enos, Augustus, assessor.
Enos, Francis, blacksmith.
Hogan, J. B., attorney at law.
Jenewein, Peter, saloon.
Sholze, Mrs. Mary, milliner.
Sholze, Joseph, general merchandise and postmaster.
Voelker, Christian, shoe shop.

NEW CONCEPTION.

This town is located on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, about two miles northeast of Conception, and eleven miles southeast of Maryville. The post office is called Clyde, which name originated in the following manner; At a public meeting in July, 1880, composed of some forty citizens, it was thought desirable to give a name to the new post

office. Mr. Frank Bellows had recently been in Canada, and had brought back some Clydesdale horses. Some one in the meeting thought of this, and proposed that the new post office should be called Clyde. The proposition was accepted and the name adopted by the meeting, and subsequently by the Post Office Department at Washington.

In 1869, Matthias Jerman bought the land on which New Conception is located. He sold the land in 1873, to Matthias Rogers, and the latter in 1879, sold it to the Western Improvement Company, who during the same year platted and laid out the town. The first lots, numbers 27 and 28, block 1, were sold to E. W. Cone at \$100 each. He erected a building and opened a saloon. C. Weaver erected the next building for a dwelling. At this time several buildings were commenced. Gasper Kaiser erected a hardware store and went into business. J. A. Wonderly moved a building from Conception, and opened a stock of general merchandise. In 1880, B. Toller put up a hardware store and entered into trade. E. J. Clark about that time put up a store room and a dwelling. A carpenter shop was erected by Kroetsch Bros. A dwelling was erected by Mrs. Catharine Smith, and one by E. W. Cone. A lumber yard was established by Ambrose, Brown & Co., whose business was transacted by A. C. Robison.

In 1879, an elevator was erected by Frank Bellows and Fayette Smith.

The next house was built by C. Weaver for a restaurant, and soon afterward Allen Mercer erected a dwelling.

In 1881, a dwelling was put by Mrs. Eliza Smith, and one by George Waugh, who also built a harness shop.

Mr. A. C. Robison, about this time, erected a hotel and opened it. Dwellings were erected soon after by M. G. Chapin, by Simon Webber, and by J. Spates. Patrick Kenney very soon put up a boarding house. Two dwellings were afterward erected by Dr. G. W. Hobbs and J. F. Wonderly. A store building for general merchandise was erected about this time by Ruprechet & Hellman, who commenced business, opening a stock of general merchandise. Soon afterward J. J. McManus erected a hardware and furniture store, and F. A. Bellisle put up a building for shoemaking and a confectionery store. At this time a drug store was built by C. P. Smith, and also a dwelling. E. W. Cone soon put up a building which was occupied by H. H. Ross, who commenced in the drug business. A saloon was now built by Fitzpatrick & McCarty.

The depot building was erected in the year 1879.

The post office was established in August, 1880, and the first postmaster was John F. Wonderly.

The people of New Conception are building a good school house, which will be completed in a short time.

The following named persons are members of the school board: James Fitzpatrick, Lewis J. Mann and J. A. Wonderly.

The first marriage in New Conception was that of Fred. Karöetsch and Miss Julia Match. It occurred in the spring of 1881.

The first death was that of a daughter of J. F. Wonderly. It occurred July 16, 1880.

The first birth in New Conception was that of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. Weaver, in the year 1879.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bellisle, F. A., confectionery.
Clark, E. G., general merchandise.
Craig, W. P., constable.
Durham, M. F., railroad agent.
Fitzpatrick & McCarty, saloon.
Hobbs, Dr. G. W., physician.
Kaiser, Casper, hardware.
Keller & Jones, meat market.
Kerns, Andrew, saloon.
Kinney, P., boarding house.
Lee, John, saloon.
McManus, J. J., hardware and furniture.
Moore, Mrs. Catherine, boarding house.
Robison, A. C., hotel.
Ross, H., druggist.
Ruprecht & Hellman, general merchandise.
Schaffer, Tonney, blacksmith.
Smith, C. P., druggist.
Toeller, B., blacksmith.
Weaver, C., livery.
Wolf, Mrs. Sarah. E., millinery.
Wonderly, J. F. & Bros., general merchandise.
Wonderly, John F., postmaster.



CHAPTER XVII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—DAWSON—SCHOOLS—BUSINESS
DIRECTORY—CHURCHES—ELMO—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln Township is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Atchison and Nodaway Townships, on the south by Atchison, Nodaway and Green Townships and Atchison County, and on the west by Atchison County, Missouri.

The organization of this township was proposed in 1865, by the division of Atchison Township, as appears from the record of the County Court, made at its November term of that year. The entry of record is in words and figures as follows :

A majority of the legal voters of Atchison Township present a petition to the county court to have Atchison Township divided into two townships, to be known as Atchison and Lincoln Townships, said townships commencing at the Iowa line, and in the center of said Nodaway River, and run with the center of the river to the section line between 8 and 17, in township (65), of range (37), and run with said line to the county line west, thence with the county line to the state line, thence to the place of beginning, and to call the name of said township Lincoln Township, in said county.

On the 14th day of June, 1866, the township was established with its present boundaries, by order of the County Court of that date. The order is as follows :

* * * "Commencing at the state line near the northeast corner of section 31, township 67, range 37 ; thence west on the state line to the northwest corner of the county, near the northwest corner of section 34, township 67, range 38 ; thence south on the county line between sections 33 and 34, township 67, range 38, and 3 and 4, 9 and 10, 15 and 16, 21 and 22, 27 and 28, 33 and 34, township 66, range 38 ; thence east on township line between townships 65 and 66, to the northwest corner of section 5, township 65, range 38 ; thence south on county line between sections 4 and 5, 9 and 10, 15 and 16, to the southwest corner of section 15, township 65, range 38, and sections 18 and 19, 17 and 20, to the

Nodaway River; thence north with the meandering of the said Nodaway River to the place of beginning."

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The eastern portion of the township is timbered land, with one or two groves toward the central and western part, the remainder being prairie. Mill Creek crosses the northern border of the township about three miles east of the northwest corner, and runs southeast, joining the Nodaway River near the southeast corner. Several other small streams tributary to Mill Creek run through different portions of the township, furnishing every locality with an abundance of water.

But little waste land can be found in the township. The quality of its soil compares favorably with its sister townships. The land, except in the western portion of the township, is very rolling, and some of it considerably broken. About one-half of the township is timbered. There is an abundance of stone for building purposes, and some indications of coal.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Joseph Hutson was not only the first settler in Lincoln Township, but the first settler in Nodaway County west of the Nodaway River. He came from Clay County, Kentucky, and bought a section of land—section 32, township 66, range 37. This land lies nearly two miles west of the present town of Dawson. He erected his cabin in the grove east of Mill Creek about one-fourth of a mile. He arrived October 29, 1840, and that night snow fell to the depth of four inches. The prospect was not very encouraging for the pioneer, but the snow disappeared almost entirely the next day, and there was no more cold weather until Christmas, the grass remaining green until that time, and that proved to be the mildest and finest winter ever experienced in Missouri. During that winter Mr. Hutson lived in his cabin and cleared six acres of land. He had been accustomed to timbered land in Kentucky, and thought at that time that the prairie was not as rich as the timber land. Garden spots could also be made sooner in the groves where there was no prairie sod to rot, which took considerable time. They used plows with wooden moldboards, the moldboards being from five to seven feet long. These Barshear plows were made about five miles north of Savannah, at Bennett's Lane, by Bennett & Son, who sold them at \$27.50 apiece. Bennett worked for years at plow-making and realized a fortune. The prairie sod could not be broken by these plows with less than five yoke of oxen, and sometimes seven.

The six acres of ground which Joseph Hutson cleared the first winter he planted in corn in the spring. He also broke twelve acres of

prairie and planted it in corn. He raised that year fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

THE HUNTER'S PARADISE.

Game of all varieties was very abundant. There were elk, deer, some bears, turkeys, coons, wildcats, catamounts, mountain wolves, a large wolf of two varieties, black and gray, small prairie wolves, of a yellowish brown color, beaver, otters, minks and muskrats, with other small game. The Indians killed three elk within half a mile of his cabin, one within a hundred yards. The horns of this elk were so long that when reversed and set on the ground, an ordinary man could pass under them. He killed an abundance of deer close to his house, and turkeys from his very door. The buffalo at that time were found about ten miles north of him, on the east side of the Missouri River. The buffalo were numerous on the west side of the river, a person often seeing five hundred in a herd. Turkeys were thicker than prairie chickens are now. The first morning after he came, he went out to kill a turkey and shot five, as many as he could carry home. He says he also shot at several others, but the sun shone so brightly on the snow, he could not see the sights well enough to draw a fine bead. That morning he saw at least five hundred turkeys. They were on every tree top where trees had fallen down, and the trees were full of them. Every head of a hollow, where the snow first melted, was scratched up for mast. That same evening he shot at a mark, or white spot on a tree, to try his gun. When he went to see where the ball struck, he found it was a bee tree, and cut it down and took out the honey. A man found in the grove ten bee trees one day. Deer were so thick he counted sixty-six in one herd. He says he killed sixty-two one fall, and says he was not much of a hunter at that. One of his sons killed 123 deer the same fall. He knew a man named Henry Owens, who killed 130 deer one fall and winter, and another man named Daniel Sears killed 126. When the lake was frozen over, just enough to bear a man, hunters would chase the muskrats out of their houses and where the water was shallow and the ice very thin, the muskrats would run under the ice, when the hunters would pursue and spear them through the ice. He has known a man to spear 100 muskrats in this manner in a day.

There were many Indians in those days. Eleven hundred camped in the bottoms on the Nodaway and wintered a mile and a half from him. Three hundred camped and spent the winter in the grove within half a mile of him north of his cabin.

Joseph Hutson lives on the same farm where he located, with his children settled around him. Only two of the thirteen neighbors who came together are living now. One lives in Iowa. The writer spent a night under Mr. Hutson's hospitable roof and found him enjoying the

fruits of his early privations, and spending the evening of his days in quietude with his children and a host of friends gathered around him.

B. F. Hutson, John Bagley, Silas Davidson and James Sunseford settled east of him within two miles and a half. They opened farms in the timber of the Nodaway River. These all came in the year 1841. Thomas Heddy and Elisha Heddy, his brother, and Wiley Crowder, all located in the year 1841, about one mile and a half east and a little north of him in the Nodaway timber.

Dr. Benjamin Parker located on an adjoining farm and went to farming, there not being enough people there to sustain him in the practice of medicine alone.

John Smith located north of Lamar's claim on the Nodaway Bluffs, a mile from the river, on the west side. Geo. Oster settled one mile and a half west of the present site of Dawson, in the grove. John, his son, married Miss Melvina Potter, in 1843, of Caldwell County, and located near him. Abijah Hampton married Nancy Oster, Geo. Oster's daughter, and took a claim a little north of him.

William Taylor married another daughter, Julia Oster, and settled on an adjoining claim. Wm. Berget located four miles west of Dawson. Edmond Chestnut took a claim near Berget and William Wiet settled in the same neighborhood. James Colvin bought the claim of Wiet, and Ambrose Colvin bought the claim of Abijah Hampton. Mansel Graves settled near where Elmo now stands, about one mile and a half west. Alfred and his brother, Aaron Graves, located on Tarkio Ridge.

The Hutson colony of thirteen went in company to mill. Two men went at a time with two wagons, and took from forty to eighty bushels of grain. Then, before their supply of flour was exhausted, two more would go. When the men returned from mill, all the neighbors would come together, and divide the flour, each one having his own sacks. They generally went with cattle, three or four yoke to a wagon, but sometimes with two-horse wagons. In those pioneer times they went to Hughes' Mill, fifty miles distant. The mill was located five miles east of Savannah. In going to mill, they would be absent five or six days.

Pioneers were accustomed to grate corn on a grater, especially during the first winter.

When they first went to mill, they laid in all their groceries at White Hall, three miles north of Savannah. After about three years, Savannah was laid out, and they began to trade there with Geo. Smith and Robert Donald.

They first obtained their mail at White Hall, and then at Savannah. Postage on a letter at that time was twenty-five cents.

Those going to mill would take their guns and kill game along the way, and camping in the timber, they would cook it.

Joseph Hutson's first neighbor was near Quitman ; the second was at Graham ; the third at Bennett's Lane, where all their blacksmithing was done for two or three years, until Mr. Hutson built a blacksmith shop in 1842. He made the first set of mill irons for a mill on Hutson's Creek, now called Mill Creek. He would weld three bars, four inches wide and an inch thick, with two strikers for the spindles and gudgeons of the mill corn cracker.

Mrs. Haney Lamar was the first person who died on the west side of the Nodaway River. She died August 23, 1842. The second person who died was Rufus Lamar, her oldest son. They were both buried in ground selected for the purpose on a little ridge near the Nodaway River. As there were no saw mills then in all that section, Mr. Joseph Hutson sawed boards for their coffins out of a black walnut log with a whip-saw. In those pioneer days there was not as much display as in later times, but such sad scenes, in all their simplicity in those early days, did not lose anything, perhaps, in tender affection.

John M. Lamar, Sr., settled in the timber on the Nodaway River, about five miles north of where Dawson is now located. Mr. Lamar was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, on the 6th day of July, 1804, and died August 16, 1877. In 1841, he moved from Hendricks County, Indiana, to Platte County, this State, and in May, 1842, he came to Nodaway County, or to what is now known as Nodaway County, as that was before the county was formed. At that time there were only a few settlers in all the Nodaway River country. Mr. Lamar settled upon a beautiful piece of land.

In those days wild game was abundant and the Indians enjoyed themselves in killing deer, turkeys, etc., on the very spot where are now located some of the most beautiful farms to be seen in the county.

It was several years after he came here before many other immigrants came in. At the time Mr. Lamar came, this portion of the county had not been surveyed, and it was denominated the "lost land," that is, returned to the Government as not being worth surveying. Those surveyors were probably sincere in so returning the land then. We, however, know now that they were greatly mistaken. It is, though, quite suggestive that a scope of country which was returned as not being worth surveying forty years ago is now a beautiful, well cultivated and productive region. Before the surveys were made all the right and title to lands were acquired by discovery, or by settling down upon them. Fortunately, the claims thus taken were so far apart that after the surveys were made no person's rights were infringed upon, and consequently there were no difficulties attendant upon the surveys. For several years after Mr. Lamar came to this county, Savannah was his post office, to which place it was forty-five miles. We would think it

rather far to go in this day when the mail facilities are so great. When Mr. Lamar came here St. Joseph was a hemp field.

Mr. Lamar was married twice. He has four children living, namely: Napoleon B. Lamar and Charles J. Lamar. Sarah married Thomas Lamar, and Rutela married John Hudson. Mr. Lamar reared a most exemplary family. He lived a long and useful life. He was a vigorous and interesting conversationalist, had a clear, retentive memory, and illustrated in a free and easy manner the incidents of the early days in this our now great county.

Napoleon B. Lamar was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, March 13, 1829. He came to this county with his father in the spring of 1842. Much that has been said in the sketch of his father will also apply to a sketch of his life. Napoleon relates many amusing incidents of the Indians. He frequently went to their camps in an early day here, and witnessed their fun and frolics. He knew some of the chiefs, among whom were Powsheik, of the Mosquacha tribe, and Black Turkey, of the Pottawatomies. He says that whenever the Indians were going to take a spree some of them would keep sober. Before beginning the spree all the bows and arrows and tomahawks were hid away. This was done that the Indians might not hurt each other when under the influence of whisky. Mr. Lamar relates an instance of an Indian spree in which one of their number was killed. It appears he was choked to death, as finger prints could be seen about his throat. When they buried him they set him up against a tree, and built a little pen around him, which they daubed over with clay until he was hidden from sight. They buried pipe and tobacco with him, that he might smoke on his way to the happy hunting grounds. A certain Indian, whom they called Malisha, was suspected as being the one who choked the Indian to death. Mr. Lamar says he heard that Malisha was tried for the crime, after the Indians had removed the camp to another place, but he never learned the result of the trial. He was tried in this way: Some herbs were given to him, and if they should have a certain effect he was guilty, and would be put to death, if the herbs did not produce that effect he was innocent, and his life would be spared.

In another case where a squaw died, she was buried with a kettle of soup, and a ladle was placed in it that she might use the soup on her dark journey to the happy hunting grounds. Mr. Lamar says the Indians would not kill a wolf. They seemed to have a tradition that the wolf was the dog of their ancestors, and they protected him as if he was sacred to them.

Charles Lamar is two years younger than Napoleon. He came to this county with his father, and therefore all that has been said relative to early days here in the sketches of his father and brother will also apply to Charles. Charles Lamar married Kisah Hudson. They have

three children living—two sons and one daughter. Their daughter Dora is married to W. W. Ramsay, a member of the Maryville bar.

They are all exemplary citizens, and men who stand high in the community in which they live.

The following are additional names of old settlers :

John Bright came from Indiana, in 1842.
John M. Lamar came from Tennessee, in 1842.
Ransom Spencer came from Ohio, in 1842.
Hiram Bagly came from Kentucky, in 1842.
John Griffy came from Kentucky, in 1842.
Franklin Parker came from Kentucky, in 1842.
Amos Halsa came from Missouri, in 1843.
William Wyatt came from Indiana, in 1843.
William Hudson came from Ohio, in 1843.
George Sizemore came from Kentucky, in 1843.
William Bates came from Kentucky, in 1843.
Monroe Cottrell came from Kentucky in 1843.
John Rose came from Kentucky, in 1845.
Aaron Wallace came from Tennessee, in 1845.
Joseph Wallace came from Tennessee, in 1845.
Howard Reynolds came from Tennessee, in 1845.
James Roberts came from Kentucky, in 1845.
James Livingood came from Kentucky, in 1845.
Nickol Owens came from Kentucky, in 1845.
Elisha Walters came from Indiana, in 1845.
Jesse Roberts came from Kentucky, in 1845.
John Severs came from Tennessee, in 1850.
Daniel Severs came from Tennessee, in 1850.
William Severs came from Tennessee, in 1850.
James Wade came from Tennessee, in 1850.
Mansel Graves came from Kentucky, in 1850.
James W. Adams came from Ohio, in 1850.

DAWSON.

The village of Dawson is located two and a half miles a little northwest of Burlington Junction, on section 5, township 65, range 37, Lincoln Township. D. N. McCrea and W. M. Walker owned the land originally on which Dawson is situated. It was named in honor of Col. Lafe Dawson, of Maryville. The citizens call the town Dawson, but the railroad company call the railroad station Dawsonville. The post office is called Dawson. The village is located in a beautiful grove on a fine roll of land north of the Wabash Railroad which runs through the edge of the town. It has a population of about 150 inhabitants. The

town was surveyed and platted December 20th, 1879, by E. A. Garvey, civil engineer of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, who laid out the town. The land owners, in consideration of having the town surveyed and platted, gave one-third of the lots to the surveyor and parties connected with the railroad. All the lots sold have been bought at private sale. The first train of cars reached Dawson, September 2d, 1879. Mr. Burnett erected the first building for general merchandise in December, 1879, and January 1st, 1880, sold the first goods in the town. He received his goods before there was any depot, and landed them from the cars on the ground. He had charge of the first post office in Dawson for one year. Isaac Weddel erected the second building which was used as a blacksmith shop. The next building was removed from Lamar Station by Alonzo Reese for a drug store. J. F. Wallace removed the fourth building in the town, and occupied it, opening a stock of general merchandise. The next building was a dwelling which was removed from Lamar Station also, by Alonzo Reese. Soon afterward A. S. Thompson put up a building and opened a boarding house. A general law office was soon built for the justice of the peace, D. V. McCrea, Esq. J. M. Wallace & Son soon completed another building and opened a stock of groceries and hardware. Bilby, Wood & Co., soon afterward erected a store for general merchandise. A considerable number of dwellings have been since erected.

Dawson is a good point for business. It is located a mile west of the Nodaway River, near the junction of the river with Mill Creek, which receives almost the entire rainfall of all Lincoln Township. The Nodaway Valley is made up of the best alluvial lands in Northwest Missouri, and the multiplied productions of this valley must pour out over the railways into the markets of the world. The lands lying round about Dawson especially possess a deep alluvial soil of great fertility, which will produce abundantly all the cereals and grasses of this latitude. West of the Nodaway River, along the river valley, and as we approach the Missouri River, are found the finest groves in the northwestern portion of the State.

Dawson possesses many natural advantages, and must increase in population and importance in a business point of view. In the last two years, 250,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, have been shipped from Dawson, and in the last eighteen months 200 car loads of cattle and hogs have been shipped.

On the Nodaway River, seven-eighths of a mile east of Dawson, is a fine water-mill with two run of burrs, owned by H. Burnett, which has been of great service to the town and the people of that vicinity. A dam of eight feet utilizes all the power of the river at that point, and there is an abundance of water for milling purposes at all seasons of the

year. Dawson is supplied with good well water, which is found in abundance at a depth of from eighteen to thirty feet.

There has been a public school near where Dawson now stands for twenty-five years. When the town was located Miss Anna Hackett was the teacher. The number of pupils in attendance is about 120. The people contemplate erecting a new school house in another year.

The first marriage in Dawson occurred August 10, 1880, when Mr. Mitchell H. Bailey and Miss Louisa A. Massengale were united in the bands of wedlock by 'Squire D. V. McCrea. The second marriage in Dawson occurred September 19, 1880, at which auspicious time Mr. Arthur McDonnull and Miss Hattie J. Bowman were united in the holy bands of matrimony by 'Squire D. V. McCrea.

March 3, 1881, was the date of the first birth in Dawson, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Daugherty.

Andrew J. Maines was the first person who died in Dawson, on September 26, 1881.

DAWSON DIRECTORY.

Burnett, H., general merchandise.

Bilby, Wood & Co., general merchandise.

McCrea, D. V., justice of the peace.

McCrea, D. V., lumber dealer.

Moore, Enos, railroad agent.

Pease, William, carpenter.

Reese & Rosebraugh, druggists.

Wallacé, J. M. & Son, hardware and groceries.

Wallace & Walker, general merchandise.

Weddel, Isaac, blacksmith.

Woodward, Dr. J. H., physician.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized July 23, 1881, by Rev. H. J. Latour. The following are the names of the original members: H. Burnett, Mrs. M. A. Burnett, J. A. Chadwick, Mrs. Melissie Chadwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Massengale, C. E. Short, Mrs. L. A. Short, J. F. Wallace, Joseph Wallace, Charles Wallace, Mrs. Adeline Wallace, Mrs. Nancy Walker, James Randall, L. B. Edwards, J. W. Short, Mrs. R. C. Short, Mrs. Elizabeth Heckerthorn, Mrs. Jane Thacker, Mrs. Francis Fox, Mrs. Bessie Burnett and Mrs. Amanda Wallace. Rev. A. M. Wallace is the present pastor. He has three other appointments, where he labors. Mr. Wallace has done a large amount of missionary labor in the Nodaway Valley in organizing churches and Sabbath Schools. The church at Dawson is

the direct result of his labors in this field. The present membership of the church numbers twenty-one. There is a good Sabbath School during the summer season.

ELMO.

Elmo, a village of about two hundred inhabitants, is situated on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, nineteen and one-fourth miles, by rail, northwest of Maryville. The land on which the town of Elmo is located was originally owned by Isaac Hesser and the State Bank of Missouri. The land was bought by the Wabash Railroad Company, and the Western Improvement Company formed, who laid out the town in December, 1879. The land was surveyed by the railroad company. There was a public sale of lots in October, 1880. The depot was the first building erected on the town site. There were also two grain offices built. Mr. J. Lamme put up a building about this time for a saloon. W. C. Ecker erected the next building for a hotel, and opened and conducted it for about two years. F. J. Scott soon afterward put up a building for a restaurant and store. The next building was erected by J. R. Nelson, who opened a stock of general merchandise, selling the first goods in the new town. C. J. Lamar put up a store building soon afterward, and opened a stock of general merchandise. About this time there was a section house erected. S. Collins then built a residence, the first one in town, and commenced living in it in the spring of 1880. Wm. Moss erected the next building for a restaurant, which he opened, but soon sold out. About this time Lamar & Severs put up a building and opened a stock of general merchandise. Tibbetts & Phillips very soon erected a drug store, and then each member of the firm built a residence. At this time C. J. Lamar moved a residence from Lamar Station. Then James Brown built a blacksmith shop, and William Bales put up a residence. Several other buildings followed, whose sequence it is difficult to trace. The Masonic lodge building was soon afterward removed from Lamar Station.

The first marriage in the town occurred September 17, 1880, when Mr. J. A. Maloney was married to Miss R. A. Manley, by Squire H. F. Barker.

The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Livengood.

The first death was that of Morris Kane, who was knocked off from a hand-car by an engine backing against it after dark.

The school house is at present located a mile and a-half from town, but a good school house will be erected in the village next summer.

The Methodists hold service on Sunday in the hall of Lamar & Son.

Scott's Addition to the town was laid off in September, 1881.

Elmo is finely situated on a roll of land a little north of the railroad, surrounded by a beautiful grove. The town possesses considerable

business in all the lines of trade, and the business of the place will evidently grow in importance from year to year. One hundred thousand bushels of grain have been shipped from Elmo in the last six months.

ELMO DIRECTORY.

Bales, William, blacksmith.
Collins, Dr. S., livery stable.
Collins, S., physician.
Colvin & Murphy, lumber, wagons and implements.
Eggleston, J. P. & Co., hardware and furniture.
Funston, O., carpenter.
Greenwood, John, meat market.
Hudson, James, boarding house.
Joy, F. & Co., general merchandise.
Joy, H. S., meat market.
Lamar & Severs, general merchandise.
Lamar, C. J. & Son, general merchandise.
Lawless, James, plasterer.
Manley, L. R., painter and jeweler.
Martin, Dr. T. L., physician.
Nelson, J. R., general merchandise.
Russell, Ed., saloon and billiard hall.
Scott, T. J., manager elevator.
Scott & Atherton, general merchandise.
Spencer & Taylor, milliners.
Stratton, N. J., elevator.
Tibbetts & Bradley, druggists.
Tibbetts, Mrs., milliner.
Williams, A. H., jeweler.
Woodard, I. B., harness maker.

KENNEDY LODGE NO. 329, A. F. & A. M.

Kennedy Lodge was chartered at Lamar Station, October 13, 1870, but was removed to Elmo, December 1, 1880. The names of the charter members are as follows: E. George, John M. Lamar, I. N. Castillo, S. J. Russell, John Hudson, D. V. McCrea, J. R. Nelson, Sidney Smith, Thomas Fields, Alexander Gray, W. S. Lamme, William Longmyers and C. J. Lamar. The names of the present officers are as follows: C. B. Thummell, W. M.; E. George, S. W.; E. M. Bailey, J. W.; Thomas Fields, Treasurer; L. P. Colvin, Secretary; H. C. Burnett, S. D.; J. R. Nelson, J. D.; J. M. Wallace, S. S.; Thomas Tudder, J. S.; John Hudson, Tyler.

The present membership numbers forty. The lodge own their own hall, and are in a fine condition.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—SKIDMORE—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—CHURCHES.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Several reasons led to the organization of Monroe Township, chief among which was the inconvenience the farmers suffered in voting at distant precincts. These led the people to petition, in 1881, for the organization of another township to be formed out of territory originally belonging to the townships of Green and Hughes.

At the February term, Nodaway County Court, February 12, 1881, occurs the following order, establishing the bounds of Monroe Township :

Ordered by the court, That a municipal township be established out of parts of Green and Hughes Townships, to be known and designated as Monroe Township, in said county, to be composed of the following territory, to wit :

Commencing at the southwest corner of section No. 15, township No. 63, range No. 38, thence east with section line eleven miles to the southeast corner of section 17, in township No. 63, range No. 36, thence north with section line four miles, to the northeast corner of section 32, township 64, range 36, thence west with section line eleven miles, to the southwest corner of section 34, township 64, range 38, thence south four miles south of line dividing Atchison and Nodaway Counties, to the place of beginning.

It is further ordered by the court, that Skidmore be designated as voting place for said township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Monroe Township lies as a parallelogram, eleven miles from east to west and four miles from north to south. The general features of the township are similar to those of Green Township, out of which it was formed in part. The eastern portion of the township rises gradually from the river, with a slight inclination toward the north, and the western portion rises gently from the river toward the west. Nodaway

River runs through the township from the north to south, dividing it nearly in the middle. Florida Creek empties into the river from the northeast, and Hickory Creek and Hutchinson's Branch from the west. The township is composed of rich prairie lands, with some timber along the Nodaway River and its affluents. The land is rather rolling in its character, especially as we approach the streams. Monroe Township has one mill privilege, which has been improved, near where Skidmore is now located.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the earliest settlers in the territory now belonging to Monroe Township, was William Bunten, who came in 1840, and opened a farm one and one-fourth miles northeast of the place where Skidmore is now located.

About the same time Wm. Dotson came and settled on a claim two miles northeast of the present site of Skidmore.

James Curl soon afterward opened a farm where Skidmore now stands. He was a large stockraiser.

Richard Miller bought the claim of Dotson, and James Fulkerson bought the claim of Bunten.

In 1847, Wm. V. Smith purchased the claim of Fulkerson.

In 1845, Peter Noffsinger came and settled on a tract of land adjoining the town site on the northeast.

Monroe Cotrel settled on a claim two miles southeast of where Skidmore now stands, but afterward sold to William Broyles, and he sold to Robert Bagley, who lives on the same place now.

Joseph Huntsucker took a claim in 1845 about three miles northeast of Skidmore. He sold out to Thomas Davis, and Mrs. Davis still lives on the same place.

About 1850, Hugh D. McDonald entered forty acres of what was known as part of Burr Oak Grove. He sold out to Thomas Hayes, in 1853, whose two sons, James T. Hayes and John G. Hayes, and his two sons-in-law, John S. Grigsby and Alonzo Coston, settled in and around the grove. Burr Oak Grove is located four miles west of Skidmore and one-half mile north. The grove contains about 320 acres of land, and lies at the head of Burr Oak Branch, which runs into the Nodaway River.

Hickory Grove is located one mile south and two miles west of Skidmore, and contains about half a section of land. It lies about midway on Hickory Creek, which flows into the Nodaway River.

William Bunten settled in 1840. William Dotson settled in 1840.

James Curl, 1842. Richard Miller, 1844.

James Fulkerson, 1844. Monroe Cotrell, 1844.

Peter Noffsinger, 1845. Joseph Huntsucker, 1845.

William V. Smith, 1847. William Broyles, 1847.

Thomas Davis, 1847.	John Owens, 1850.
Irving Hall, 1850.	Adam Terhune, 1850.
M. Skidmore, 1865.	Hugh D. McDonald, 1850.
Thomas Hayes, 1853.	James T. Hayes.
John G. Hayes.	John S. Grigsby.
Alonzo Coston.	I. D. Wheeler, 1856.
Noah Mast.	Robert Bagby, 1857.
Judge William V. Smith, 1847.	Thomas Mayhew, 1858.
Patteson Hughes, 1857.	Wesley Clark, 1850.
Martin Skidmore, 1861.	

BURR OAK M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized about the year 1860. The present membership is seventy. Rev. William H. Van Gundy is the pastor. The church edifice is worth \$1,500. The Sabbath School is in good condition, and the church is prosperous.

SKIDMORE.

The town of Skidmore is situated eleven miles south of Burlington Junction, exactly in the geographical center of Monroe Township, about half a mile east of the Nodaway River. A beautiful little valley or depression runs through the town from north to south, giving it perfect drainage, along which passes the railroad, the town being thus freed, in great measure, from the noise, dust and smoke of passing trains. The land on each side of this little depression rises in fine rolls, on which lies the village of Skidmore, one of the finest towns in the Nodaway Valley. The land on which the town of Skidmore is situated was originally owned by Mr. M. Skidmore, who gave the Nodaway Valley Railroad Company over twenty acres of land for railroad purposes. It was a free gift, Mr. Skidmore not entering into any stipulation that the railroad company should locate a station at that point. The railroad was built in 1880, and completed the 15th day of August of that year. There was no town company formed, but Mr. Skidmore laid off the town early in July, 1880, and there was a public sale of lots July 28, 1880. Mr. W. S. Earls, of Savannah, bought the first three lots, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, block 6, at \$50 each. We notice that the streets are christened from the names of trees. We observe Oak, Walnut, Chestnut, Maple, Ash, Linden and Elm Streets.

Mr. Blodgett, of the Nodaway Valley Road, was the surveyor of the town. The first building, a grocery store, was erected by H. H. Joy, who moved a stock of groceries from Union Valley, and commenced business about September 1, 1880.

Several parties began building at this time. Asher & Gibson commenced a building for general merchandise; Dike & Motter commenced

a general store, and Marklin, Earles & Co. put up two buildings, one for hardware and furniture, and the other for general merchandise. T. S. Marlin erected a building for hardware; William McGinnis put up a harness shop, and Dr. D. M. Hutt built a drug store. Dr. Charles Impey erected another drug store. A blacksmith shop was built by J. V. Parrish, and W. Clark also built a blacksmith shop. A carpenter shop was then erected by F. VanAnsdale. About this time quite a number of buildings were in process of construction. 'Squire Finney put up a hotel and livery stable, and Nathan Burkhead built a restaurant. Howell Bros. established a lumber yard.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first church edifice built in Skidmore. It was completed in July, 1881. The Methodist Episcopal Church South erected their church edifice, and completed it October 1, 1881. The people of Skidmore are alive to the interests of education, and have nearly completed a good school house, at a cost of \$1,700, which is constructed in accordance with modern principles of school architecture.

The first birth in Skidmore was a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Manchester, on November 11, 1880.

The first death was a son of Mr. H. H. Joy, which occurred in November, 1880.

The first marriage in the town of Skidmore was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph V. Parrish, on Thursday evening, June 23, 1881, when Mr. Hamilton Deffinbaugh was married to Miss Ary Bell Parrish, by 'Squire Thomas L. Howden.

The directors of the school at Skidmore are Wm. Ashler, Chairman; E. F. Day and John Picket. The school is in good condition. Calvert R. White is the principal.

A Masonic Hall has been built, but no organization has been effected.

Skidmore is situated in the fertile valley of the Nodaway River, and is surrounded by one of the finest and most beautiful sections of land in the state. Located in the exact center of Monroe Township, with good railroad facilities, it must necessarily grow in commercial importance and in population. Every line of business is well represented. Large amounts of live stock and grain are being shipped. As an illustration of the business of the new town, Markland, Earls & Co. sold \$27,500 worth of goods during the year ending October 15, 1881. Other firms are equally prosperous.

In 1851, Downing & Terhune erected a grist and saw mill on the Nodaway River, near where Skidmore is now located. It was known as the Downing Mill. Mr. M. Skidmore bought the mill in 1864, and sold it to G. M. Nash and Hulett Burnett, who continued to run the mill until 1872, when the Nash Brothers built a better mill. Mr. H. H. Nash runs it now. It is of much value to the new town.

The population of Skidmore at the present time is about four hundred. It is a most desirable location for immigrants seeking new homes in the west. The health of the new town is excellent, as it has a perfect drainage, and the people are thrifty and industrious. In all respects, perhaps, there is no better point to make new homes and establish business houses than in Skidmore, so beautifully located in the Nodaway Valley, the queen of the valleys of Northwest Missouri.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Asher & Gibson, general merchandise.
Bariteau, L. A., elevator.
Burkhard, N., restaurant.
Class, William, photographer.
Cox, John, railroad agent.
Dike, James, general merchandise.
Dumm, Julia, millinery.
Dumm, Mollie, millinery.
Finney, 'Squire, hotel and livery.
Gankel, John, boots and shoes.
Horn & Friend, meat market.
Hiss, John, painter.
Howell Brothers, lumber dealers.
Howden, T. L., justice of the peace.
Hutt, H. M., drug store and physician.
Huffman, grain elevator.
Impey, Charles, drug store and physician.
Joy, H. H., groceries.
Joy, H. H., postmaster and justice of the peace.
Lincoln, —, blacksmith.
McGinness, William, harness maker.
Markland, Earls & Co., hardware, furniture and tin shop.
Markland & Earls, general merchandise.
Marlin, T. L., hardware.
Merrill, John, plasterer.
Parker, carpenter and joiner.
Powell, Charles, stock dealer.
Rogers, H. M., general merchandise.
Skidmore, Samuel S., notary public.
Spear, Charles, grain dealer.
Tilton, E., constable.
Van Ausdale, J. T., carpenter and joiner.
Wood, George, livery.
Wood, James, blacksmith.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized November 10, 1880. The following are the names of the original members: Wesley Clark, Mrs. Lucy Clark, Mrs. Catherine Clark, Joseph Van Ausdall, James Parshall, Thos. Clark, Stratford Saunders and wife, Marshall Lyle, A. B. Hull, James Day, John Pickett, William Barber, W. R. Hays and wife, W. J. Berry and wife, William Kennada, Mrs. Julia Clark, Mrs. Polly Lyle, Mrs. Ruthilla Parshall, Matilda A. Pickett, Mrs. Wm. Barber, Mrs. Martha Kennada and Miss Mary Kennada. Rev. Eri Edmonds is the present pastor. The church is prosperous. The church property is valued at \$1,600.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1880, this church received its organization. The following are the names of the original members: John Mast, Mr. McCowen, Albert Carver and family, Garrett Long and family, Martha Brown, Mrs. Calver, Mrs. B. F. Bagley and James Lassen and wife. Rev. Mr. Hayes is the present pastor. The church membership numbers fourteen. Services are held in the M. E. Church South every second Sunday in each month.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

As early as the year 1847, this church received its organization. Preaching services were held in those early days in school houses in the neighborhood. The church agreed to the plan of separation, with some exceptions, and adhered to the Southern branch of the church in 1846. In 1849, a local separation took place in this neighborhood between the two branches. The original members of the church were as follows: Peter Noffsinger and wife, Miss Martha Noffsinger, Mrs. Charity Daws, W. V. Smith, Jane L. Smith, Mrs. Lucretia Smith and Rebecca Jane Wyatt. The membership of the church numbers sixty at the present time. The church property is valued at \$2,000. Rev. Mr. Falkner supplies the church.



CHAPTER XIX.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY — PHYSICAL FEATURES — EARLY SETTLERS — OHIO SETTLEMENT — BURLINGTON JUNCTION—OFFICIAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—ROSEBERRY.

Nodaway Township is bounded on the north by Atchison and Union Townships, on the east by Union and Polk Townships, on the south by Polk and Green Townships, and on the west by Green and Lincoln Townships.

On March 29, 1871, occurred the following order of court, establishing and defining the boundaries of Nodaway Township:

Ordered, That a new municipal township be established and located out of Green and Atchison Townships, commencing at the Nodaway River at a point where the township line dividing townships 66 and 65 crosses the said Nodaway River, thence east on said line to the northeast corner of township 65, range 36, thence running south three miles, thence running west four miles, thence running south three miles to the township line between township 64 and 65, thence running west on said line to the Nodaway River, thence north with the meanderings of said river to the place of beginning; and it is further ordered by the court, that the voting precinct be designated at the C. W. Hardesty residence, in said township.

Subsequently a strip of the east end of Nodaway Township, two miles from east to west and three miles from north to south, was taken off from territory originally belonging to Nodaway and attached to Union Township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Nodaway Township lies in the eastern portion of the Nodaway Valley, and rises gently from the river eastward. The southern portion of the township slopes a little toward the south, and a divide or watershed runs clear through the northern portion of the township from east to west. Muddy Creek, Kihoga Creek and Carken Branch empty into the Nodaway River from the east, Sand Creek and Florida Creek head in the southern portion of the township, and the southern branch of Clear Creek finds a part of its sources in the northeastern portion of the town-

ship. Along the Nodaway River, in Nodaway Township, are found several lakes, some of them being old beds of the river, and others arising from depressions in the land. In the eastern portion of the township there is a watershed dividing the waters of Clear Creek from those of Sand Creek. The sources of these two water courses approach within forty rods of each other.

There is considerable timber in the north and northeastern portions of the township, and also along the Nodaway River. Some stone quarries are found along the Nodaway. The land in the western and southern portions of the township is gently rolling, and is counted among the best in the county, while the land in the northern and northeastern portion of the township is considerably rolling, and in places might be termed rough.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the earliest pioneers in Nodaway Township was Levi Martin, who came in 1842, and entered the claim on which Burlington Junction now stands. In the same year, John Shepherd settled on an adjoining farm, a little south of him, just across the branch. Jesse Roberts, Mr. Thomas and his son, John Thomas, took claims about a mile west, and a little south of Mr. Martin's. Joseph Hough, at a very early day, entered the claim at Corkin's Spring, and John Clark, father of W. Clark, bought out his interests in March, 1849.

THE OHIO SETTLEMENT.

In 1856, Mr. J. H. Ware, Sr., came from Chillicothe, Ohio, and took a claim near Burlington Junction. Mr. Ware was formerly prosecuting attorney of Ross County, Ohio. Col. John Davis came soon after and bought out the claim of Levi Martin. He afterward sold his farm and went to Kansas. Thomas Corkin took a claim in 1862 about two miles northwest of where Burlington Junction now stands. Shadrick Cole and his son-in-law, Wm. H. Franklin, took claims two miles south of Burlington Junction. About that time Shadrick Cole took a claim two miles south and a little west of them, near the Nodaway River. Austin Jones and Wm. B. Sunderland settled half a mile northwest of where Burlington Junction now stands, near each other. Thomas Fields, Mr. Sunderland's son-in-law, settled on Jones' land and lives there still. Wm. Jones, the father of Austin Jones, a man who is well remembered for his amiability, spent his time between Nodaway County and Atchison County. He died about sixteen years ago, and was buried in the cemetery near Burlington Junction. James Mitchel settled near Austin Jones, one mile north of Burlington Junction. Dr. Myers came nearly at the same time, and took a claim in the Nodaway River Valley. He

still lives in Burlington Junction. Soon afterward came George Wilson, and took a claim two miles north of Burlington Junction, on the lowest terrace of the river. Jesse Walker built a residence one-half mile south of Burlington Junction, his farm adjoining the town. There were some forty families in the Ohio settlement, who came from the middle southern portion of Ohio. The Ohio settlement was composed of men who possessed thrift and energy, and they opened and improved some of the finest farms in Nodaway County. Ohio farmers have always been characterized by intelligence and enterprise, and this settlement did not lose any of these characteristics in settling in the Nodaway Valley. Many of their farms are still under a high state of cultivation, and their houses, fences, orchards, farm implements, and live stock all indicate that they have kept abreast of the improvements of the age.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Levi Martin, 1842.	Jonathan Shepherd, 1842.
Mr. Thomas, 1842.	Jesse Roberts, 1842.
James Roberts, 1842.	John Johnson, 1842.
Joseph Hough, 1842.	Hiram Lee, 1842.
Hendricks Lee, 1842.	Elijah Bunten, 1842.
James Pickerel, 1842.	Joseph Bowman, 1842.
Samuel Bowman, 1842.	William Smith, 1844.
John Clark, 1849.	J. H. Ware, Sr., 1856.
Thomas Carkin, 1862.	Shadrick Cole.
Wm. H. Franklin.	Austin Jones.
Wm. B. Sunderland.	Thomas Fields.
William Jones.	Dr. Myers.
George Wilson.	Jesse Walker.

BURLINGTON JUNCTION.

When the Wabash Railroad was built through the county in 1879, the people predicted that a town would grow up in the Nodaway Valley at some point where the railroad crossed it. Acting under this impression, a town was laid out one-half a mile east of the Nodaway River, at the crossing of the old survey of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad with the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. This town was first called Lewiston, for President Lewis, of the Wabash Road. It was afterward changed to Cleveland by the people of the Ohio colony, because there was another Lewiston in Missouri, and they could not secure another post office with the same name. Cleveland grew rapidly until it contained about forty buildings. But when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad made a final survey, they crossed the

Wabash one-half a mile east of this point, on the farm of Colonel Davis, and at this point there grew up the town of Burlington Junction.

In 1842, Levi Martin entered a claim and settled on the land on which Burlington Junction now stands. He lived there about eighteen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and then sold out to Colonel John Davis, whose son, William H. Davis, still lives on a part of the same claim. When Colonel Davis emigrated to Chelsea, Butler County, Kansas, he sold his farm to his son, William H. Davis, and his son-in-law, Edwin Caldwell. Davis and Caldwell, October 20, 1879, sold their interests to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Town Company, composed of the railroad company, William H. Davis and Charles Caldwell, who surveyed and platted the town July 1, 1879. The first lots were sold July 3, 1879.

The first firm doing business in the town was George H. Hotaling & Co. They were lumber dealers.

Clarence Andrews, son of James Andrews, of Maryville, hauled the first load of lumber from Maryville to Burlington Junction.

Wheeler Brothers erected the first business house, commencing it July 5, 1879, and July 24, 1879, sold the first goods in the town.

The next building was erected by D. Bailey, who opened a restaurant.

The next building was put up by Logan & Messick for general merchandise. They sold their first goods in Burlington Junction July 27, 1879.

Albert Gregory's hardware store was erected next, and G. Hubbell's furniture store was completed soon afterward.

Two drug stores were built about this time, by S. J. Butcher & Co. and J. N. Penn & Son.

After this, numerous other buildings were put up with such rapidity, that on January 1, 1879, there were over one hundred buildings erected or in process of construction.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad opened the first railroad office in Burlington Junction, October 9, 1879. The first train came in on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, October 20th, 1879. A car load of grain was shipped October 22, 1879, and shipments followed rapidly, business being very active.

Burlington Junction, located at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Kansas City and Nodaway Valley Railroads, and at their crossing of the main line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, also near the junction of the Clarinda Branch with the main line of the Wabash, possesses very fine railroad facilities. The town is located on a fine roll of land which gives the observer a most beautiful prospect. The Nodaway Valley sweeps down from the north unfolding its rich alluvial lands beneath one's feet, and the Nodaway River meanders through the valley fringed with trees on either side, which, at the

present writing, display those rich autumnal hues characteristic of American forests, for which they are so justly celebrated. The river bluffs play an important part in the economy of nature, and exert a powerful influence upon the people dwelling on the great central plains of the North American continent. Nature exerts a molding influence on any people, and those peoples living on hilly and mountainous districts have always developed the highest and best traits in man. The fine arts found their home in Greece, and the Canton sprang up amidst the Alps. The river bluffs are the opposing forces which nature places in these central plains to lift man above a dead level—to develop within him a love of the beautiful in nature, and to quicken the highest and best aspirations of his being.

Among the rivers of Missouri, the Nodaway—the Indian term for placid—has justly been celebrated for its bluffs, its rich pastoral lands, and its noble forests. And perhaps no town situated in the Nodaway Valley has more picturesque scenery than Burlington Junction. It has been justly admired by every traveler, and the image remains in the mind long after the view has disappeared from the vision.

The first marriage in Burlington Junction occurred May 17, 1880, when Mr. A. J. Smith and Miss Hester Saffell were united in bonds of wedlock by 'Squire Harriff. Twins, a boy and girl, were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilcox, August 31, 1879, the first birth that occurred in Burlington Junction. The first death was that of Martin Edward Hogan, local editor of the Burlington Junction Post, who was shot by Otto Sharp, October 9, 1879. He died twelve hours after he was shot. Hogan was a deputy constable, and was shot while arresting Sharp. Hogan was originally from Terre Haute, Indiana. The circumstances of this sad affair are given elsewhere in this boook, under the head of the "Hogan Homicide and Otto Sharp Trial."

The bridge west of Burlington Junction, across the Nodaway River, is built of the best of oak, and is 211 feet long. It was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and has proved to be of great benefit to the merchants of Burlington Junction.

Burlington Junction is situated in one of the richest and most fertile valleys in the State, and in population, railroad connections, business interests, healthfulness and beauty of situation, it offers attractions to be considered by all immigrants, who are seeking new homes in the Nodaway Valley.

The town was incorporated December 16, 1879.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Trustees 1879-'80—G. H. Logan, Chairman; Thomas Neighbors, Secretary; James F. Anderson, Treasurer; G. Hubbell, — Gibson.

A. B. Montgomery, Marshal.

Trustees 1881—D. H. Rockwell, Chairman ; Edward E. Gittings,
Daniel Heald, George Hunt, J. C. Morrison.

John H. Ware, Jr., Treasurer.

William Chambers, Secretary.

J. W. Knight, Marshal.

CITY DIRECTORY OF BURLINGTON JUNCTION.

Anderson, Joseph T., livery.

Bollinger, A. S., brickmolder.

Boulware, W. I., Merchants' Hotel.

Bramlett & Costlow, hardware.

Bryant & Charles, publishers Weekly Post.

Burgan, I., groceries.

Burk, J. F., druggists.

Burchfield, W. P., Nebraska House.

Burdick, W. A., attorney at law.

Buck & Shaw, barbers.

Carlisle, A., blacksmith and wagon maker.

Carr, Frank, sewing machines.

Chrissinger, I. B., book and news stand, City Hotel.

Corken, J. D., barber.

Cowley, J. W., shoemaker.

Curnutt, C. C., Travelers Hotel.

Danner, Putnam, flour exchange.

Dorr, S., grain merchant.

Dunlavy, W. L., dentist.

Duffy, D. P., attorney at law.

Durnall, James, bakery.

Dyche & Ring, general merchandise.

Evans, Dr. James, physician.

Faris, M. S. & Bro., dry goods.

Fitzhugh, J. W., tinner.

Gallager, Hugh, saloon.

Gay, W. R., attorney at law.

Gardner & Blakesley, meat market.

Gillett & Son, blacksmiths and wagon makers.

Girard, Butcher & Co., druggists.

Gittings & Neighbors, lumber.

Gregory, A., hardware.

Gregory, Mrs. J. F., milliner.

Greenawalt, W. A., Natley House.

Hendricks, H. A., carpenter.

Herriff & Son, brickmolders.
Heald, D., jeweler.
Hinze, L. C., carpenter.
Hotaling, George H. & Co., lumber.
Hubbard, W. O., carpenter.
Hughes & Thomas, photographers.
Hull, A., boots and shoes.
Hunt & Blakesley, meat market.
Humphrey, Mrs., dress maker.
Hunt, T. J. & Co., groceries.
Jayne, J. M., attorney at law.
Jones Bros., livery.
Kendig, S. C., photographer.
Logan, G. H., general merchandise.
May, G. W., physician.
McReynolds, J. E., blacksmith and wagon maker.
McIntosh, A. J., house mover.
Mathews, J. C., restaurant.
Mitchell, J. C., saloon.
Montgomery & Jones, general merchandise.
Mounts, G. W., harness maker.
Myers, D. C., druggist and physician.
Moore, L. D., carpenter.
Neighbors, C. C., painter.
Neighbors, Miss Eva, dressmaker.
Parker, dry goods and clothing.
Parrish, Miss Ella, dressmaker.
Pierce, J. W., carpenter.
Rocheford, G. B., sewing machines.
Rocheford, Mrs. G. B., milliner.
Rundle, Mrs. Kate, milliner.
Schmander, J., shoemaker.
Siefke, Mrs. L. A., furniture.
Siefke, John, livery.
Siefke, L. A., sewing machines.
Simpson, J. H., painter.
Smith, J. W., groceries.
Spear, Charles W., grain dealer.
Stone, Miss Eva, dressmaker.
Stone, J. R., harness maker.
Smith, A. J., bakery.
Stroud, J. T., photographer.
Tessier, L., clothing and gents' furnishing goods.
Ware, John, president Commercial Bank.

Wabash Hotel.

Wheeler, Andrew, general merchandise.

Woodard, Mrs. J. B., milliner.

THE OHIO M. E. CHURCH.

This church was first organized in the spring of 1861, with C. H. Lavis and family, Thomas Casken and family, Miss Hetten Westfall (who is now the wife of Samuel Casken), and Mrs. Hopsinger as the original members. The services were held in a log school house located in section 10, one mile northeast of the present location of Burlington Junction, till the erection of the present church building, in 1876. Before the organization of this church, services were held at intervals at different houses, by Revs. John R. Chamberlain and Buren. Since the organization the following ministers have officiated: Revs. Clemmons, Beggs, Morehead, Brookman, Hacket, Bishop, Cauley, Shelley, Cauden, Shivington and Edmond, the present pastor. The church building is a frame structure, which cost \$2,500, and was dedicated in 1876, by Rev. Benjamin St. James Fery, of St. Louis. Present membership, 108 members.

ST. BENEDICT CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The organization of this church occurred April 1, 1880. At the time of the organization there were between fifty and sixty members. Father Adelhem dedicated the church. The church property is valued at about \$1,500. Father Martin is pastor of the church at the present time.

BURLINGTON LODGE NO. 442, A. F. & A. M.,

was organized under the name of Burlington Junction Lodge U. D. April, 1881, with T. J. Hunt, I. B. Chrissinger, T. L. Houston, Geo. H. Hunt, Dr. James Evans, Louis Hastness, Frank Carr, Wm. Chambers, L. D. Moore, S. F. Guthrie, G. B. Stiffles, John S. Lawvet, L. J. Lynch, John Grooms, William Wood, James W. Smith and Joab Nicholas as original members. The officers were T. J. Hunt, W. M.; I. B. Chrissinger, S. W.; S. F. Guthrie, J. W.; Louis A. Hastness, Treas.; Wm. Chambers, Sec.; G. H. Hunt, S. D.; Joab Nicholas, J. D.; L. D. Moore, Tyler; L. L. Houston, S. S.; Frank Carr, J. S. A charter was granted October 13, 1881, and Nov. 2, 1881, it was delivered and the hall dedicated by District Deputy Grand Master E. W. Joy, of Savannah, with the following officers:

L. A. Hastness, W. M.; I. B. Chrissinger, S. W.; L. D. Moore, J. W.; Dr. James Evans, Treas.; Frank Carr, Sec.; Will. R. Gay, S. D.; Perry J. Perkins, J. D.; L. L. Houston, Tyler; Wm. Wood, S. S. and James W. Smith, J. S.

The name and number of the lodge was changed from Burlington Junction Lodge U. D., to Burlington Lodge No. 442. The present membership is 36, with a bright prospect in the future—being in good condition financially, and having energetic and enterprising men as members. They hold regular communications Saturday evenings on or before each full moon.

NODAWAY VALLEY LODGE, NO. 478, I. O. O. F.

On December 11, 1880, this lodge was organized by Brother Cheesman, deputy of the Grand Lodge. At the time of the organization the following named persons were officers of the lodge: J. H. Bryant, W. C. T.; Miss Grace Danner, W. V. T.; W. J. Sturgeon, W. S.; Mrs. J. F. Gregory, W. A. S.; C. C. Corwin, W. F. S.; Miss Mollie Hewitt, W. T.; W. Sutherland, W. M.; Miss Rebecca Rogers, W. A. M.; W. M. Christy, W. C.; Miss Lillie Evans, W. I. G.; Charles Souders, W. O. G.

The following are the names of the present officers: J. H. Bryant, W. C. T.; Mrs. Julia Gay, W. V. T.; C. E. Evans, W. S.; J. J. Bryant, W. F. S.; Mrs. Dr. Evans, W. T.; P. Danner, W. C.; Thomas Rosco, W. M.; Miss Ida Ryan, W. I. G.; Willie Hotaling, W. O. G.

The present membership is 110. The lodge has done a good work in Burlington Junction and vicinity. All new towns pass through that peculiar phase of society which prevails for a time along the borders of advancing civilization, the period when the saloon and its votaries seem to give complexion to society. Like all new towns, Burlington Junction has not been free from these things. Seldom, however, is a young man, a citizen of the town, now known to be drunk. Drunkenness and the discharge of fire-arms in the suburbs of the city, come from outsiders, who go to town for a spree. Burlington Junction is becoming known as a city of good morals, and much of this is due to the faithful work of the Good Templars.

BURLINGTON JUNCTION LODGE NO. 404, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized February 24, 1881, and chartered May 19, 1881. The following are the names of the charter members: Fred. R. Nourse, I. B. Chrissinger, James Evans, Frank Hubbell, C. C. Neighbors, George Hungate, J. H. Ware, Jr., William Chambers and J. F. Gregory.

The names of the officers at the organization were as follows: C. C. Neighbors, N. G.; Frank Hubbell, V. G.; William Chambers, R. S.; F. Nourse, P. S., and J. H. Ware, Jr., Treasurer.

The following are the names of the present officers: William Chambers, N. G.; William M. Clark, V. G.; Will C. Charles, R. S.; J. W. Jones, P. S., and J. T. Anderson, Treasurer. The present membership of this lodge numbers forty-eight. The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

BURLINGTON JUNCTION LODGE, NO. 215, A. O. U. W.

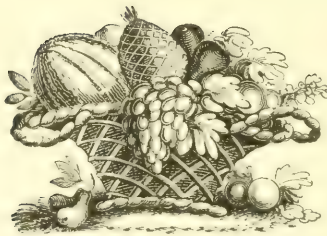
This lodge was chartered April 5, 1881, with the following named officers: Putnam Danner, P. M. W.; S. Dorr, M. W.; J. H. Bryant, G. F.; W. M. Clark, O.; W. Chambers, Recorder; J. F. Burk, Financier; J. H. Ware, Receiver; G. Hubbell, G.; John Fox, I. W.; S. Sunderland, O. W.; and thirty-six charter members. The membership numbers forty-four.

The names of the present officers are as follows: S. Dorr, P. M. W.; J. H. Bryant, M. W.; James Evans, G. F.; W. Chambers, O.; P. Danner, Recorder; John Wren, G.; J. F. Burk, Financier; J. T. Anderson, Receiver; Frank Warren, I. W.; W. H. Thomas, O. W.

The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

ROSEBERRY

is situated one mile east of Burlington Junction. It is the junction of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad with the Clarinda Branch. The station house is well arranged for the comfort of travelers.



CHAPTER XX.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—TOWN OF WILCOX—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—PLATTING OF MARYVILLE—ADDITIONS—MARYVILLE—FIRST SETTLERS—PIONEER BUSINESS MEN—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—ACADAMIES—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—MARYVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE—SECRET ORDERS—BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—BANK AND BANKERS—NEWSPAPERS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—CEMETERIES—TOWN OFFICERS—MARYVILLE AS IT IS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—POSTMASTERS.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

As now organized Polk Township lies nearly in the center of the county. It contains 121 square miles, lying eleven miles square, and is the largest township in the county. As the boundaries of this township have been changed since its first organization, we cite the several orders of the court modifying boundary lines, to present a historic view of the boundaries of the township from its first organization to the present time.

At the May term, 1845, the county court laid off Polk Township with the following bounds, to wit :

“Beginning at the northeast corner of Washington Township, thence west with said township line till it intersects White Cloud Township line, thence westwardly with said line till it intersects the line of Atchison Township, thence north with the east line of the aforesaid township to the southeast corner of Buchanan Township, thence eastwardly so as to include the Gray settlement and the Mowry houses between the One Hundred and Two and Platte Rivers, thence east to the eastern boundary of Nodaway County, thence south to the place of beginning.”

On March 19, 1861, the court made the following order, changing the western boundary line of Polk Township :

“The petition presented to this court at the February term thereof, by Alonzo Thompson, and signed by himself and thirty-eight other citizens of Green and Polk Townships, praying this court to change the western boundary line of the municipal township of Polk, in this county, is granted by the court. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the western boundary line of said Polk Township, which is also the eastern line of Green Township, be changed from its present location on the

range line, between ranges 35 and 36, so as to commence on the west side of section number 35, township 64, range 36, at the southwest corner of said section, thence to run due north, continuing two miles west of the original boundary line thus changed, until it reaches the northern boundary of said Polk Township, as prayed for in said petition, and it is further ordered that the clerk of this court certify this order to the secretary of state as the law directs."

On June 14, 1866, the court reorganized Polk Township, with the present boundary lines, as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 19, township 65, range 34, thence west on section line between sections 8 and 19, township 65, range 34, and sections 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 10 and 21, 17 and 20, 18 and 19, township 65, range 35, and sections 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 21, township 65, range 36, to the northwest corner of section 21, same township and range, thence south between sections 20 and 21, 28 and 29, 32 and 33, in township 65, range 36, and sections 4 and 5, 8 and 9, 16 and 17, 20 and 21, 28 and 29, 32 and 33, township 64, range 36, and sections 4 and 5, 8 and 9, to the northwest corner of section 9, township 63, range 36, thence east on section line between sections 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 23, township 63, range 36, and sections 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 13, township 63, range 35, and sections 7 and 18, to township 63, range 34, to the southwest corner of township 63, range 34, thence north between sections 7 and 8, 5 and 6, township 63, range 34, and sections 31 and 32, 29 and 30, 19 and 20, 17 and 18, 7 and 8, 5 and 6, township 64, range 34, and sections 31 and 32, 29 and 30, 19 and 20, to the northeast corner of section 19, township 65, range 34, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical features of the township are somewhat uniform, but present enough variety for the highest agricultural uses and for æsthetic purposes. The land lies gently sloping toward the south, so that the streams have a southern flow. About one-third of the distance from the eastern boundary flows the One Hundred and Two River through the township from north to south, its main affluents being the Mowry, Mozingo and White Cloud. The valley of the One Hundred and Two River varies from half a mile to a mile in width, and belts of timber are found all along this stream, affording all the usual varieties known in Northwest Missouri. White Cloud Creek flows through the western portion of the township, making an elbow toward the west, and is fairly wooded as far north as Maryville. A water shed runs across the northwestern corner of the township and passes partly down the western side, dividing the headwaters of the White Cloud from the

sources of the south branch of Clear Creek and of Florida Creek, which flow into the Nodaway River.

Polk Township is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The soil of the uplands is of a rich vegetable mold, and varies from one to three feet in thickness. The soil of the valleys is a rich black alluvium, and varies from three to ten feet in depth.

Corn is a staple crop, and winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, hemp, flax, millet and sorghum are all raised in greater or less quantities. Most of the fruits in this latitude flourish, and grapes are raised in profusion. All the grasses do well—the blue grass finding a congenial soil here, displacing in its growth to a considerable extent the wild prairie grasses.

Stock raising has become one of the leading industries of the township, and the highest grades of cattle and hogs have been introduced.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlements in Polk Township were made along the One Hundred and Two River and the White Cloud. Thomas Adams was the first settler in the township. He came from some of the lower counties of Missouri in 1840, and took a claim in the north part of what is now the city of Maryville. He built a cabin in the grove which has since received the name of Adams' Grove. This grove contains 1,000 acres of land, and the timber is made up largely of Burr oak. Mr. Adams cleared twenty acres of land and opened a little farm. In 1849, he sold out and went to Texas.

Noah Garren came in 1840, and located in a grove on the ridge four miles southeast of Maryville, and one mile east of the One Hundred and Two River. He lived there until 1849, when he moved to the northeast part of Nodaway County.

In 1840, John Mozingo and his two sons, Allen and Silas, emigrated from Culpepper County, Tennessee, and took a claim four miles southeast of Maryville, on the bottom, on the east side of the One Hundred and Two River. He built a log cabin and improved a farm. He was a hunter, and noted for his hospitality. Allen and Silas took claims near their father. Allen died in 1878, but Silas is still living. The boys were hunters and kept hounds for the chase. He had a very strong voice, and neighbors have heard him calling his stock for three miles.

John Trosper came from Tennessee in 1840, and took a claim three miles east of the present town of Maryville and one mile east of the One Hundred and Two, in the timber. He built a small log cabin 14x14 feet, which was a type of many of the houses of those days. The end of the house was cut out and a chimney of notched poles constructed, daubed inside and outside with mortar. The chimney had a

mud back and jambs. Two square rocks were used for andirons. A few seedling apple trees were raised, two of which are still standing, as large in diameter as a flour barrel. Some years these trees bear twenty bushels each. One of the trees has been split down, but a portion of the tree is alive and vigorous. Two cherry trees are still standing, a foot in diameter, and occasionally bear a good crop of cherries. Mr. Trosper was a hunter and very hospitable. He went to Kansas in 1860, and is now deceased.

The Lanham brothers came in 1841, and settled on the One Hundred and Two River, four miles east and a little north of the present site of Maryville. Their claims were near each other in the timber, one mile and a half east of the One Hundred and Two River. They both went to Texas.

William Saunders, brother of James Saunders, came in the year 1846, and traded for land in the north part of the town. He was murdered and robbed in Maryville in 1879. His family still reside here.

In 1843, John Jackson came from Ohio and settled on a claim, two miles north of Maryville. He was treasurer of Nodaway County from 1845 to 1849. He was a good farmer and an estimable man. He died in 1873. At the organization of the county the revenue was very small, amounting one year to only \$300. One year the treasurer only received \$1.25 for his services. Mr. Jackson kept his office at his home.

A. Terhune emigrated from Indiana and arrived in Andrew County in the spring of 1841. He located six miles north and a little west of the present site of Savannah at Bennett's Lane. This was the first place in that section where enough settlers' farms were contiguous when fenced in, to form a road. Bennett's Lane was known all through Andrew and Nodaway Counties. The lane ran north and south about three miles. On the east side of the lane were located the farms of Elisha, John, Isaiah and William Bennett, and also the farms of Mr. Hayes who came with them, and Joshua Wilson. On the west side of the lane were located the farms of Jacob Bohart, John Farrens, David Terhune, David Brock, Lyman Ashley and A. Terhune.

A. Terhune lived there until 1848, when he moved to Nodaway County and settled one mile north of where Skidmore now is, where he built the fourth mill in the county.

In 1841, when he came to Andrew County, there was only one corn cracker, called Davis & Stanberry's Mill, on the One Hundred and Two. It was located three miles east of the present town of Savannah.

Hollister's Mill on the Nodaway, two miles west of the present town of Fillmore, was the next mill in Andrew County, built in the year 1842.

The next mill in Andrew County was built in 1843, on Lincoln Creek, four or five miles west of where Savannah now is.

White Hall was a very small place and had only a few goods for sale.

Settlers went to Liberty, Clay County, to secure anything of importance in the line of merchandise or flour. Some of the settlers would volunteer and go to Liberty for a wagon load of groceries, etc., which would be divided among the neighbors. It took about eight days to go to Liberty and return with ox teams, two or three yoke being attached to a wagon. Often two neighbors would go together, sleeping in the wagon and killing game and cooking their food along the way.

Erastus Downing and A. Terhune built the fourth mill, a frame building, in Nodaway County on the Nodaway River, near where the present town of Skidmore is located. It took two years time to erect and complete the mill, which only had one run of stone. The irons for the mill were procured from St. Louis. Downing was a blacksmith, and forged out the bar iron for the sawmill which was at the same point and in the same building on the river.

Mr. Terhune sold his interest in the mill to E. Downing in 1851, and went to a point on the Nodaway River, where Quitman is now located, and bought a mill site of Hiram Lee, who had been there several years, and who built the third mill in Nodaway County. Mr. Lee had put a log across the stream, about eighty feet long, in sections, then put in brush and rock above and earth upon the rock to make a dam. The flume where the water was let into the mill was made of split puncheons. The mill house was made of round logs from the bed rock up. In that mill was a pair of "nigger heads," as the pioneer called them, or home-made burrs, constructed out of "lost rocks" or boulders. The wheel was a wooden tub wheel. The capacity of the mill was fifteen bushels of corn a day. For toll the miller took out one-eighth. The mill made good meal. This structure, in the spring of 1852, was entirely washed away, and was a total loss.

Immediately after this, Mr. Terhune put up a frame structure for both a grist and saw mill. In the fall of 1852, after the mill was running several months, there came a freeze, mush ice drifted down the Nodaway, and lodged above the dam, the river rose on account of the gorge, and washed out eighty feet around the end of the dam, the water running in the new channel eight feet deep. Mr. Terhune worked all winter, and stopped the wash around so that the mill run again, and was in excellent order. Mr. Terhune sold out his mill in 1853 to Rankin Russell, who was the founder of Quitman.

Mr. Terhune then removed to Andrew County and went on to his large farm. He remained there three years, and then moved near Maryville, and bought a farm of eighty acres, formerly owned by James Ray, for \$1,200. Forty acres were under cultivation. The eastern portion of Maryville now extends on to this farm. He then bought in 1860, 500 acres adjoining Maryville on the southeast. He kept this farm until 1878. When Mr. Terhune came to the county in 1856, he brought a

steam saw mill and put it up on the One Hundred and Two River two miles and a half east of Maryville. After this he kept store and tavern in Maryville and handled live stock.

Other old settlers who located in Polk Township before the year 1850:

Jesse Harris.

James Ingles.

John Mozingo.

James Vaughn.

William Ingles.

Green McCafferty.

Daniel Swearingen.

John Scott, Maryville.

C. S. Burns, Maryville.

Henry Swearingen, Sr.

L. M. Jester, Maryville.

A. T. Jenkins, Maryville.

Amos Graham, Maryville.

John Saunders, Maryville.

L. B. Torrance, Maryville.

Andrew Jordan, Maryville.

William Bowen, Maryville.

James Saunders, Maryville.

William Saunders, Maryville.

Benjamin Torrance, Maryville.

Benjamin F. Simms, Maryville.

John Belew, one mile east of Maryville.

John Trosper, three miles east of Maryville.

Peter Trosper, three miles east of Maryville.

Isaac Cox, five miles southwest of Maryville.

John Collett, six miles northeast of Maryville.

Jacob Shepherd, three miles east of Maryville.

James Ray, one-quarter mile east of Maryville.

John Jackson, one-half mile north of Maryville.

— Wilhite, two miles southeast of Maryville.

Isaac Lannan, six miles northeast of Maryville.

— Foster, three miles southeast of Maryville.

— Copple, three miles southeast of Maryville.

Andrew Shepherd, three miles east of Maryville.

William Ray, one-quarter mile east of Maryville.

Thomas Ray, one-quarter mile east of Maryville.

Thomas Adams, one half mile north of Maryville.

Leroy Snoderly, one-half mile north of Maryville.

John McKnight, two miles southeast of Maryville.

James Ray, Jr., one-quarter mile east of Maryville.

William McKnight, two miles southeast of Maryville.

John A. Alexander, five miles southwest of Maryville.

Joseph E. Alexander, five miles southwest of Maryville.

WILCOX.

The town of Wilcox is located on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, six and three-tenths miles by railroad, and eight miles by wagon road northeast of Maryville. The town was named in honor of B. S. Wilcox, who owned about two hundred acres of land where the town is situated. Mr. Wilcox lives in Hamden Junction, Ohio. The town is finely located on high rolling prairie land, on the divide between the headwaters of Clear Creek, running northwest, and the sources of Sand Creek and Florida Creek, running southwest, and those of the White Cloud running south. The Western Improvement Company of Missouri, composed of W. H. Blodgett, N. F. Grover, and J. G. Anderson, laid out the town in the fall of 1879. The Town Company bought of Mr. Wilcox eighty acres of land at ten dollars an acre. They platted about twenty-five acres in town lots. The town is located on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 65, range 36, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 65, range 36. The section line running north and south between Polk and Nodaway Townships coincides with second street, the town lying in both townships. The lots have been disposed of at private sale. The first lot, lot 2, block 5, was sold to Bickett & Stanhope, February 1, 1880, at twenty-five dollars.

The second lot was sold to A. L. Bickett August 15, 1880, at \$25. It was lot 3, block 5, and was used for a dwelling.

Kirkpatrick & Son bought the third lot, lot 2, block 2, in August, 1880.

The depot building was put up before any structure was erected in the town, and was completed December, 1879.

The first building in town was a blacksmith shop, erected by Bickett & Stanhope, and was completed in February, 1880. The second building was put up by A. L. Bickett for a dwelling, and was completed in February, 1880. Soon after this C. T. Stanhope erected a dwelling, which was finished in March, 1880. Kirkpatrick & Son then put up a building, which was used for a grocery store. R. A. Burge soon erected a store building, which was completed in 1880. The section house was built during the year 1880. About this time a dwelling was put up by A. W. McGwigan, who moved into it. Samuel Hall erected a dwelling, which was completed in August, 1880. J. J. Stark next put up a dwelling, which was completed in the year 1881. In July of the same year Elijah Whitton built a dwelling.

Adjoining the town plat L. S. Phillips erected a dwelling in August, 1881, and S. Cain also put up one the same year.

A good school house was completed October 20, 1881. Miss Minnie Ulrich is the principal of the school, which is in excellent condition. There are fifty-five pupils in attendance at the present time. Religious services are held in the school house by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The directors of the school at the present time are as follows: J. L. Lance, J. Mustain and W. H. Jones.

The first marriage in the town was that of Mr. French Carter and Miss Celine Hefflin, in September, 1881.

The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cain, which occurred in September, 1880.

The first death was that of Mrs. Henry Shell, which occurred November 1, 1881.

The second birth was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan, in 1881.

The population of the town at the present time is about sixty.

A debating society was organized in November, 1881. The society has started out well, and holds weekly meetings in the school house. The meetings are well attended.

Wilcox is very pleasantly located, in a rich district of country, and will make a good point for business.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bickett, A. L., blacksmith.

Booth & Glaze, druggists.

Glaze, J. T., physician.

Nienhuser, general merchandise.

Phillips, L. S., postmaster.

Phillips L. S., depot agent and grain buyer.

Ryan, Michael, boarding house for railroad.

Stratton, N. J., elevator.

Ulrich, Minnie, teacher.

White, A. D., boarding house.

PLATTING OF MARYVILLE AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS.

Messrs. Brown & Montgomery, real estate agents and abstracters, Maryville, Mo., kindly furnished the following statement of the original platting of Maryville, with the subsequent additions thereto:

The land (the southwest quarter of section 17, in township 64, range 35,) upon which the original town of Maryville is situated, was granted to the State of Missouri by the United States in 1841, by an act of Con-

gress. It was selected by the State for internal improvements November 11, 1844, and was patented by the state to Nodaway County January 15, 1848. The consideration was \$1.25 per acre. The town was laid out and platted September 1, 1845 by the county court.

The first lot sold was lot 4, block 9, by Thomas Baker, commissioner for the county, to Amos Graham, June 15, 1846. The consideration was \$5.25. The next conveyance was by James L. Ray, commissioner, to Thomas N. Johnson, being lot 6, block 3. The lot was sold March 29, 1847, and the consideration was \$30.

The Southern Extension or Addition was laid out and platted in the spring of 1857. The first sale in this addition was by Henry T. Walker, commissioner, to Alonzo Thompson, conveying a large portion of the addition. This sale occurred December 16, 1859.

The Northwest Addition was platted March 9, 1857. The first conveyance was from John T. Boyles and Levi Pickens to Jesse Stephenson, April 27, 1857, and comprised an undivided fourth of the entire addition.

M. G. Roseberry's Addition was platted June 15, 1868.

The first conveyance was lots 1 and 2, in block 9, by Mr. Roseberry to Persins E. Ashford.

W. M. Charles' Addition was platted September 9, 1868. The first sale was block 2, by Mr. Charles to A. Royal, on October 19, 1868.

T. L. Robinson's First Addition was platted December 9, 1868. The first conveyance was lots 3 and 4, in Union Block, by Mr. Robinson to Wm. H. H. McLain, March 4, 1868.

Morton's Addition was made July 1, 1869. The first conveyance was made July 1, 1869, by L. V. Morton to A. H. Frazee. It consisted of lots 3 and 4, in block 1.

Wm. B. Jones' Addition was made September 28, 1869, and the first conveyance was by Wm. B. Jones to James I. George, October 1, 1869, and consisted of lot 1, block 3.

The Maryville City Company Addition was made December 21, 1869. The first conveyances were to a number of parties, April 9, 1870.

Hasting's Addition was made January 18, 1870. The first sale was made by Fred Hastings to Wm. Brady, January 18, 1870, and consisted of lot 8, block 32.

M. W. Charles' Second Addition was made February 16, 1870, and the first conveyance was by M. W. Charles to Newton W. and Alvin S. Charles, February 17, 1870, and consisted of the undivided fourth of the addition.

Torrance's Addition was made in March, 1870. The first sale was effected April 9, 1870, by B. F. Torrance, et al. to Henry Rokes, and comprised lots 1 and 2, block 1.

Saunders' Addition was made in the year 1870. Wm. Saunders conveyed, May 10, 1870, to F. B. McGrew the east half of block 4.

Dunn's Addition was also made in 1870. S. M. Dunn, June 11, 1870, conveyed to John E. Hudson lots 5 and 6, block 1.

E. S. Stephenson's Addition bears date of June 11, 1870. E. S. Stephenson, May 27, 1870, conveyed a large portion of the addition to the Maryville City Company.

Chamberlain's First Fruit Addition was made July 20, 1870. The first conveyance, of lot 3, was effected July 30, 1870, by David Chamberlain to J. S. Mow.

Prather's Addition bears date of June 21, 1875. On that day James B. Prather conveyed to James W. Markwell lots 1, 2, and 3, western boundary.

T. L. Robinson's Second Addition was made May, 1879.

L. A. Baritean's Addition is dated August 14, 1879.

John G. Costello's Addition was made February 10, 1881.

De Atley's Addition is dated April 8, 1881.

MARYVILLE.

The town of Maryville was incorporated in 1856, but the order of incorporation was annulled in 1857. It was again incorporated in 1859, but the organization lapsed, probably on account of the war. In 1866, it was again incorporated, but disincorporated in 1869. We find the following order of court, for the incorporation of Maryville (the town of Maryville), of record, dated July 19, 1869:

"Now, at this day, comes I. V. McMillan, M. G. Roseberry, *et al.*, and present a petition to this court, setting forth the metes and bounds of the Town of Maryville, and its commons, in the County of Nodaway, and praying that they may be incorporated, and a police established for the local government, and for the preservation and regulation of the commons appertaining to said Town of Maryville, and the court being satisfied that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said Town of Maryville have signed said petition, and that the prayer of said petitioners is reasonable; it is therefore declared and ordered by the court that said Town of Maryville be incorporated, and that the metes and bounds thereof be known and designated as follows, to wit: Commencing at the point in the center of section No. seventeen (17), in township No. sixty-four (64), of range No. thirty-five (35), running thence west on the half section line two hundred and forty rods (240), to the northwest corner of the northeast fourth of the southeast quarter of section No. eighteen (18), in township No. sixty-four (64), of range No. thirty-five (35), thence south on quarter section line two hundred and forty rods (240), to the southwest corner of the northeast fourth of the northeast quarter of section No. nineteen (19), in township No. sixty-four (64), of range No. thirty-five (35), thence east on quarter section line eighty (80) rods, to

the northeast corner of the southeast fourth of the northeast quarter of section No. nine (9), thence south on the section line between sections No. nineteen and twenty (19 and 20) in township No. sixty-four (64), range No. 35 (35), eighty (80) rods to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section No. nineteen (19), thence east in the half section line two hundred and forty rods (240) to the southeast corner of the southwest fourth of the northeast quarter of section No. twenty (20), in township No. sixty-four (64), of range No. thirty-five (35), thence north on quarter section line eighty (80) rods, to the southwest corner of the northeast fourth of the northeast quarter of said section No. twenty (20), thence east on the quarter section line eighty rods, (80), to the southeast corner of the northeast fourth of the northeast quarter of said section No. twenty (20), thence north on the section line between sections No. sixteen (16), seventeen (17), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), in township No. sixty-four (64), of range No. thirty-five (35), one hundred and sixty rods, (160), to the northeast corner of the southeast fourth of the southeast quarter of said section No. seventeen (17), thence west on the quarter section line one hundred and sixty rods, (160), to the northwest corner of the southwest fourth of the southeast quarter of said section No. seventeen (17), thence north on the half section line eighty (80) rods to the center of said section No. seventeen (17), to the place of beginning, and including the southwest and south half of the southeast quarter of section No. seventeen (17), the east half of the southeast quarter of section No. eighteen (18), the northeast fourth of the northeast quarter of section No. nineteen (19), the northwest quarter, and the north half and the southwest fourth of the northeast quarter of section No. twenty (20), all in township No. sixty-four (64), of range No. thirty-five (35), containing in all six hundred and forty acres, more or less, all of which is accepted by the court, and ordered that the town of Maryville be, and the same is hereby incorporated, as provided by law regulating towns and villages, as prayed in said petition.

The first trustees of the town appointed, at its re-incorporation in 1869, by the County Court, were William B. Jones, Chairman; A. A. Minnier, William Anderson, R. H. Cox and T. L. Robinson, who selected for their first clerk D. L. Palmer, and I. T. McMillan for attorney.

The first settler in what is now the city of Maryville, was Thomas Adams, who came here from some of the lower counties in Missouri in 1840, and took a claim in the grove north of the present city of Maryville. He built a cabin in the north part of the town near the grove. In 1849 he moved to Texas.

Mr. Atkinson came from Tennessee in 1843, and lived in the east part of town, east of the Court House. He was a farmer and lived here about three years, when he sold his farm to Mr. George who lived here

when the town was located. This farm was afterward bought by James Ray, who came here in 1845 from Page County, Iowa, but originally emigrated from Kentucky. Mr. Ray was the father-in-law of James Saunders. He died five years ago.

James Ray, Jr., son of James Ray, opened a stock of mixed merchandise in a store, built of cottonwood logs, in what is now Judge Alexander's yard. The store was on the opposite corner east from the old log court house. He also had a gun shop and made and repaired guns. Some of the best guns in Maryville at the present day were manufactured by James Ray, Jr., in that shop. At the time of the California gold excitement, in 1850, he went to California, and now lives in Montana.

Caleb P. Burns came from Andrew County in 1844, and took a claim of 160 acres west of the original town of Maryville. He built a log house and opened a farm. In 1849, at the time of the gold excitement, he went to California, but now lives in Texas. He was deputy sheriff when Nodaway County was included in Andrew County. This farm contained the land included in the Burns' Addition to the city of Maryville.

About the time of the commencement of our civil war there was an exchange of farms between persons living in Missouri and Texas. George Downing took Nathan Murphy's land in Missouri; Murphy took Caleb P. Burns' land in Missouri, and Burns took Downing's land in Texas.

In 1845 Amos Graham came from Washington County, Kentucky, and built a log house where William Graves lived, north of the Southern Methodist Church, near the boundary of the original town. He was County Clerk, Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Nodaway County. He pre-empted a claim in the southwest part of the town, and built a house on his claim. He was a representative in the legislature. He died in 1864. Mary Graham, his wife, still lives in the southern portion of the city, on a part of the original land pre-empted by Mr. Graham. As she was the first white woman in the original town the county court named the city in honor of her. She has a most comfortable home, is held by all in the highest esteem, is surrounded by a large circle of friends, and in advanced age is enjoying the comforts and honors of pioneer life. Charles Graham, her son, lives in Maryville, and is township clerk and assessor.

John Saunders emigrated originally from Kentucky, and came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he lived two years. In May, 1845, he moved to Maryville. He received permission to put a stock of goods in the old log court house, which was located on the ground now occupied by C. C. Dittmer's establishment for agricultural implements. He soon built a store house and dwelling combined, just south of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and removed his stock of goods from the old court house to his new building. He hauled the lumber for his building

from Allen's Mill, in Andrew County. This was afterwards called Ogle's Mill, and is now known as Rosendale. Mr. Saunders fenced in two or three hundred acres of land, now covered more or less by the southeastern portion of the city of Maryville. The farm included the present Agricultural Fair Grounds. Mr. Saunders had a very large trade in mixed merchandise, and bought and handled nearly all the live stock in this region. He was a first-class business man, and had an expeditious way of taking an inventory when buying goods. He would step into a store, pass the goods in review, state rapidly what he would give for such and such shelves of goods, and so pass over the entire stock, offer to turn over so much live stock and cash, as the case might be, strike a bargain at once, and take possession of the stock of goods. He had such an intimate knowledge of the values of goods and live stock, and such a capacity for business, that he could estimate values in bulk very exactly, and without loss of time. He had five sons: William, James, John, Richard and Robert, all of whom have inherited more or less the business traits of their father.

In the fall of 1845, August Gamarsh came from St. Louis and built a frame store house where Smith Bros. are now located, and opened a stock of mixed merchandise. He remained in business two or three years and removed to St. Louis, where he is still living. Alfred Michau, his clerk, went to St. Louis with him, but returned in 1851 to Maryville. He removed to St. Joseph in 1864. Mr. Michau married Miss Nancy Saunders. He is still largely interested financially in Nodaway County.

A. T. Jenkins originally emigrated from Kentucky, and resided in Buchanan County two years. He then came to Nodaway County, and lived in the family of and went into business with John Saunders. He married Martha Saunders. About 1861, he went to Nebraska and afterward to Kansas City, where he died. He was a successful business man.

Judge Joseph E. Alexander came to Nodaway County in 1842, and located six miles south of Maryville on a claim. In 1861, he moved to Maryville, and still lives on the same place where he located. He was sheriff of Nodaway County.

Benjamin F. Torrance emigrated from New York and came to St. Joseph in 1838, where he resided until 1850, when he moved to Maryville, where he has resided ever since. He started the Maryville Reporter, in 1859, which was the first newspaper ever published in Maryville.

In 1841, James B. Prather came from Mercer County, Kentucky, and settled on a farm eight miles south of where Maryville is now situated. In 1856 he moved to Maryville. He was elected sheriff of Nodaway County in 1856, and clerk of the circuit court in 1859. He still resides in Maryville, and is engaged in the drug business.

James Vaughn sold the first goods in Maryville in 1845, and he received the same year the first dram shop license. August Gamarsh

opened a general store in the following spring of 1846. John Saunders next opened a general store of mixed stock in 1847. — Hulbert started a blacksmith shop in 1846. James Ray opened a gunsmith shop on lot 4, block 9, of the original town, being part of the property now owned by Judge J. E. Alexander. The first carpenters were Isaac Cox, J. E. Alexander, B. F. Simms, and S. M. Jester. At that time there was no pine lumber here, nothing but native lumber being used. Judge J. E. Alexander hewed the logs from which was constructed one of the first school houses in the county. This school house was built in White Cloud Township, on or near the present site of the Baptist Church, in which an early session of the county court was held.

The first brewery in Nodaway County was built in the eastern part of Maryville in 1855, and was known as the old Karaus Brewery. The building still stands on the old site, but is not occupied now as a brewery. A few years afterward William Sutter built, and for years occupied what now constitutes a part of the present brewery, about half a mile north of the city. This building fell into the hands of Peter Neisendorfer, the present owner, who greatly enlarged it. About the year 1855, the Collett Bros. operated a blacksmith and repair shop on the present site of the bank of Saunders & Co. William Turpin had a saloon and restaurant on the present site of the Farmers' Bank about the same date, and this business was conducted at the last named point by different persons until the year 1872, at which time Messrs. Fisher, Jackson & Co. purchased the ground and built their present elegant bank edifice.

The first resident lawyer was James Dews. He located in the town in 1847, and acted as deputy postmaster. After him came Warren and J. C. Griffey, who constituted the bar of Nodaway County until about 1860. This number has been gradually increased until it now numbers twenty-five.

The first flouring mill was built by George Huebuch, in May, 1868. This mill is now owned by E. J. Williams, and is the only flouring mill in Maryville.

H. A. Avery was the pioneer carriage maker in Maryville. He came here from Cooper County, Missouri, and started his factory in 1868. He has been engaged in the same business ever since.

W. A. Walters and J. J. Bender operated the first woolen mill in Maryville. The mill was moved here from Quitman in 1877.

The first planing mill was run by H. G. Harmon, the present owner, in the spring of 1874. Mr. Harmon has been in the same business continually ever since.

The Pioneer Elevator was built by J. C. Waterman & Co., in the year 1877. The Maryville Elevator, now the Wabash Elevator, was built by Poley, Welch & Co, in the year 1878.



Amos Graham
(DECEASED)

The first sewing machine was sold by G. W. Smith, in 1868, to Mrs. M. J. Blair, who still lives in Maryville. It was a Wheeler & Wilson machine.

James Ray was the first gunsmith. He came from Kentucky in 1854, and opened a gunshop opposite the old log court house.

R. F. Connor was the first tailor. He came from Kentucky in 1841. His shop was located where Smith & Bean's clothing store now stands. He is living now in Clarinda, Iowa.

The first sewing society was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joshua Sayster owned the first dray. When the Kansas City Railroad was completed to Maryville, he started a dray to accommodate the business men.

John Saunders built, in 1852, the first brick building in Maryville. It was a dwelling where Mrs. Jones now lives.

The Good Templars organized the first temperance society in 1854. The meetings were held in the court house.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The first school ever taught in Maryville, was in the summer of 1847 and 1848, by Mr. Samuel M. Dews. It was a subscription school and was taught in the old court house, (log building,) that stood on the southwest corner of Main and Second Streets. The pupils of the first school were John Saunders, Richard Saunders, Sarah A. Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Jonathan Ray, Reuben Ray, Sophia Byers, Hosea Torrance, T. P. Torrance, Miles Lewis, Frank Lewis, William Bowen and James Morgan, and a few others whose names we have been unable to get. Mr. Dews afterward practiced law, being also the first lawyer in town, and finally went to Kansas City, where he now resides.

The next teacher was Samuel A. Nash, who taught in the summer of 1849. He was succeeded by William Goodlew, who opened a school in the summer of 1850. The fourth was a lady by the name of Swisher, who taught in the summer of 1851. In 1857, Henry Neal taught in the new school building, in the north part of town. Following him was Dr. David Mulholland, James H. Whitson, A. C. Votaw, Reynolds, and others.

MARYVILLE ACADEMY.

This academy was established September 1, 1878, by Rev. A. D. Workman. He was succeeded by M. S. Embree during the spring term of 1880. The annual enrollment has increased every succeeding year. During the year 1880, the total enrollment of students was 145. During the year 1881, the enrollment of students promises to be much larger than any previous year.

The officers and teachers of the academy at present are as follows :
M. S. Embree, principal, and teacher of English Literature and Higher Mathematics.

Rev. A. D. Workman, teacher of Latin and Greek.

Mrs. A. D. Workman, teacher of Music and French.

Miss Sue L. Jones, Primary Department.

The courses of instruction include Academical, Normal and Commercial. Maryville Academy is fast gaining a reputation as being second to none in Northwest Missouri. Students are examined to any course they may desire.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MARYVILLE.

The school building (the present brick) was erected in 1867. It contained at first four rooms, two above and two below, and cost, originally, seven thousand dollars. Additions have, from time to time, been made until the building now contains eight rooms, the whole costing about sixteen thousand dollars. It is located between Wall and Vine Streets, north of and bordering on State Street, fronting west. With the building there are two acres of ground set in blue grass and shade trees, the whole presenting a handsome appearance.

SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE 1867.

1867, John Owens ; 1868, John Edwards ; 1869, John Owens ; 1870, R. C. J. Adney ; 1871, B. A. Dunn ; 1872, B. A. Dunn ; 1873, B. A. Dunn ; 1874, B. A. Dunn ; 1875, William E. Coleman ; 1876, W. A. Charles ; 1877, W. A. Charles ; 1878, W. A. Charles ; 1879, W. A. Charles ; 1880, W. A. Charles ; 1881, E. R. Carr.

DIRECTORS SINCE 1867.

1867-8.—Bourne G. Ford, Frank Glasgow, A. P. Morehouse.

1871.—I. N. Albin, John Leiber, John Ham, Frederick D. Snyder, William Anderson, J. M. Black.

1871-2.—John Ham, Frederick D. Snyder, Wm. Alderson, J. M. Black, George S. Baker and John Leiber.

1872-3.—William Anderson, J. M. Black, George S. Baker, John Leiber, John Ham, Frederick D. Snyder and John M. Bell, appointed.

1873-4.—George S. Baker, John Leiber, John M. Bell, Frederick D. Snyder, M. G. Roseberry and Alexis W. Bariteau.

1874-5.—M. G. Roseberry, Alexis W. Bariteau, John M. Bell, Frederick D. Snyder, Theo. L. Robinson and C. A. Anthony.

1875-6.—B. A. Dunn, John Edwards, M. G. Roseberry, Alexis W. Bariteau, Theo. L. Robinson, C. A. Anthony.

1876-7.—Col. M. Craner, M. G. Roseberry, B. A. Dunn, Theo. L. Robinson, Cyrus A. Anthony, John Edwards.

1877-8.—Col. M. Craner, M. G. Roseberry, B. A. Dunn, Theo. L. Robinson, Cyrus A. Anthony, John Edwards. (Held over to April, 1878.)

1878.—Joseph Jackson, Theo. L. Robinson, Alexander R. Martin, Scribner R. Beech, Cyrus A. Anthony, Robert K. Townsend.

1879.—John Edwards, Alexander K. Martin, Wm. H. Hudson, Joseph Jackson, Cyrus A. Anthony, Theo. L. Robinson.

1880.—John Edwards, Alexander K. Martin, Joseph Jackson, Theo. L. Robinson, W. H. Hudson, Cyrus A. Anthony.

1881.—Alexander K. Martin, John Edwards, Joseph Jackson, Theo. L. Robinson, W. H. Hudson, Cyrus A. Anthony.

MONTHLY REPORT OF MARYVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR OCTOBER, 1881.

DEPARTMENT.	Enrollment.		Av. Enrollment.		Av. Daily Attendance.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
High School.	11	55	9	52	8	44
A Grammar	33	36	22	36	18	28
B Grammar	39	39	37	39	31	34
Intermediate.	47	41	41	39	38	28
Secondary	60	55	58	53	52	39
Super-Primary	37	33	36	32	31	25
Third Primary	44	32	43	30	40	26
Second Primary.	26	26	25.5	25.5	18	19
First Primary.	48	44	45	42	35	31

Days attendance by whole school, 10,936.

Days taught, 20.

PRESENT TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1881.

E. K. Carr, Superintendent.

W. F. Williamson, teacher in High School.

Belle Montague, A Grammar.

Sophronia Broyles, B Grammar.

Mary Moore, Intermediate.

Rosana Redmond, Secondary.

Kate Paschal, Super-Primary.

Bettie Ford, Primary.

Ida Dutton, Primary.

Ida L. Albert, Primary.

SALARY.

Superintendent, \$90 per month.

Teacher High School, \$60 per month.

All other grades, \$40 per month.

GRADES AND COURSE OF STUDY.

HIGH SCHOOL.—*Course, Four Years.*

FIRST YEAR : Sixth Reader ; Higher Arithmetic, through simple interest ; English Grammar ; Greene's Analysis ; United States History ; Book-keeping ; Algebra, Part 1 ; Watts on the Mind ; Penmanship, Nos. 6 and 7 ; Drawing, Nos. 6 and 7 ; Orthography and Definitions ; Declamation and Composition.

SECOND YEAR : Higher Arithmetic, completed ; Civil Government ; Algebra, Part II, to page 254 ; Book-keeping, completed ; Botany ; Physiology ; Orthography and Definitions ; Declamation and Composition.

THIRD YEAR : Algebra, Part 2, completed ; Rhetoric ; Zoology ; Universal History ; Latin Principia, Part 1 ; Orthography and Definitions ; Declamation and Composition.

FOURTH YEAR : Latin Principia, Part 2 ; Geometry ; Trigonometry and Surveying ; Natural Philosophy ; Astronomy ; Political Economy ; English Literature ; Declamation and Composition.

A—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—*Course, One Year.*

Fifth Reader, completed ; Arithmetic, Part 3 ; English Grammar ; Intellectual Arithmetic, completed ; Drawing, Nos. 4 and 5 ; Geography, continued ; Penmanship, Nos. 4 and 5 ; Oral Lessons ; Declamation and Composition.

B—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—*Course, One Year.*

Fifth Reader ; Spelling, to page 100 ; Mental Arithmetic, to general review ; Primary English Grammar ; Geography, Part 2 ; Drawing, Nos. 3 and 4 ; Penmanship, Nos. 3 and 4 ; Oral Lessons ; Epistolary Writing.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.—*Course, One Year.*

Fourth Reader ; Primary Geography ; Written Arithmetic, to compound numbers ; Spelling, to page 75 ; Mental Arithmetic, Part II., to section VIII. ; Drawing, Nos. 2 and 3 ; Penmanship, Nos. 2 and 3 ; Oral Lessons.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—*Course, One Year.*

Third Reader ; Geography, from Outline Maps ; Mental Arithmetic, Part I. ; Oral Lessons, in Written Arithmetic, through Multiplication ; Spelling, to page 51 ; Penmanship, No. 1 ; Drawing, No. 1 ; Oral Lessons.

SUPER-PRIMARY SCHOOLS — *Course, One Year.*

Second Reader ; Spelling, to page 30 ; Writing and Drawing, on slates ; counting and writing numbers, to 1,000 ; Mental Arithmetic, Part I., to Subtraction ; Oral Lessons ; Geography, from Outline Maps.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—*Course, One Year.*

Alphabet, and Reading and Spelling exercises, from Charts and Blackboards ; Writing and Drawing, on slates ; First Reader ; Spelling words of Reading Lessons ; Object Lessons ; Oral instruction on Plants and Animals.

The public schools of Maryville are in a flourishing condition. Prof. E. K. Carr, the present superintendent, is an accomplished and successful teacher of many years experience, and is giving entire satisfaction to the patrons and board of directors. The number of pupils have increased fully one hundred per cent since 1870, and now number 696. The present accommodations for this rapidly increasing number is insufficient, and the board of directors contemplate submitting the question of building a new school house to the vote of the people after the April election in 1882.

The school for colored children has been in operation since 1870, but closed in October, 1881, the average daily attendance (ten) not being large enough to justify its further continuance.

THE MARYVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The pressing demand for a commercial school in the county seat of Nodaway County, which had long been felt by her citizens, culminated in the organization of Maryville Business College, November 8, 1880. From its beginning it has had a healthy growth, and the progress of the institution under the efficient management of the principals, has been all that the most sanguine could expect. The faculty is composed of experienced teachers—practical educators—each being especially qualified for the department over which he presides. Professor W. P. Cherry, B. S., is a graduate of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, also of La Grange Literary College, La Grange, Missouri.

Professor S. H. Thompson, A. B., is a thorough graduate of La Grange Literary College, La Grange, Missouri, and has but recently connected himself with the institution as associate principal.

Professor H. C. Gilbert is a fine penman, and has been connected with the institution since its organization.

Professor F. V. Withers has charge of the musical department.

The course of study is thorough and comprehensive, including just those branches which are most necessary for a thorough preparation for the duties of a successful business career. The principals are encouraged in the enterprise and their efforts strengthened, by having the unqualified support of bankers, professional and business men of the flourishing city of Maryville, as well as the good will and influence of other patrons and graduates who are holding lucrative positions in the various depart-

ments of trade, cheerfully testifying to the excellence of the management and superior curriculum of the institution.

UNION HALL

is 66x60 feet in dimension, with a seating capacity of 500, and was built in 1870, by T. L. Robinson and R. K. Townsend.

MARYVILLE LODGE, NO. 165, A. F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized in 1856, with the following charter members: A. Terhune, George N. Paige, Erastus Downing, Nimrod Wood, Nathan Goslee, J. W. Bickett, J. B. Prather, Thomas Wodley and J. H. Saunders.

The building in which the lodge held its meetings was burnt in 1865, with all the records, consequently we here give a list of officers since 1866:

1866.—James B. Prather, W. M.; Samuel T. Kennedy, S. W.; Adam Terhune, J. W.; I. V. McMillan, Secretary; Charles L. Cain, Treasurer; H. M. McKinsey, S. D.; N. B. Cain, J. D.; William H. H. McClain, T.; Andy Royal, S. S.; Perry Wright, J. S.

1867.—S. T. Kennedy, W. M.; A. P. Morehouse, S. W.; I. V. McMillan, J. W.; W. L. Johnson, Secretary; A. T. Ellis, Treasurer; Thomas Krouse, S. S.; T. W. Gaunt, J. S.; Wm. H. H. McClain, T.

1868.—A. P. Morehouse, W. M.; John Allen, S. W.; Adam Terdune, J. W.; S. C. McClusky, Secretary; A. T. Ellis, Treasurer; N. Sisson, S. S.; J. P. Crew, J. S.; Thomas Krouse, T.

1869.—S. T. Kennedy, W. M.; J. C. Terhune, S. W.; G. D. Davis, J. W.; Thos. H. Brown, Sec'y; Geo. S. Baker, Treas.; J. I. George, T.; B. G. Ford, S. S.; A. Royal, J. S.

1870.—Adam Terhune, W. M.; L. Miller, S. W.; J. I. George, J. W.; Nat. Sisson, Sec'y; George S. Baker, Treas.; George E. Bralley, S. S.; Frank Batta, J. S.; Thos. Wodley, T.

1871.—H. M. Jackson, W. M.; A. P. Morehouse, S. W.; John Edwards, J. W.; C. A. Anthony, Secretary; A. Royal, Treasurer; Adam Terhune, S. S.; S. T. Kennedy, J. S.; Thomas Wodley, T.

1872.—Lycurgus Miller, W. M.; A. Royal, S. W.; James I. George, J. W.; C. A. Anthony, Secretary; Simeon Wright, Treasurer; John Burns, T.; Adam Terhune, S. S.; James B. Prather, J. S.; S. C. McClusky, S. D.; George Davis, J. D.

1873.—A. P. Morehouse, W. M.; George Davis, S. W.; C. A. Anthony, J. W.; S. S. Casteel, Treasurer; Nat. Sisson, Secretary; S. C. McClusky, S. D.; S. W. Briggs, J. D.; George Snapp, S. S.; J. I. George, J. S.; J. Lipps, T.

1874.—A. P. Morehouse, W. M.; N. Sisson, S. W.; C. A. Anthony, J. W.; Ed. McMillan, Secretary; George S. Baker, Treasurer; J. I. George, S. S.; George Snapp, J. S.; J. Lipps, T.; S. T. Kennedy, S. D.; E. B. Sprague, J. D.

1875.—A. P. Morehouse, W. M.; S. C. McClusky, S. W.; Ed. McMillan, J. W.; Knox Jones, Secretary; James I. George, Treasurer; S. T. Kennedy, S. S.; L. Miller, J. S.; C. W. Briggs, T.; A. Royal, S. D.; C. A. Anthony, J. D.

1876.—S. C. McClusky, W. M.; James I. George, S. W.; T. F. Jones, J. W.; J. A. Mall, Secretary; Ed. McMillan, Treasurer; H. M. Cox, S. D.; L. A. Saunders, J. D.; A. Monroe, S. S.; L. M. Lane, J. S.; A. Dewey, T.

1877.—James I. George, W. M.; Ed. McMillan, S. W.; C. A. Anthony, J. W.; W. E. Wright, Secretary; Frank Ridgway, Treasurer; H. M. Cox, S. S.; James Monier, J. S.; T. F. Jones, T.; L. M. Lane, S. D.; Knox Jones, J. D.

1878.—C. A. Anthony, W. M.; L. M. Lane, S. W.; Adelma Stingley, Treasurer; Theo. F. Jones, Secretary; W. O. Cyle, S. D.; William Ellsworth, J. D.; Melvin Helflin, J. W.; A. P. Morehouse, S. S.; George D. Davis, J. S.; A. Dewey, T.

1879.—S. C. McClusky, W. M.; A. P. Morehouse, S. W.; J. I. George, J. W.; Joseph A. Mall, Secretary; George W. Snapp, Treasurer; A. Monroe, T.; James Monier, S. S.; B. F. Allen, J. S.; William Wright, S. D.; William L. Ellsworth, J. D.

1880.—L. M. Lane, W. M.; J. A. Mall, S. W.; W. E. Wright, J. W.; E. J. Williams, Secretary; George W. Snapp, Treasurer; James Monier, T.; A. P. Morehouse, S. S.; James I. George, J. S.; J. T. Allen, S. D.; W. L. Johnson, J. D.

1881.—A. P. Morehouse, W. M.; J. I. George, S. W.; E. J. Williams, J. W.; George W. Snapp, Treasurer; Frank Elliott, Secretary; P. F. Anderson, T.; George Davis, J. S.; S. B. Campbell, S. S.; C. W. Briggs, S. D.; James Monier, J. D.

PAST MASTERS.—Adam Terhune, S. T. Kennedy, James B. Prather, A. P. Morehouse, C. A. Anthony, S. C. McClusky, Lycurgus Miller, James I. George, L. M. Lane.

Present membership about eighty, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition, financially.

NODAWAY LODGE, NO. 470, A. F. & A. M.

In December, 1871, twenty Master Masons met for the purpose of forming a new lodge at Maryville, Missouri, and on petition to Most Worshipful Brother Thomas E. Garrett, Grand Master, for a dispensation, said petition was granted under the name of Nodaway Lodge, by said

Most Worshipful Brother Thos. E. Garrett, Grand Master under the date of December 29, A. D. 1871, and was continued under dispensation until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, with the following officers: L. A. Bariteau, W. M.; I. V. McMillan, S. W.; F. W. Marcy, J. W.; William Anderson, Treasurer; Thomas H. Brown, Secretary; A. W. Bariteau, S. D.; A. C. Case, J. D.; I. N. Wray, Tyler.

October 17, 1873, a charter was granted, and the following officers installed: L. A. Bariteau, W. M.; I. V. McMillan, S. W.; Lafe Hagan, J. W.; J. C. Terhune, Treasurer; Thomas H. Brown, Secretary; A. W. Bariteau, S. D.; W. D. Winslow, J. D.; Thomas H. Logan and Henry Graves, Stewards; Fred. R. Nourse, Tyler.

The following were the charter members: William Anderson, John Adams, I. N. Albin, L. A. Bariteau, A. W. Bariteau, Thomas H. Brown, A. C. Case, J. W. Dean, T. W. Gaunt, Henry Graves, Lafe Hagan, J. E. Hudson, George Heubach, F. W. Marcy, I. V. McMillan, A. Oppenheimer, S. K. Snively, J. C. Terhune, I. N. Wray.

December 27, 1873, the following officers were elected for 1874: L. A. Bariteau, W. M.; A. W. Bariteau, S. W.; Thomas H. Brown, J. W.; H. C. Fisher, Treasurer; I. V. McMillan, Secretary; W. D. Winslow, S. D.; E. Y. Davis, J. D.; F. R. Nourse, Tyler.

OFFICERS EOR 1875.—A. W. Bariteau, W. M.; W. D. Winslow, S. W.; J. G. Grems, J. W.; H. C. Fisher, Treasurer; I. V. McMillan, Secretary; W. H. Hudson, S. D.; George H. Keeler, J. D.; N. Weyrick, Tyler.

1876.—W. D. Winslow, W. M.; J. G. Grems, S. W.; W. H. Hudson, J. W.; H. C. Fisher, Treasurer; James Todd, Secretary; George H. Keeler, S. D.; Charles Lippman, J. D.; W. S. Stewart, Tyler.

1877.—J. G. Grems, W. M.; W. H. Hudson, S. W.; James Todd, J. W.; H. C. Fisher, Treasurer; N. W. Charles, Secretary; W. A. Charles, S. D.; M. Nusbaum, J. D.; W. T. Boatwright, Tyler.

1878.—W. H. Hudson, W. M.; James Todd, S. W.; W. H. Totterdale, J. W.; J. C. Terhune, Treasurer; N. W. Charles, Secretary; H. A. Avery, S. D.; A. A. Curfman, J. D.; George Conrad, Tyler.

1879.—James Todd, W. M.; W. H. Totterdale, S. W.; M. R. Hackadorn, J. W.; J. C. Terhune, Treasurer; W. D. Winslow, Secretary; A. A. Curfman, S. D.; A. Lippman, J. D.; Thomas Temple, Tyler.

1880.—W. H. Totterdale, W. M.; M. R. Hackadorn, S. W.; M. Nusbaum, J. W.; W. W. Newlon, Secretary; J. C. Terhune, Treasurer; A. Lippman, S. D.; G. Conrad, J. D.; J. B. Morrison, Tyler.

1881.—M. R. Hackadorn, W. M.; M. Nusbaum, S. W.; George Conrad, J. W.; J. C. Terhune, Treasurer; W. H. Hudson, Secretary; W. R. Smiley, S. D.; J. B. Morrison, J. D.; H. A. Avery, Tyler.

1882.—M. Nusbaum, W. M.; George Conrad, S. W.; J. B. Morrison, J. W.; J. T. Welch, Treasurer; W. H. Hudson, Secretary; C. W. Terhune, J. D.; W. H. Totterdale, S. D.; H. A. Avery, Tyler.

NODAWAY CHAPTER NO. 470

was instituted under dispensation January 14, 1882, with twenty-two members, as follows: L. A. Bariteau, I. V. McMillan, M. R. Hackedorn, J. B. Morrison, J. B. Newman, George S. Crump, W. W. Newton, J. K. Ruth, J. H. Clark, James B. Prather, Joseph A. Mall, Jacob Everhart, W. V. Smith, W. Kraft, Job Gosley, W. J. Maple, J. J. Armstrong, G. W. Feurt, W. Deusler, Edward P. Sampson, Orrin Miller, George L. Drennan.

Officers: L. A. Bariteau, H. P.; I. V. McMillan, K.; M. R. Hackedorn, S.; J. B. Morrison, C. H.; J. B. Newman, P. S.; George S. Crump, R. A. C.; W. W. Newlon, Secretary; J. K. Ruth, Treasurer; J. H. Clark, C. 1st V.; J. J. Armstrong, C. 2d V.; G. W. Feurt, C. 3d V.

WHITE CLOUD LODGE NO. 92, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted March 19, 1856, at Maryville, Missouri, by Deputy Grand Master, C. F. Holly. The charter was granted May 21, 1856. The names of the charter members were John G. Allen, I. N. Costillo, C. N. Burns, B. G. Ford, W. O. Howard, John Terhune, C. C. Somerville, B. F. Torrance, Solomon West, H. F. Walker, Richard Saunders.

The names of the first officers were H. F. Walker, N. G.; B. F. Torrance, V. G.; Richard Saunders, Secretary; Solomon West, Treasurer; C. N. Burns, Conductor; I. N. Costillo, Chaplain; John G. Allen, I. G.; W. O. Howard, R. S. N. G.; C. C. Somerville, L. S. N. G.; B. F. Ford, R. S. V. G.; William Lynch, L. S. V. G.

Names of officers January 9, 1882, William H. Totterdale, N. G.; E. J. Williams, V. G.; Charles D. Koch, R. S.; J. W. Carr, P. S.; Joseph A. Mall, Treasurer; A. Genson, Conductor; C. Gessing, Warden; W. S. Hudson, R. S. N. G.; John Spore, L. S. N. G.; Joseph Epstein, R. S. V. G.; Benjamin Allen, L. S. V. G.; Joseph S. Ware, L. S. S.; Peter Leik, R. S. S.

The last meeting held before the dormant state was on June 30, 1860. The lodge was revived February 19, 1867.

The lodge held its meetings until June 30, 1860, when it ceased its regular meetings, and although its charter was not revoked it remained in a state of suspended animation until February 19, 1867, when its charter was revived, with the following officers: A. C. Votaw, N. G.; J. K. Costillo, V. G.; G. L. Mochel, Recording Secretary; T. W. Gaunt, Treasurer.

Officers from April to October, 1867.—M. R. Chumess, N. G.; G. L. Mochel, V. G.; John J. Kelly, Recording Secretary; Thomas W. Gaunt, Secretary.

From October, 1867, to April, 1868—J. J. Kelly, N. G.; Thomas H. Brown, V. G.; W. L. Johnson, R. S.; T. W. Gaunt, Treasurer; D. T. Votaw, P. Secretary.

From April, 1868, to October, 1868—G. L. Mochel, N. G.; B. K. Davis, V. G.; J. S. Wood, R. S.; T. W. Gaunt, Treasurer.

From October, 1868, to April, 1869—B. K. Davis, N. G.; T. W. Gaunt, V. G.; John S. Wood, R. Secretary; S. C. McClusky, P. S.; T. P. Torrance, Treasurer.

From April, 1869, to October, 1869—T. H. Brown, N. G.; J. S. Wood, V. G.; J. P. Crew, R. S.; T. P. Torrance, Treasurer.

From October, 1869, to April, 1870—John S. Wood, N. G.; W. H. Hudson, V. G.; J. Jackson, R. S.; J. A. Mall, P. S.; T. P. Torrance, Treasurer.

From April, 1870, to October, 1870—W. H. Hudson, N. G.; J. Jackson, V. G.; J. W. Dean, R. S.; T. P. Torrance, Treasurer.

From October, 1870, to April, 1871—W. H. Hudson, N. G.; T. P. Torrance, V. G.; L. C. Evans, R. S.; J. C. Curfman, P. S.; John Dean, Treasurer.

From April, 1871, to October, 1871—T. W. Gaunt, N. G.; Ira Kellogg, V. G.; John Spore, R. S.; Thomas H. Brown, P. S.; J. Jackson, Treasurer.

From October, 1871, to April, 1872—T. P. Torrance, N. G.; E. M. Moss, V. G.; J. A. Mall, P. S.; J. Jackson, R. S.; John Dean, Treasurer.

From April, 1872, to October, 1872—J. Kellogg, N. G.; J. A. Mall, V. G.; J. Spore, R. S.; E. M. Moss, P. S.; John Dean, Treasurer.

From October, 1873, to April, 1873—W. H. Hudson, N. G.; John Dean, V. G.; W. H. Herbert, R. S.; H. Rokes, P. S.; S. Hull, Treasurer.

From April, 1873, to October, 1873—J. Dean, N. G.; J. W. Dean, V. G.; A. S. Charles, Secretary; S. Hull, Treasurer.

From October, 1873, to April, 1874—V. G. Dean, N. G.; John Spore, V. G.; W. D. Winslow, P. S.; E. Bell, R. S.; W. H. Herbert, Treasurer.

From April, 1874, to October, 1874—John Spore, N. G.; W. H. Herbert, V. G.; F. D. Snyder, R. S.; John Dean, Treasurer.

From October, 1874, to April, 1875—T. W. Gaunt, N. G.; E. D. Orear, V. G.; F. S. Snyder, R. S.; H. B. Lee, P. S.; John Dean, Treasurer.

From April, 1875, to October, 1875—W. H. Herbert, N. G.; F. D. Snyder, V. G.; I. W. Walker, R. S.; J. Mall, Treasurer.

From October, 1875, to April, 1876—J. A. Mall, N. G.; H. B. Lee, V. G.; A. S. Charles, R. S.; C. Lippman, P. S.; George Conrad, Treasurer.

From April to October, 1876—F. D. Snyder, N. G.; J. M. Gile, V. G.; J. J. Kelly, R. S.; A. S. Charles, P. S.; G. Conrad, Treasurer.

From October, 1876, to April, 1877—E. D. Orear, N. G.; Charles Lippman, V. G.; J. J. Kelly, R. S.; J. M. Gile, P. S.; George Conrad, Treasurer.

From April to October, 1877—J. M. Gile, N. G.; G. Conrad, V. G.; A. McCarty, R. S.; Peter Leik, P. S.; T. L. Robinson, Treasurer.

From October, 1877, to April, 1878—C. Lippman, N. G.; A. S. Charles, V. G.; J. Monier, R. S.; W. M. Ellsworth, P. S.; T. L. Robinson, Treasurer.

From April, 1878, to October, 1878—A. S. Charles, N. G.; A. McCarthy, V. G.; H. L. Talbott, R. S.; W. L. Ellsworth, P. S.; A. Lippman, Treasurer.

From October, 1878, to April, 1879—G. Conrad, N. G.; W. M. Ellsworth, V. G.; Charles Lippman, R. S.; A. Lippman, P. S.; W. H. Totterdale, Treasurer.

From April, 1879, to October, 1879—W. M. Ellsworth, N. G.; W. D. Ashford, V. G.; F. R. Nourse, R. S.; A. S. Charles, P. S.; W. H. Totterdale, Treasurer.

From October, 1879, to April, 1880—W. D. Ashford, N. G.; R. Shelton, V. G.; James Machamer, R. S.; E. J. Williams, P. S.; F. Bannan, Treasurer.

From April, 1880, to October, 1880—R. Shelton, N. G.; James Machamer, V. G.; F. Bannan, R. S.; E. J. Williams, P. S.; J. A. Mall, Treasurer.

From October, 1880, to April, 1881—James Machamer, N. G.; F. Bannan, V. G.; W. H. Totterdale, R. S.; E. J. Williams, P. S.; J. A. Mall, Treasurer.

From April, 1881, to October, 1881—F. Bannan, N. G.; W. H. Totterdale, V. G.; J. B. Riffin, R. S.; E. J. Williams, P. S.; J. A. Mall, Treasurer.

From October, 1881, to April, 1882—W. H. Totterdale, N. G.; E. G. Williams, V. G.; Charles D. Koch, R. S.; J. W. Carr, P. S.; Joseph A. Mall, Treasurer. The lodge own their own hall and cemetery.

MARYVILLE ENCAMPMENT NO. 50.

A charter was granted to this lodge May, 21st, 1870. The following were the charter members: Joseph A. Mall, Thomas P. Torrance, W. H. Hudson, James A. Forrest, Joseph Jackson, E. J. DeLiew, John S. Wood, Thomas H. Brown.

The first officers were as follows: T. H. Brown, C. P.; E. J. DeLiew, H. P.; John S. Wood, S. W.; Thomas P. Torrance, J. W.; Joseph Jackson, Scribe; James A. Forrest, Treasurer.

1871—T. P. Torrance, C. P.; J. J. Kelly, H. P.; J. A. Mall, S. W.; Ira Kellogg, J. W.; J. G. Grems, Scribe; John Allen, Treasurer.

1872—W. H. Hudson, C. P.; John W. Dean, H. P.; Ira Kellogg, S. W.; J. A. Mall, J. W.; J. C. Curfman, Scribe; J. S. Wood, Treasurer.

1873—J. W. Dean, C. P.; W. H. Hudson, H. P.; J. G. Grems, S. W.; H. W. Harmon, J. W.; John Spore, Scribe; S. Hull, Treasurer.

1874—W. H. Hudson, C. P.; John Spore, H. P.; I. N. Wray, S. W.; J. C. Curfman, J. W.; E. Bell, Scribe; S. Hull, Treasurer.

1875—J. Spore, C. P.; J. G. Grems, H. P.; H. Rokes, S. W.; H. Torrance, J. W.; W. H. Herbert, Scribe; S. Hull, Treasurer. The above held until 1880.

1880—J. J. Kelly, C. P.; C. Lippman, H. P.; J. Spore, S. W.; F. R. Nourse, J. W.; W. H. Herbert, Scribe; S. Hull, Treasurer.

1881—J. J. Kelly, C. P.; Charles Lippman, H. P.; J. Spore, S. W.; J. A. Mall, J. W.; W. H. Herbert, Scribe; S. Hull, Treasurer.

1882—J. J. Kelly, C. P.; C. Lippman, H. P.; John Spore, S. W.; J. A. Mall, J. W.; W. H. Herbert, Scribe; S. Hull, Treasurer.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Industry Lodge No. 78, a subordinate lodge of the above named benevolent order, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, was organized in Maryville, the county seat of Nodaway County, September 28, 1878, with the following named charter members: G. M. Bartlett, N. W. Charles, E. J. Evans, H. H. Geiger, J. M. Hosmer, E. N. Hogan, W. H. Herbert, N. T. Jones, J. B. Morrison, P. Mergen, F. D. Snyder, A. Sprecher, B. F. Shaum, L. Taylor, G. B. Vaughn, R. P. Weaver, W. M. Ellsworth and E. M. Moss. All of these charter members are members at the present time, except E. M. Moss, who took great interest in the order, but upon removing to Tecumseh, Nebraska, withdrew, and shortly afterward died, leaving his family without the benefits provided by the Society. Industry Lodge labored two years under adverse circumstances, many times not being able to get a quorum with which to transact business, struggling, in fact, for existence. At this writing the lodge has a membership of twenty-two, and is having a healthy growth. F. D. Snyder, Judge of Probate, is Master Workman, J. W. Carr, attorney, Past Master Workman, and J. H. Emmons, M. D., Recording Secretary. The membership are all representative men, and cordially invite all visiting brethren to call on them at their lodge rooms, where they meet on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

RESOLUTE LODGE, NO. 264, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized September 13, 1879, by Colonel J. J. Hickman, Right Worthy Grand Templar of the World. The following are

the names of the charter members: T. J. Hunt, C. S. Colburn, I. K. Alderman, Miss Ida Hunt, Mrs. Ella White, J. M. Colburn, Fred. R. Nourse, R. Sanborn, H. H. Geiger, Charles E. Philo, F. C. Miller, I. N. Albin, Mrs. P. A. Colburn, Mrs. H. H. Geiger, F. C. B. Colburn, Charles Colburn, D. C. Wilson, S. L. Craig, Walter Texter, Mrs. Martha J. Long, Mrs. M. J. Carroll, P. J. Perkins, C. P. Smith, Mrs. C. P. Smith, L. A. Kimball, J. W. Barns, Miss A. Barns, Miss Minnie Hagan, I. K. Alderman, Miss Ophelia Carroll, L. N. Craig, Mrs. E. H. Howater, H. J. Satour, E. C. Rapelge, Miss Lizzie Carroll, J. W. Poland, F. D. Snyder, Mary Hagan, Miss Berta Hocket, Miss Etta Carroll and Gallitan Craig.

There are at present sixty members. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition and doing a good work.

The names of the officers at the present time are as follows: I. N. Albin, W. C. T.; Alice Albaugh, W. V. T.; J. M. Colburn, W. R. S.; Ida Weiser, W. A. S., deceased; C. Gurney, W. F. S.; Nannie Moses, W. T.; C. S. Colburn, W. C.; Charles Philo, W. M.; George Daws, W. G.; R. Sanborn, W. S.; Hattie Green, W. D. M.; Captolia McFarland, R. H. S.; Flora Lytle, L. H. S.; Alice Ray, P. W. C. T.; William Duesler, L. D.

The lodge meets every Saturday evening.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was organized July 12, 1880. The first officers were: John O'Connor, President; Martin Lavan, Vice-President; S. V. Doooley, Treasurer; P. L. Growney, Secretary.

The present officers are: Rev. D. Pembroke, President; P. L. Growney, Vice-President; C. Harrigan, Secretary; M. Tobin, Treasurer. Membership, about 80. Their stand of colors consists of the American and Irish flags, and are the most handsome in Northwest Missouri.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early history of Methodism in Nodaway County seems to melt away into myths, even the traditionary knowledge of the oldest inhabitants on the subject failing to give the experiences of the earliest pioneers of this denomination. At the division of the Methodist Church in 1844, Benjamin Baxter and Reuben Aldridge were pastors. Benjamin Baxter went with the southern side, and Reuben Aldridge with the northern. Mr. Aldridge preached two years, and was succeeded by Rev. I. M. Burns, who continued on the circuit two years. About this time, in 1847, the political agitation became so great that appointments were interrupted.

In 1855, Mr. Bowman was pastor, the circuit including Maryville, Baker's school house, Saunder's school house, Honey Creek, Ball's school

house, one-half mile from where Pickering now stands ; Samuel Wiseman's residence, and at Sturgil's Grove. Other places of preaching at that time are noted as follows: Seven miles northwest of Maryville, at the house of Col. Davis ; fifteen miles northwest, at the residence of Mr. Houston, near the Iowa line ; at the residence of Samuel Nash, east of Pickering, and at father Markee's, about eleven miles east of town. This circuit was traveled every four weeks. Mr. Bowman was followed by Father Clemens.

Rev. J. K. Chamberlain was appointed here in October, 1856. He wrote April 15, 1857, to the Central Christian Advocate as follows :

"This morning, the middle of April, finds us in the enjoyment of good health, inhaling the strong, bracing wind from the northwest. Last night we had quite a strong smell of jack frost, who has been so faithful all last winter and thus far in the spring. This morning the sloughs are frozen sufficient to bear up a horse and his rider, the ice is frozen to the depth of two inches. Last October, at the session of our Conference, I received my appointment from the Bishop, which was to take charge of the Maryville circuit which embraces Nodaway County, but on account of a spell of sickness immediately after conference I did not reach my appointment till the middle of November. When I arrived I found a parsonage in the town of Maryville, which had been erected some years before under the labor of Brother Bowman. We soon collected sufficient material and had the parsonage finished, since which time I have endeavored to fulfill my appointments. I feel thankful to the good Lord for the manifestations of His presence at our meetings."

Mr. Chamberlain was succeeded by D. W. David, John Morehead, and Mr. Beggs, who was appointed at the conference held in Hannibal, in March, 1863. At that time, the Methodists had three districts, and only forty-three preachers in Missouri. We give the following extract of a letter written at that time by Mr. Beggs :

"Then, Savannah, in Andrew County, was the neareast railroad station. My second year I preached in a small frame school house fronting on a street running east and west, one block north of the court house. The old parsonage stood on the same street. The soldiers of the government were using the parsonage for a stable, and we rented a house to live in the first year. The next year, that is, the second year, we replastered and fitted up the old parsonage, and moved into it the next day after the plasterers were done with their work. We put up with Bro. William Davis, who kept the old tavern, yet standing. Bro. Davis has gone to his reward in Heaven. My appointments were Maryville, Pleasant View, eight miles north, Highland Grove, Xenia, Colonel Davis', on the Nodaway River, Manley's, still west of Colonel Davis, Moreland's school house, Quitman, Hanna's, Bradyville, in Iowa, Hubert's, also in Taylor County, Iowa : also, one more west of Brady-

ville, in Iowa, and Baker's school house, about ten or fifteen miles south of Maryville."

When Mr. Beggs was on the circuit there was a Sunday school held in the court house, and William H. Davis was superintendent. Mr. Beggs received for the first year \$400, and the next year \$450.

Rev. Daniel Hockett succeeded Mr. Beggs, and it was during his pastorate that the present church building was commenced. As it was the first Protestant Church erected in Maryville, everyone rendered assistance. Brick sold at twelve dollars a thousand, and lumber at seventy-five dollars per thousand feet. Mr. Hockett left before the second year was finished. His colleague, a local preacher, was left on the circuit. He came to town one Sunday and gave out his hymn, but before the choir could sing, the minister, who did not like choirs and organs, started and sung the hymn. The result was that Maryville was without regular preaching for several months, being supplied by local preachers.

Rev. Charles Stocking preached his first sermon in Maryville January 22, 1869. He writes:

"The membership, as I remember, numbered forty-one. The Sunday School numbered some thirty during the month of February and until conference in March, when we had a gracious revival, and some thirty-five were added to the society. At this conference, held at Chillicothe, Bishop E. E. Janes, presiding, Maryville was made a station, and I was returned, and it was my first regular appointment. Rev. L. V. Morton was appointed to the circuit. At once we counseled together as to how the debt of \$6,500 could be raised. The circuit still felt a great interest in the church at the county seat, and grandly offered to stand with us in the effort to save the property which was threatened with sale. During that year we thus raised and paid \$4,500, leaving \$2,000."

Mr. Stocking was succeeded by J. S. Barwick, J. T. Boyle and S. W. Thornton, through whose efforts the church was freed from debt. Rev. J. W. Caughlan succeeded as pastor, and it was during his pastorate that the debate occurred between him, representing the Methodist Church, and Prof. Bush, representing the Christian Church. Rev. S. W. Thornton was returned in 1877, but for the benefit of the health of his wife took a transfer to the mountains, and Rev. D. B. Lake was appointed. He left the church with a membership 217; probationers, 17; members in Sunday School, 150.

Rev. B. D. Lake was pastor of the church from September, 1877, to March, 1880. He was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Sassen, who continued to March, 1881. During his pastorate, there was marked improvement in church repairs, the church expending about \$500. He was followed by Rev. J. M. Parker, who is the present pastor. At the beginning of

his pastorate, the church bought a parsonage at a cost of \$1,700. The church now numbers 150 members. We note the following list of officers:

John Wray and M. G. Roseberry were trustees in 1864.

Austin Jones, William H. Davis and A. J. Ray were trustees in 1866.

T. W. Gaunt, Dr. J. W. Dean and William Anderson were trustees in 1867.

Ira K. Alderman, John Dean, Daniel S. Holmes, J. E. Laffer, Joseph Trowbridge, James Dutton and John C. Terhune were trustees in 1875.

Ira K. Alderman, superintendent of Sunday School in 1869; William Anderson was elected in 1873.

Joseph Davenport, William Tignor, J. E. Laffer, T. W. Gaunt, William Anderson and Orange Vanderhoof were class leaders in 1869

E. Evans and W. L. Gardner were class leaders in 1870.

William Anderson, James E. Laffer and R. P. Robertson were class leaders in 1872.

C. Curfman was class leader in 1873.

Ira K. Alderman was class leader in 1874.

Present Officers—Trustees, L. M. Lane, J. C. Dutton, S. L. Ridgeway, Dr. H. M. Carver, E. J. Wilcox, John C. Terhune and John C. Curfman; Stewards, S. V. Campbell, John Dean, G. M. Bartlett, S. R. Beech, Mrs. Maggie Curfman, Mrs. Agnes Dutton, Mrs. Sallie Davis and Mrs. Helen Wilcox.

Ira K. Alderman was elected delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference, held at Trenton, Missouri, in March, 1880—E. J. Wilcox, alternate. At this conference Judge Alderman was elected delegate to the General Conference, held in Cincinnati, May, 1880.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, was organized about the year 1846. In the early history of the church, services were held in the court house, which was torn down in 1881. The original members of the church have all moved away, or become deceased. The following are some of the parties who have ministered to this church: William Ketron, Larkin Adamson, James S. Shive, William Shaw, William Bradford, William F. Bell, John D. Turner, Alexander Spencer, B. R. Baxter, S. C. Littlepage, H. H. Craig, R. A. Austin, D. C. Blackwell, W. H. Albright, G. H. Newton, J. McEwen, H. A. Davis, James Hyder, C. Grimes, A. P. Parker, William Barnett, C. A. Sherman, John Anderson, L. F. Linn, D. C. O'Howell and H. C. Bolen. In 1867, the present church edifice was erected during the pastorate of Rev. James Hyder, and cost a little over \$3,000. In 1876, a parsonage was built, during the pastorate of Rev. John Anderson, on the same lot with the church, and cost between \$500 and \$600. The number of the present membership is seventy. During

the war the church was almost broken up, and preaching was suspended for three years. The church has an efficient Sabbath School. The church under the pastoral labors of Rev. H. C. Bolen, is now in a very prosperous condition, and in the two years during which he has been the pastor, the membership of the church has almost doubled

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The precise date of the first organization of the Baptist Church in Maryville is now unknown. An organization existed as far back as 1850. The war caused a general stagnation in religious matters, and the church at Maryville was not an exception. In the year 1870, Rev. Mr. Hopkins came to this part of the country, and reorganized the church, with the following members: Mary J. Graham, Daniel Best, Elizabeth Best, Henry Nelson, Mary Nelson, Adam Terhune, Betsy Terhune, William Neal, Barkley Benbow, Alice Benbow, J. M. Black, Rebecca Holcomb, Jane Hyler, Mary Ellsworth, Jane Ellsworth, John Hobbs, Anna Hobbs and Samuel E. Smith.

The first church meeting of which any record was kept was held in 1870. Rev. — Hopkins was chosen pastor, and remained only a short time with the church. In 1871 Rev. G. W. Huntley came to Nodaway County under the auspices of the Home Mission Society, and was called to the pastoral care of the church and remained as pastor until 1876. During his pastorate the present building was erected, at a cost of \$5,000. Rev. S. M. Merrill was called to the church in August, 1876, and closed his labors in April, 1877. The church was without a pastor until October, 1878, when Rev. H. J. Latour was called as pastor. He remained two years, after which the church was without a pastor until October, 1881, when Rev. H. M. Richardson was called as pastor.

The church numbers about 125 members, and has a fine Sabbath School, averaging about 125. This society has an excellent church building, of brick, worth \$7,000, and is free from debt.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The organization of the Union Presbyterian Church of Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, was first begun by Rev. E. B. Sherwood, missionary pastor of the New School Presbyterian Church for the Lexington Presbytery, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1868. The first preaching service was held in the Methodist Church, December 13, A. D. 1868, by Rev. E. B. Sherwood. After service the church was duly organized, and the following members enrolled: L. C. Evans, William M. Jackson, D. T. Geiger, H. A. Avery, John Edwards, John Jackson, John Blair, W. Geiger, Mrs. L. C. Leiber, Miss Bell Andrews, Mrs. Rebecca Geiger, Mrs. Mollie J. Blair, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.

The following persons were elected ruling elders: John Edwards, John Blair and D. T. Geiger. The trustees were J. E. Alexander, F. P. Glasgow and W. H. Purviance.

December 20, 1870, Rev. J. M. Crawford was elected stated supply, and held this position for two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. William G. Thomas, who occupied the pulpit until 1873. The present pastor, Rev. A. D. Workman, was called by the congregation to become their permanent pastor, December 29, 1873. He entered upon his labors February 1, 1874. The present membership is 130. The congregation own a church building and parsonage, free of debt, valued at \$6,000. John M. Bell was delegate to the General Assembly in 187—.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1868, the Christian Church was reorganized by Elder Joel M. Wood, with the following members: John S. Wood, John W. Walker, Sue M. Walker, Cassie Clelland, Elizabeth R. Clelland, James Ray, Sarah Hann, P. W. M. Orear, Mary Hann, Elizabeth Ford, F. H. B. Garner, Rosanna J. Prather, Elizabeth S. Ellis, James A. Smith, Polly Ann Smith and Amanda Ellis. Several of these have already passed on to the church triumphant, others have moved away, so that only seven are left.

The first pastor called by this church was Elder J. G. Encell, a man of unusual energy and activity. During his pastorate of sixteen months there was a large increase to the membership. At the close of his labors the church numbered some sixty-five or seventy members. The next minister called was Elder L. D. Cook, who gave the church two years of faithful work. He was a man of fine social qualities and great native ability. He soon gained many warm friends. The church continued to prosper and increase in numbers and influence. Elder B. F. Bush succeeded Elder Cook, being employed for his entire time—the above named only one-half of the time. He continued his labors two years. During his stay with this church he held a debate with Rev. Mr. —, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was eminently satisfactory to his congregation. Having fine logical powers and being a classical scholar, he was clear and strong in his presentations of the distinctive pleas of the church. The next minister called was Elder George E. Dew, who also preached for the church two years, doing a good work. He was a young man of good ability, earnest and zealous, impressing every one that he was a good and pure man. A large number were added to the church under his labors. In the fall of 1879 Elder R. N. Davis was called to preach for the church, and is now its pastor. During the time he has been preaching for this church, (a little less than two years), fifty-two souls have been received into its fellowship.

This is a missionary church, contributing to both home and foreign missions. Has kept up a live working Sunday School ever since its organization. In 1880 it averaged over 100 pupils.

The ladies of this church organized, several years ago, the Woman's Christian Missionary Society, and have done a great work.

This church has been abundantly blessed by God. The present membership is 210, and the church property is valued at \$5,000.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Rev. D. O. Hinck has furnished us the following sketch of the Advent Christian Church :

The Advent Christian Church of Maryville was organized December 14, 1870, by Elder J. E. Himes. Sixteen persons, all heads of families except two, were thus united in church fellowship, with the following covenant :

"We, whose names are subjoined, do hereby covenant and agree, by the help of the Lord, to walk together as a church of Christ, faithfully maintaining its ordinances, taking the Bible as our only rule of faith and practice, church order and discipline, making *Christian character the only test of fellowship and communion*. We further agree with Christian fidelity and meekness, to exercise mutual watch, care ; to counsel, admonish, or reprove, as duty may require, and to receive the same from each other as becometh the household of faith."

Elder D. O. Hink was duly chosen pastor, Abram Fitzsimons, deacon, and Wm. McClain, secretary and treasurer.

During a protracted meeting held in January, 1871, at the Wright school house, four miles east of town, thirteen were added to the church. Also, in February, 1871, during a meeting held in the old Saunders school house, seven miles south of town, three united, one of whom was William Jones, Sr., familiarly called "Uncle Billy," true as steel, and is at present the respected and honored deacon of the church. Throughout the year 1871, several more additions were made, one of whom being well known in this county as "Uncle Billy Swinford." Bro. Swinford came into the public congregation, who were assembled in the Maryville school house, and at the close of the sermon rose to his feet and requested the liberty to speak, which was granted. After referring to his demoralized and backslidden condition and his earnest desire to lead a Christian life, he said that he had come about ten miles on horseback to offer himself to the Advent Christian Church, if they thought him worthy of a name and place among them. Sister Rebecca Swinford, wife of Wm. Swinford, soon added her name with that of her husband's.

Thus year by year this little congregation of believers in the near advent of God's Son from heaven, slowly yet certainly grew, the mem-

bership, however, being largely in the country. In February, 1876, at a regular church meeting held in Maryville, their numerical strength was one hundred members. They had at that time just completed a neat and convenient chapel at a cost of about \$1,200. The erection of this house of worship was carried through under many discouragements. Twice the house suffered much by storms, being blown from its foundations of brick piers nine feet up hill. Then the grasshopper raid tied up the purse strings—for everybody was going to starve to death—so our subscription list failed, leaving us with about \$300 indebtedness and the house unfinished, but thank the Lord for a few courageous and persevering souls, who knew no rest until the house was not only finished, but free from debt.

Many of our members having moved away, and some having died, with but few recent additions, we are left in a rather enfeebled condition. The death of brother Wesley Swayree, who was well known through the county as an insurance agent, and a straight forward Christian gentleman, also brother Simeon Wright, an enterprising farmer and cattle dealer, has had its discouraging influence. Our present number is fifty. We have preaching service in our chapel every Lord's Day evening by the pastor, Elder D. O. Hinck. We have also in connection with our chapel service a Missionary Bible School every Sunday afternoon, with an average attendance of 150. Deacon E. A. Rowley is the superintendent, who, with a secretary, a treasurer and a finance committee of three, are the officers of the school. So far the school has been a success.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first regular services of this church in Nodaway County were held by the Rev. George Turner, now of Hiawatha, Kansas, in the Davis school house, in White Cloud Township, in 1864. Rev. Mr. Turner preached once a month at this place for some time.

In the summer of 1872, the Rev. S. C. Blackiston, now of Fort Benton, Montana, was appointed missionary of the church for Northwest Missouri. On the 18th day of August, 1872, he held service in Union Hall, Maryville, and on the following day organized the Mission at the residence of John Edwards, giving it the name of St. Paul's, and appointing Dr. H. Estes, warden, and John Edwards, Treasurer.

The number of communicants at the time of organization of the Mission was five; a short time after a class of six was confirmed by Bishop C. F. Robertson.

About the 1st of November, 1873, a small hall, connected with Union Hall, was fitted up for regular services, which were there maintained until the resignation of Rev. Mr. Blackiston, which was in April, 1874. Services were held only occasionally from this time till

the summer of 1875, when the Rev. John Bennett attempted to renew the services at the Presbyterian house of worship, but this house having been unroofed by a gale of wind, and no other convenient place of worship being at the time attainable, the effort was for a time abandoned, and the Mission remained without regular services till its re-organization on the 31st day of January, 1877, at the Christian house of worship, when Mr. G. W. Turner was nominated to the bishop as warden, Charles Duncan as Secretary, and Edward Hull as Treasurer.

The South Methodist house of worship was then secured for the second and fourth Sundays in each month, and services were regularly maintained until the resignation of Rev. John Bennett, in July, 1877. In the following month Rev. E. Victor Beales was appointed missionary, and came to Maryville.

On Wednesday, August 30, 1877, Rev. Mr. Beales organized a society, called the Ladies Guild, of which Mrs. C. Duncan was President; Mrs. A. P. Moorhouse, Vice President; Mrs. Cranor, Secretary, and Mrs. Clelland, Treasurer. The object of the society was, at the first, to raise means for the purchase of a lot, and to furnish a church, when built.

In September, 1877, a lot was purchased from John Walker for \$200, and soon after money was subscribed for the purpose of building a church. On the 31st of December, 1877, Rev. Mr. Beales resigned his charge, after seeing the lot paid for, and \$1,060 subscribed toward the building fund.

March 1, 1878, the church building being nearly completed, the Mission was organized as a parish, with the following choice of officers: G. W. Turner, Senior Warden; L. H. Case, Junior Warden; Edward Hull, W. Dowdeswell, R. W. Nimmo, John Jones, Vestrymen. The regular form of organization was complied with, and signed by the members of the parish.

On May 17, 1878, Bishop Robertson held service in the new church for the first time, but the building was not completed until August 1, 1878.

The parish remained vacant until July, 1879, when Rev. W. C. Sherman became rector, and continued to serve until October, 1880, when he resigned. The present rector is Rev. William A. Hatch, who commenced his duties November 27, 1880. The services are at the present time held on the first and third Sundays of each month, the minister officiating on the remaining Sundays at Chillicothe and Stanberry, Missouri.

The parish is organized as follows: G. W. Turner, Senior Warden; J. B. Newman, Junior Warden; William Winslow, Treasurer; William Dowdeswell, Clerk; William H. Hudson, John Jones, L. W. Patterson, Vestry.

Whole number of communicants, twenty-seven. There have been since the organization of the mission, thirty baptized, twenty-three confirmed and seven deaths. Value of church property, \$1,750.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Among the early settlers of Nodaway County were a few Catholic families, natives of Kentucky. These were located contiguous to Maryville, the county seat. They were visited by the priest of Conception settlement, in the same county, early in 1858, and continued to be visited by the same clergyman, (Rev. Father Powers), at regular intervals, up to 1868. About that time public improvements taking a start, the bishop was induced to send a resident priest to Maryville to minister to the growing community there henceforth. In 1873 the Catholics of that place were put under the charge of the Benedictine Fathers of Conception monastery, and continues to be under their administration up to the present time.

A Catholic Church was erected in Maryville in 1860, through the exertion and influence of Dr. Bickett, a Catholic citizen of Maryville. A house of worship was also built at Conception the same time. These were the very first houses of religious worship of any kind that were built in Nodaway County.

The church at Maryville, a brick edifice, and neatly furnished, was despoiled and damaged during the civil war; but afterwards, repaired and refitted, it continued to be the place of religious worship until blown down in a storm in 1879. A new church edifice of more imposing dimensions was then started, which is yet in the course of erection—the basement, used for school and temporary church purposes, being already finished.

The Kentucky Catholics mostly left during the civil war, but their place was supplied by a large number of Catholic families, which have since settled in Maryville and the contiguous parts of Nodaway County.

Conception, a Catholic settlement, fifteen miles southeast of Maryville, was founded by a land association, organized by citizens of Pennsylvania, for an actual settlement of Catholics, as early as 1856. The year following 20,000 acres of land, chiefly lying in Nodaway County, were entered in the General Land Office at Washington, and relocated next year in the District Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri. Some of these settlers, under the direction of a priest of the Philadelphia diocese, came out early in 1858, and made some improvements. They continued under the charge of the priest, who located among them—Rev. F. Powers.

In 1867 a new church was built for them, in which they worshipped until 1873, when they were put under the charge of the Benedictine Fathers, who built a larger church and who continue to minister to the

religious interests of the Catholics of the county. These have lately built a spacious monastery and college, and are about to erect a splendid church in keeping with the monastery.

A community of religious women of the same order came at the same time, and have been employed both in Maryville and Conception, chiefly in teaching school, and will begin before long, academies, as they will find them suitable for the requirements of the people.

BAKER, SAUNDERS & CO., BANKERS.

George S. Baker & Co., private bankers, commenced business December 1, 1868, and sold to Nodaway Valley Bank, August, 1873. The stockholders in the above bank were W. C. Orear, James B. Prather, Joseph E. Alexander, E. S. Stephenson, and George S. Baker.

FARMERS BANK.

This bank was organized April 17, 1871, by H. C. French and H. C. Fisher as a private bank, under the name and style of Fisher & French, in the first story of the building now occupied by the Maryville Republican office. On September 23, 1873, Mr. H. C. French sold his interest to Joseph Jackson and John C. Terhune. The bank was then organized under the name and style of Fisher, Jackson & Co., Joseph Jackson, president, and H. C. Fisher, cashier. In 1875, they built the present bank building. On the 17th of September, 1877, Mr. Fisher sold out his interest to Messrs. Jackson and Terhune, Joseph Jackson, president, John C. Terhune, cashier, and the name changed to the Farmers Bank, with paid up capital of \$50,000.

Official statement of the Farmers Bank, August 31, 1881:

Resources.

Loans, personal security.....	\$150,733 88
Loans, real estate security.....	1,460 00
Overdrafts by solvent customers.....	6,814 95
Bonds and stocks.....	996 32
Due from banks, good on sight drafts.....	201,321 64
Real estate.....	15,297 10
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,500 00
Checks and cash items.....	3,523 68
Bills of National Banks.....	28,720 00
Gold coin.....	7,000 00
Silver.....	233 10
	<hr/>
	\$418,600 67

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 50,000 00
Deposit subject to draft.....	322,703 44
Deposit, time	45,897 23
	<hr/>
	\$418,600 67

Aggregate amount of business annually transacted, nine million dollars.

NODAWAY VALLEY BANK

was organized in 1869 by George S. Baker, James B. Prather, E. S. Stephenson, Joseph E. Alexander, and William C. Orear, under the firm name of George S. Baker & Co. In 1870, William C. Orear sold his interest to John O. Martin. In 1873, George S. Baker and John O. Martin sold their interests to Theo. L. Robinson and J. C. Waterman. When Mr. Baker retired, it became necessary to change the name of the bank, and it was changed to Nodaway Valley Bank, with James B. Prather as president, and Theo. L. Robinson as cashier. Messrs. Waterman, Stephenson, and Alexander have since sold their interests to Messrs. Prather & Robinson, who are now the sole owners. From the official statement last made, August 31, 1881, the bank shows a paid up capital of \$30,000, with a surplus fund of \$45,753.13, and over a quarter million dollars deposits. While many banks in Northwest Missouri and elsewhere were compelled to close their doors for a time during the financial panic in 1873 (being only one month after Mr. Robinson commenced the business management), the bank paid all demands and kept open for regular business. Mr. James B. Prather, president, is a native of Kentucky; came to Nodaway County in 1841, and has been in active business in Maryville since. Theo. L. Robinson, who was born in Missouri, commenced the dry goods business in Maryville in 1857, and has been engaged continuously in active business from that date until the present. First, dry goods and general merchandise, then hardware and lumber; from that to banking, comprising a period of a quarter of a century, and each new business having been commenced before the old one had been closed, making the oldest continuous business man in Maryville.

THE NODAWAY DEMOCRAT.

The Democrat was established in 1869, by Hon. A. P. Morehouse and A. C. Buel, the first number of the paper, a six column folio, being issued November 13th of that year. From the first this journalistic venture was a pronounced success, and the Democrat has been published uninterruptedly from the initial number up to the present date.

In 1870 Mr. Buel retired from the paper, and Mr. Morehouse took a partner in the person of W. J. Sloan. The new firm enlarged the paper to eight columns, and conducted it until September 15, 1874, when it was purchased by George W. Martin, B. A. Dunn and James Todd, Mr. Dunn being only a silent partner and taking no active part in the management of the paper. The following February he sold his one-third interest in the Democrat to Martin & Todd, the present editors and proprietors.

Believing that Nodaway County should have a journal worthy of the name, the new firm early conceived the idea of purchasing a cylinder press and enlarging the Democrat to a nine column paper, all printed at home. This they did in August, 1878. The paper grew so in favor and its circulation increased to such an extent that it became necessary to run the presses by steam, and the following June the first paper ever printed by steam in Nodaway County was issued from the Democrat office. In October, 1881, the growth of the Democrat made it necessary that it should have more room in which to conduct its extensive business, and the establishment was accordingly moved in that month into its present commodious quarters, where it occupies an office eighty feet in length, and has one of the best appointed printing offices in the state.

From this brief sketch we see the Democrat's career has ever been one of progress, until to-day, with its circulation of over 2,000 copies, each week, it is recognized as the leading county paper of Missouri.

The Democrat is ably edited, enterprising and newsy, and always aims to be reliable. In both its news and job departments it enjoys a large patronage, and is prospering and enlarging its sphere of usefulness more and more each year.

MARYVILLE REPUBLICAN.

The history of the Republican properly commences with that of the Maryville Register, which was established in 1865. Maryville had but one paper before the war, and this was destroyed during the first year of the war. From that time until the establishment of the Register there was no paper published in the county. Seeing a good thing in the county printing, the delinquent tax list for 1865 being very heavy, A. P. Morehouse, in connection with A. C. Votair, a practical printer, went to Bedford, bought a complete newspaper outfit and established the Register. The new paper was established in August, 1865. Mr. Morehouse kept the office but a few weeks, made \$1,400 out of the county printing, and then gave the office outright to Votair. The Register was republican in politics, and continued under the control of Votair until 1867, when it was bought by A. B. Cornell, and its name changed to the Reporter.

During the campaign of 1870, the republican party became divided on the question of enfranchising the ex-confederates. The Reporter took a violent position against the enfranchising amendment, and at last it was deemed expedient by the opposition to start an organ.

The new candidate for public honors was christened the Republican, and was fathered by the Hon. M. G. Roseberry, the state senator, and Joseph Jackson, the county clerk. Mr. Roseberry was the political editor. The local and mechanical department was under the management of James D. McClain. The first paper was issued on August 2, 1870.

From the first the new paper took a strong hold on the public, and was a success. On January 1, 1871, the Republican bought out the Reporter, and thus became its legal successor, and from that time until the present the Republican has been the only organ of the republican party in the city.

On October 3, 1871, Messrs. Roseberry & Jackson sold the Republican to Dr. H. E. Robinson for \$1,500. Under Dr. Robinson the paper was very successful, and took a high position among the county papers of the state.

On February 1, 1875, Dr. Robinson sold the Republican to B. A. Dunn and H. B. Swarts for the sum of \$3,000. Mr. Swarts was a practical printer and a first-class newspaper man. At this time the edition of the Republican was twenty-eight quires, or 672 papers. Mr. Swarts took control of the local and mechanical department of the paper, while Mr. Dunn was the political editor and business manager. Under their management the paper gained rapidly in circulation and influence.

But the paper was destined to suffer an almost irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Swarts. That fell destroyer, consumption, seized him, and it was soon evident that his life's work was done. In September, 1877, he disposed of his share of the office to Mr. Dunn, who thus became the sole proprietor of the paper. Mr. Swarts died in October, 1877. He was without doubt one of the finest newspaper men ever in the county, and he lived had a bright career was before him.

But notwithstanding the death of Mr. Swarts, the paper continued to prosper, and in April, 1878, a fine Potter cylinder press took the place of the old hand press that had done duty ever since the paper was established. On May 9, 1878, the paper was enlarged to a nine-column folio, which form and size it still retains. In September, of the same year, a steam engine was added, thus giving the Republican one of the most complete country offices in the state.

On February 1, 1879, Mr. Dunn sold an interest in the paper to Mr. B. E. Condon, his foreman, and one of the finest practical printers in the west. These gentlemen, under the firm name of Dunn & Condon, still control the paper. Under their management improvement after

improvement has been made in both the newspaper and job department. The paper has grown in favor and influence, and is justly ranked as one of the best county papers in the state. Its circulation at present is 2,400, and is constantly increasing. The county is proud of the paper, and in turn the paper is proud of the county. The future of the Republican is bright. In the banner county of the state, and in one of the most enterprising cities of its size in the west, it can not help growing in influence and prosperity.

THE MARYVILLE TIMES.

The Times is a forty-eight column newspaper, independent in politics, devoted to agriculture, literature, general news, and contains all the local news of the city and county. This paper was first established at Barnard, a small town in the southern part of the county, in 1876, as a six column folio, and on the 20th day of February, 1880, went into the hands of its present owner, Mr. John A. Peoples, a young man of ability, push and nerve. ; Mr. Peoples at once improved the paper by enlarging to a five column quarto, and adding new material ; continuing the publication at Barnard until January 7, 1881, when, at the earnest solicitations of some of the leading business men of Maryville, removed his office to this place, and enlarged the paper to a six column quarto, making it the largest paper in the county. Since its establishment in Maryville, the Times has a large circulation among the people in this section, and is independent in politics.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department was organized in 1879. There are thirty volunteer firemen, who can be called out at the tap of the bell at any moment. They have a house on Market Street, on the east side of the square. The firemen are not under pay, but their poll tax is remitted to them in view of their position.

CEMETERY.

At the August term of the county court for 1870, we find the following order establishing a cemetery for Maryville :

"Now comes I. V. McMillan, attorney for the inhabitants of the incorporated town of Maryville, and asks the court to condemn the cemetery grounds belonging to said Nodaway County, and lying within the limits of said corporation, and to prohibit the burial of any person therein from and after this date ; also that said court make an order passing all of the right, title and interest of said Nodaway County in and to said cemetery grounds to the trustees of the incorporated town of Maryville, and to their successors in office, for the use and benefit of

said incorporated town, the court after due consideration, adjudges and decrees the prayer of said petition, and do hereby order that said cemetery grounds shall not longer be used for burial purposes; and it is further ordered by this court, that the title of said Nodaway County in and to the burial grounds as aforesaid, be conveyed to the trustees of the incorporated town of Maryville, and to their successors and assigns by deed executed by the proper agent of the county authorized to convey the real estate of said county."

PUBLIC WELL.

At the August Term of 1870, it was ordered that the Trustees of the incorporated town of Maryville have the privilege and authority to proceed and sink two public wells, one on the southwest corner of the public square, and the other on the northwest corner of said square.

TOWN OFFICERS.

1875—W. L. Johnson, chairman; C. C. Graham, clerk; John Burns, J. T. Clelland, Adam Stephan and A. T. Stephenson, trustees; W. E. Trueblood, marshal; C. A. Anthony, attorney.

1876—Henry Graves, chairman; C. C. Graham, clerk; A. P. Morehouse, S. R. Beech, A. Royal and A. T. Stephenson, trustees; W. E. Trueblood, marshal; W. L. Johnson, attorney.

1877—T. J. Johnston, chairman; Nathaniel Sisson, clerk; George Drennan, W. H. Hudson, O. S. Briggs and A. W. Barriteau, trustees; W. E. Trueblood, marshal; I. V. McMillan, attorney.

1878—L. M. Lane, chairman; L. N. Craig, clerk; A. T. Stephenson, M. G. Roseberry, Nathaniel Sisson and A. K. Martin, trustees; N. T. Jones, marshal; S. R. Beech, attorney.

1879 (last year of town)—J. E. Alexander, chairman; L. N. Craig, clerk; C. A. Anthony, N. W. Charles, M. K. Fleming, R. C. Montgomery, Joseph A. Mall, John O'Connor, E. Pittman and A. T. Stephenson, trustees; H. B. Torrance, marshal; W. L. Johnson, attorney.

1880 (first year of city government)—S. R. Beech, mayor; C. A. Anthony, president of board of aldermen; R. C. Montgomery, acting president of board of aldermen. Aldermen: J. I. George and T. F. Hood, first ward; Charles Koch and John O'Connor, second ward; R. K. Townsend and C. A. Anthony, third ward; R. C. Montgomery and Joseph A. Mall, fourth ward. W. E. Trueblood, city marshal; L. I. White, city attorney; Joseph E. Reese, city clerk.

1881—S. R. Beech, mayor; R. K. Townsend, president board of aldermen; R. C. Montgomery, acting president board of aldermen. Aldermen: J. I. George and T. F. Hood, first ward; Charles Koch and

J. Edwards, second ward; R. K. Townsend and M. R. Hackedorn, third ward; R. C. Montgomery and John G. Grems, fourth ward. W. E. Trueblood, city marshal; L. M. Lane, city attorney; L. N. Craig, city clerk.

MARYVILLE AS IT IS.—PREPARED BY PROF. B. A. DUNN.

Maryville has rightly been called the banner country town of Missouri. No other city of an equal size can boast of such a volume of business and such palatial business houses as Maryville. Even before it had a railroad, it was a town of importance and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative trade. The census of 1870 gave it a population of ———, and this was before it was bound to the outside world by bands of steel. The first railroad came during this year. Before this it was, in a great measure, tributary to Savannah and St. Joseph. With the railroad came a bright and more prosperous era.

ITS SITUATION.

Maryville is situated almost in the geographical center of the county on a high, rolling prairie. Many of the streets have shade trees planted along the sides, and most of the private yards,*also, have more or less trees and shrubbery planted in them, so that in summer time, one, in looking over the city, almost fancies he is viewing some fairy woodland. It is fast becoming one of the most beautiful cities of the west. Its streets are from fifty to sixty-six feet wide, and kept in good order. The natural drainage is good, and being so high—nearly two hundred feet above the One Hundred and Two River, one and a half miles distant,—renders it very healthful. No sickness of an epidemic form has ever visited the city.

Its inhabitants are noted for their hospitality and the cordiality with which they welcome all new comers. Its citizens have always maintained the most cordial relations with the county. The inhabitants of Maryville are proud of their noble county, and in turn the people of the county are proud of their county seat, always speaking of it in terms of praise. The schools and churches, spoken of elsewhere, tell of its culture and society.

ITS RAILROADS.

In 1870, a branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad was finished to Maryville. The next year the road was finished to Hopkins, fourteen miles north, and a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from Creston, Iowa, forms a junction with it at that place. The whole road has since passed into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, and forms a through line, connecting with the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, at Atchison, Kansas, thus placing Maryville on one of the most noted thoroughfares of the country.

In 1873, a second road was built through the city, the Omaha & St. Louis. This road soon passed into the Gould combination, and became a part of the great Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Consolidation. It will thus be seen that Maryville is on two of as fine railroads as there are in the United States, and in direct communication with both Chicago and St. Louis.

ITS GREAT GROWTH.

The years 1880 and 1881 have been remarkable ones in the history of Maryville. The coming of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad gave it a new impetus, and its growth for these two years has been marvelous. There have in this time been built between twenty and thirty elegant brick business houses. Some of the blocks built within two years are models of architectural beauty, and have added much to the appearance of the city. There have also been built in these two years two large and commodious brick hotels—the Arlington and the Luona. The latter is not yet completed at the time of this writing.

There have also been built during this time nearly or quite four hundred dwellings, many of them costly and of fine architectural appearance. Especial mention might be made of the house of Hon. Alonzo Thompson, a splendid mansion costing \$25,000.

ITS BUSINESS.

The business of Maryville has kept pace with its rapid growth. Its business men are enterprising and financially solid. Mercantile traveling men always sell as many goods as possible in Maryville. It is seldom that wholesale houses lose anything by selling to its merchants. Failures are almost unknown. The dry goods business is immense—some of the stores being palatial in size and filled with thousands of dollars worth of goods.

The grocery trade is large—two or three of the houses doing a wholesale as well as a retail business. In fact, every branch of business is represented by numerous houses, and by consulting the directory published elsewhere the number and names can be found.

The retail trade of the city is enormous, reaching quite two millions of dollars. It draws trade for miles in every direction, and it is no unusual sight to see hundreds of teams hitched around the public square, while the streets are thronged with a busy, bustling crowd. The statement of the banks published elsewhere show the immense volume of business done, it being no unusual thing for the banks to hold from half to three quarters of a million dollars on deposit.

The three newspapers are well sustained, and looked upon with pride by the citizens.

MANUFACTORIES.

Maryville is essentially a mercantile town. Being situate as it is, in one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, it has to depend on the country for its support. Like all such towns, it, during the first years of its life, paid no attention to manufactories whatever, trade being the only thing thought of. But for the last four years the thoughts of the citizens have been turning in the direction of manufactories, and they are beginning to realize their importance more and more, and looking to them as an important factor in the growth of the city.

The Maryville Flouring Mill, owned by J. E. Williams, is doing a good business. As it is the only flouring mill in the city, it does an immense custom business. It has four run of stone, and is kept running almost continuously day and night. The flour stands high in the market and finds ready sale.

H. A. Avery was the pioneer carriage builder, but years ago he sold his business to Frank Basman, and to-day his carriage manufactory is one of the fixed institutions of Maryville. From a small beginning Mr. Basman has become one of the foremost carriage manufacturers in the country, and his work ranks with the very best. Mr. Basman is now building a brick manufactory forty-two by eighty feet, two stories high. This building does not include his large brick blacksmith shop. Mr. B. devotes himself almost exclusively to carriage work and repairs. He employs from twelve to fifteen hands, and has all the work he can do.

J. J. Armstrong erected the first foundry in Maryville, in the year 1877. He has a large foundry and repair shop, and is doing a good business and turning out good work. He does all kinds of common casting, and repairs machinery of all kinds.

Wiles & Avery are fast building up the largest manufactory in the city. They have a first-class foundry, and are doing some splendid work. But their chief business is the manufacturing of the celebrated listing plows and corn drills combined. This business is growing into one of vast importance, and they are preparing to manufacture them in large numbers. They also make cultivators, harrows and other farming implements, as well as carriages and wagons, and they have a large manufactory well filled with good machinery. This firm is destined to form an important part in the manufacturing interests of Maryville. They already employ some fifteen hands.

The Maryville Woolen Mill is doing a good business. This mill cards, spins and makes yarns, flannels, blankets, jeans, cassimeres, etc. It does good work, and finds ready sale for all that it can manufacture.

The planing mill, sash, door and blind factory of H. G. Hasenor is the only one of the kind in Maryville. It is well supplied with all of the improved machinery and is kept busy.

The Mount Jo brewery is one of the largest in Western Missouri, and is run to its fullest capacity.

The citizens are looking towards other manufactures. The subject of water works is being extensively discussed, and in all probability the city will have them in the not far future.

The city now has two large fine grain elevators, and four of the largest firms of grain dealers in the state make their headquarters in the city. The future looks bright, indeed. The year 1882 promises even to eclipse the years 1880 and 1881 in building. Not only will the magnificent court house and jail be built in the year 1882, but there will be ten or fifteen new business rooms erected, as well as a large number of dwellings. A new and magnificent school house is also one of the future adornments that will come in a year or two.

The city is well policed, and the best of order prevails. There are three regular policemen on duty all of the time. The principal streets are lighted by lamps. The city has a good city hall, a strong calaboose, a Champion fire extinguisher, and does not owe a cent. Taxation is light, from two to three mills on the dollar. The streets are well provided with fine sidewalks, which are kept in order.

We see nothing to prevent Maryville in the next few years from making a place of at least ten thousand inhabitants. In fact, no country town in Missouri has brighter prospects before it. Its present population is about 4,500.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF MARYVILLE.

Avery & Wiles, foundry and Leister Manufacturing Company.

Arlington Hotel.

Airy & Sons, groceries.

Albin, Mrs., millinery.

Albaugh, Moses, painter.

American Hotel, Mrs. O'Riley, proprietress.

Armstrong, J. J., foundry.

Andrew, James, fuel.

Barman, Frank, carriage maker.

Baker, Saunders & Co., bankers.

Brown & Montgomery, real estate agents.

Buthems, Christian, merchant tailor.

Beech & Ellison, attorneys at law.

Brewer & Southwelt, contractors and builders.

Blair, Mrs. M. J., millinery.

Andrews, E. L. & Co., grocers.
Bailey, W., contractor and builder.
Blair, John, sewing machines.
Briggs, C. W., photographer.
Buck & Bryarly, photographers.
Bariteau & Welsh, grain dealers.
Bever & Segin, restaurant.
Briggs, O. S. & Bro., hardware.
Beal, Charles, druggist.
Bradley, H., fuel.
Clark, J., baker and confectioner.
Charles, W. S., laundry.
Castile & Lomax, livery.
Cox, John, harness maker.
Curnutt, John, contractor and builder.
Curfman & Shaum, hardware.
Culverson, J. M., livery.
Chambers, J. W. & Co., grain dealers.
Campbell, S. V., physician.
Carr, J. W., attorney at law.
Crane & Evans, bookstore.
Conrad & Totterdale, contractors and builders.
Craig Bros., real estate agents.
Crump & Co., agricultural implements.
Cushing, E., blacksmith.
Childs & Co., general merchandise.
Deheck, Nicholas, boarding house.
Davis, Henry, woolen mill.
Diechel, Michael, bakery.
Dunn, S. M., physician.
Dawson & Roseberry, attorneys at law.
Dunn & Condon, editors Maryville Republican.
Deschauer, S. A., jewelry.
Dunn, D. W., physician.
Dunn, Joseph, physician.
Daniels, J. T. & Co., dry goods.
Ditmer, C. C., agricultural implements.
Edwards & Ramsay, attorneys at law.
Ellis & Prather, druggists.
Eddy & Smith, grain dealers.
Emmons, J. H., physician.
Farmer, J. F., boots and shoes.
Frank, J. S. & W. C., real estate agents.
Farmers Bank, Joseph Jackson, president; John C. Terhune, cashier.

Forsythe, Ed., meat market.
Lippman, A., saloon.
Gross, Peter, bottling house.
Griffin, Frank, attorney at law.
George, J. I. & Co., dry goods.
Grundy & Terhune, agricultural implements.
Gallion, J. V., boot and shoemaker.
Hilgert Bros., meat market.
Hansen, John, shoemaker.
Hatton, George H., groceries.
Hurlbut, E. K., dry goods.
Howell Bros., lumber dealers.
Hudson, J. E. & W. H., hardware.
Howendobler & Bro., druggists.
Hughes & Snapp, clothing.
Herbert, W. H., photographer.
Hood, T. F. & Co., harness makers.
Hosmer, J. M., auctioneer.
Hawkins & Craig, groceries.
Hallowell & Howell, groceries.
Hyslop & Rowley, real estate agents.
Hastings, Fred., bookstore.
Harrigan, Daniel, saloon and groceries.
Hilgert, Michael, saloon.
Hackedorn, M. R., physician.
Hamill, Peter, saloon.
Herren, John, livery.
Harman, Henry, planing mill.
Jackson, W. W., livery.
Jensen, A. D., druggist.
Johnson, W. L., justice of the peace.
Jester & McMacken, groceries.
Jackson & Son, millinery.
Johnston & Anthony, attorneys at law.
Joyce, John, restaurant.
Joy, Morris, meat market.
Kuenster, G., oil dealer.
Koch, Charles, physician.
Kelley, Mrs. M. B., millinery.
Kraus, George, shoemaker.
Lippman, Charles, furniture.
Lieber, J. & Co., dry goods.
Lane, L. B., justice of the peace.
Lane & Newman, attorneys at law.

Liek, William, barber.
Luona Hotel, Cooper & Glasgow, proprietors.
Larabee, J. M., physician.
Liek, Peter, barber.
McJimsey & Son, livery.
Morehouse, Stephen, public administrator.
Morehouse & Sisson, real estate agents.
Martin & Todd, editors Nodaway Democrat.
McGroarty, J., boot and shoemaker.
Moore & Vinsonhaler, druggists.
McCluskey, S. C., dentist.
McCanne & Halliberton, 99 cent store.
McMillan, I. V., attorney at law.
Morrison, J. B., physician.
Machamer, James, barber.
Mulholland, David, physician.
Monier, James, justice of the peace.
Moss, M., confectionery.
McNillis, Patrick, saloon.
Maryville Hotel, Jeremiah Kelley, proprietor.
Moss, B. F., restaurant.
Myer, —., manufacturer of cigars.
Moore, A. T., M. D.
Nusbaum, M., clothing.
Nash, George, physician.
Nodaway Valley Bank, J. B. Prather, pres.; T. L. Robinson, cashier.
Northcutt, Joseph, saloon.
Northcutt, Joseph, restaurant.
Neisendorfer & Co., brewery.
O'Rourke, Martin, boarding house.
O'Connor, John, agricultural implements.
Ott, George, barber.
Ohio House, R. B. Booher, proprietor.
Pittman & Ivie, furniture.
Plank & Johnson, groceries.
Robinson, H. E., dentist.
Redfield, Stephen, furniture.
Ridgeway & Son, lumber dealers.
Saylor, J. H., attorney.
Scott, J. E., physician.
Smiley, W. B., marble works.
Shortel & Doran, saloon.
Stratton, N. J., Wabash Elevator.
Sturme & Hagen, clothing.

Saunders & Son, dry goods.
T. S. Weaver, bookstore and jewelry.
Swanson, N. J., organ and piano tuner.
Spaulding, Mrs., tailoress.
Smith Bros., dry goods.
Smith, J. A., clothing.
Shelton Bros., restaurant.
Sewald & McPhail, merchant tailors.
Signs & Son, clothing.
Stephenson, A. T., produce dealer.
Smith & Sprecher, livery.
Stockton, Robert, livery.
Shoemaker & Son, transfer line.
Snyder, Fred. D., probate judge.
Tate & Dunlap, attorneys.
Toel, Henry, sheriff.
Townsend, E. & Co., groceries.
True, J. M. & Co., lumber.
Turner, George W., harness maker.
Vaughan & Smith, groceries.
Valley House, Thomas Shoemaker, proprietor.
Van Briggie, Thomas, shoe and boot maker.
Williams, George, sewing machine and organ agent.
Wilson, D. C. & M. H., oculists.
Wirtz, A., gunsmith.
Worst, George, hardware.
Woodburry, N. T., dentist.
White & Bunger, painters.
Weaver, R. P., clothing.
White & Alderman, attorneys at law.
Williams, E. J., miller.
Wray & Moore, groceries.
Yehle, W., meat market.

POSTMASTERS AT MARYVILLE FROM 1845 TO 1882.

Amos Graham, appointed 1845; B. F. Torrance, —; James H. Saunders, December 5, 1853; Henry T. Walker, December 5, 1855; Jas. Saunders, December 19, 1856; John T. Boyle, March 12, 1857; George S. Baker, December 31, 1857; William J. W. Rickett, September 8, 1858; Alfred C. Votaw, February 5, 1864; John J. Kelley, February 3, 1868; William Anderson, February 7, 1870; William Anderson, July 13, 1870; Henry H. Geiger, December, 18, 1873; Henry H. Geiger, August 5, 1873; Henry H. Geiger, January 14, 1878; John Ham, March, 1882.

CHAPTER XXI.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY — PHYSICAL FEATURES — EARLY SETTLERS — PICKERING — CHURCHES — SECRET ORDERS.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union Township is now bounded on the north by Atchison, Hopkins and Independence Townships, on the west by Atchison and Nodaway Townships, on the south by Nodaway, Polk and Jackson Townships, and on the east by Independence Township. We give below the orders of court establishing the boundaries of this township.

The following order of court appears for the May term, 1856, organizing Union Township :

“ Ordered that all the territory in Polk Township that lies north of the line dividing townships 65 and 66 be and the same is erected into a new township to be called and known by the name of Union Township.”

On June 15, 1866, occurs the following order of court defining the bounds of Union Township :

“ To commence at the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 67, range 34 ; thence west on the state line to the northwest corner of the northwest fourth of section 32, township 67, range 35 ; thence between sections 31 and 32, township 67, range 35, and sections 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 17 and 18, 19 and 20, 29 and 30, 31 and 32, township 66, range 35 ; thence east to the northeast corner of section 1, township 65, range 36 ; thence south on the range line between ranges 35 and 36 to the southwest corner of section 18, township 65, range 35 ; thence east on south line between sections 18 and 19, 17 and 20, 16 and 21, 15 and 22, 14 and 23, 13 and 24, in township 65, range 35, and sections 18 and 19, 17 and 20, to the southwest corner of section 16, township 65, range 34, being the southeast corner of Union Township ; thence north on the section line between sections 16 and 17, 8 and 9, 4 and 5, township 65, range 34 ; thence west to the southwest corner of section 34, township 66, range 34 ; thence north on section line between sections 33 and 34, 27 and 28, 21 and 22, 15 and 16, 9 and 10, 3 and 4, township 66, range 34, and sections 33 and 34, township 67, range 34, to the place of beginning.”

Subsequently, Hopkins Township was taken out of territory originally belonging to Union Township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is well watered. The One Hundred and Two River runs nearly through the center of the township from north to south, and has several tributaries. Mazingo Creek runs through the extreme southern portion of the township, and about one-third of the distance from east to west. Mowery Branch flows nearly through the township in a southwesterly direction and empties into the One Hundred and Two River. On the west side, Gray's Creek and several minor creeks flow into the river. In the extreme western portion of the township are the headwaters of the southern branch of Clear Creek, which flows for some distance in a southwesterly direction. The central and eastern portion of the township has considerable timber, and timber occurs more or less along all the streams. Stone quarries are found along the larger streams. There is no poor land in the township. It is estimated that about one-eighth of the land is timbered.

Union is justly considered one of the best townships in Nodaway County for agricultural purposes. The second terrace glides down gently to the first bottom without river bluffs, and the land can be cultivated almost to the water's edge. The soil is a deep, rich loam, with the usual alluvium along the streams. All the cereals grow in abundance, and the cultivated grasses flourish. The people of Union Township can be said to live in one of the most favored portions of Missouri.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers in Union Township were William and James Ingels. They came in the year 1841, and settled at White Oak Grove, about two miles below where the town of Xenia afterward stood. The attractions offered to them by the grove, in the way of protection from the winds, and timber and fuel for farm and household purposes, determined their location there.

Abraham Fletcher came next and settled in the grove, opening an adjoining farm, finding an additional attraction in having near neighbors.

Mr. Shurley, a son-in-law of Mr. Fletcher's, was next attracted to the grove for similar reasons, and by kindred ties, and opened an adjoining farm to Mr. Fletcher's, on the south.

Mr. Martin and John Gray came next in order, and settled on the prairie, about two miles west of White Oak Grove, opening prairie farms near enough to the grove to avail themselves easily of all the advantages of native timber, so necessary to pioneers.

Mr. Cromwell came next, and settled in the grove north of the others, but afterward sold out to Thomas Pistole.

About the same time came John Walden, a son-in-law of Mr. Cromwell, and settled at the grove. The White Oak Grove settlement thus takes precedence in the order of time over all others in what is now known as Union Township. It was a pleasant neighborhood, made up of congenial friends, living in and around the grove, a landmark in all that region in early times, where the traveler was glad to find himself at nightfall, to rest his weary limbs and enjoy the hospitality so gladly accorded by pioneers. Our modern civilization has given us many things, but it has lost somewhat of that old-fashioned hospitality that would not let the stranger pass by the door without a cordial welcome that warmed the heart, and prepared the traveler in body and mind for his onward journey.

The next settlement in Union Township was made by Dr. Josiah Coleman, who entered the land where Pickering is now located. This is a most delightful situation, on the rolling prairie as it rises out of the first terrace, some three-quarters of a mile from the One Hundred and Two River. Here Dr. Coleman opened a farm, and administered professionally to those who came and settled around him. He afterward sold his farm, disposing of the portion on which the town of Pickering now stands to Judge Andrew Royal, and went to Kansas.

After this, a settlement was commenced at Lower White Oak Grove, by John Ray. Alvin Sturgill came next and opened a farm on the south side of White Oak Grove. David Cooper took a claim a little north of Pickering, thus becoming a neighbor of Dr. Coleman. The settlement of Lower White Oak Grove received an addition in the person of Edward Ray, who located there and opened a farm. Valentine Ray soon followed, and took a claim in the same neighborhood. Martin Van Buren took a claim about one mile and a half west of Pickering. Martin Fakes settled soon after on the west side of the township, on the divide west of White Oak Grove. About this time settlers began to come into Union Township more rapidly, so that it is difficult to note the settlement of each one in consecutive order.

OLD SETTLERS IN UNION TOWNSHIP.

William Ingels, 1841.

— Shurley, 1841.

John Gray, 1842.

Jacob Miller, 1842.

Samuel Nash, 1843.

Thomas Pistole, 1843.

George Pistole, 1843.

Abraham Fletcher, 1841.

William Nash, 1842.

Martin Gray, 1842.

Samuel C. Nash, 1843.

George Nash, 1843.

William Pistole, 1843.

Andrew Pistole, 1843.

Stephen Pistole, 1843.
Mr. Harris, 1846.
E. Hatfield, 1850.
Thomas Washburn, 1850.
Edward Godsey, 1855.

Timothy Nash, 1843.
Mr. Murphy, 1850.
James F. Williams, 1850.
Stephen Girard, 1853.
Wm. R. Johnston.

PICKERING.

This pleasant little village, of about 200 inhabitants, is situated nearly midway between Maryville and Hopkins, on the Maryville Branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Dr. Josiah Coleman made an original survey of the town, and named it Pickering, in honor of Pickering Clark, who held a position on this railroad. It is a tradition of the town that when the first train came down the road and approached this point, this name was selected, and the place was christened Pickering. Dr. Coleman's interests were bought out by Judge Andrew Royal who purchased the forty acres upon which the town is now located, for \$3,000. Judge Royal re-surveyed and laid it out the second time in 1871. There was no public sale of lots, but lots were disposed of at private sale.

Pickering is located about three-fourths of a mile from the One Hundred and Two River, on what is known as the second terrace. It is a beautiful site for a town,—the land rising gently with a fine roll from the lower terrace which gives the town a sufficient elevation to overlook all the valley for miles in both directions. Just above the town the river is deflected in its course a little toward the east, and carries with it a belt of timber in a waving line through the valley, the trees partly hidden by the banks, appearing in the summer like a fringe to the green carpet beneath one's feet. Pickering is as cosy a little village as one can find, and there is a peaceful atmosphere about the place, to the observing traveler, that is quite delightful.

In 1871, D. N. Garten & Brother erected the first business house in Pickering, and opened a stock of mixed merchandise.

Dr. William M. Wallace and Judge Royal erected the second business house in 1871, and opened a drug store.

In the summer of 1871, A. Woods built a blacksmith shop.

Peter Behm put up a business house in 1873, and opened a stock of mixed merchandise.

About the same time Milton Anderson built a harness shop.

The next store was put up by Marion Ferrel, who opened a stock of mixed merchandise.

The Pickering House was built in 1873, by Royal & Garten.

A wagon shop was built in 1873, by Jacob Wagoner.

In 1874, the Pickering Manufacturing Company erected a building and carried on the manufacture of agricultural implements, wagons, etc. They continued business about two years, and had a thriving trade, but through mismanagement, concluded to make a change, and sold out to B. W. Kenny, who continued to do business on a less extended scale for about six years.

In 1874, a cheese factory was put up by Shoemaker Bros., of New York, who carried on the business for two years.

An institution for packing and preserving eggs was built in 1874, which was in activity for three or four years.

In 1877, Wallace Bros., erected a building and opened a drug store. In 1879, J. J. Van Buren built a blacksmith shop.

Dr. Josiah Colman owned the farm where Pickering now stands, and his farm house, located on the second roll from the river, fell within the village limits, and has since been used as a hotel. This was the first hotel opened in the village, and was kept by J. W. Harman.

David Van Zandt built the first residence after the town was first incorporated. D. N. Garten then moved a dwelling house from Xenia, which, being left by the railroad, was afterward abandoned. The next residence was put up by J. W. Harman. Several dwellings were erected about this time, as the town began to grow.

Mrs. David Van Zant was the first person who died in Pickering after it was first incorporated. This occurred in the fall of 1871. Mr. David Van Zant's son was the first child born after the first incorporation. Dr. Wm. M. Wallace was the first practicing physician in the incorporated town of Pickering.

The first marriage in Pickering occurred at the house of J. W. Harman. Mr. L. L. Holbrook, of Maryville, was united in bonds of wedlock to Miss Lou D. Harman.

The Methodists built the first church edifice in the year 1875.

In 1879, E. D. Nash put up a grain elevator, which he operated two years, when he sold it to Bariteau & Welch, of Maryville, who still own it. Pickering is a good point for the shipment of grain. In 1879, 370 car loads of grain were shipped, and in 1880, 400 car loads were shipped, mostly corn. When the railroad came to Pickering, J. W. Harman was appointed agent, and has continued to hold the position to the present time. Mr. Harman has made a model agent, being a careful and accurate business man, kind and obliging to the traveling public, and keeping the passenger house as neat and clean as a dwelling.

Pickering is considered a healthy point, the drainage of the village being good, and the roll on which the village is built lifting it above the malarious influences in the valley lands.

The town was incorporated February 4, 1879

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PICKERING.

The Pickering circuit was detached from the Hopkins circuit and organized as a separate circuit in 1871. Rev. W. Cowley was the pastor, The membership of the circuit numbers about forty. The names of the pastors have been as follows: W. Cowley, E. V. Roof, William Shelley, Thomas Evans, W. B. Moody and W. Cowley, the present pastor. The church building was erected in 1874 at an expense of \$2,000. Mr. Cowley has six other appointments outside of Pickering. There is another church building on the circuit near Sweet Home. There is a good Sabbath school and something of a library. The church is in a good condition. The church has just built a parsonage at a cost of \$650.

PICKERING LODGE NO. 473, A. F. & A. M.

The charter of this lodge was granted October 14, 1873. The names of the charter members are as follows: Edwin Van Buren, James H. Johnson, E. M. Groves, W. M. Wallace, M. B. Harman, H. H. Harman, J. W. Harman, William M. Pistole, Dr. A. D. Sargent and A. J. Woods. The present membership numbers thirty-one. The lodge is in good condition, out of debt, and own their lodge room.

The names of the present officers are as follows: James C. Pistole, W. M.; J. W. Harman, S. W.; Jacob Ashford, J. W.; Henry Dunn, Secretary; George Nash, Treasurer; H. H. Harman, Tyler.

NODAWAY LODGE NO. 347, I. O. O. F.

The charter of this lodge was granted May 19, 1876. The names of the charter members are as follows: Edwin Van Buren, Charles M. Whipple, Phillip Sellers, Newton Wray, O. H. Mitchell.

The present officers are: James K. Young, N. G.; John Burch, V. G.; James A. Lowery, Secretary.

The members of this lodge number twenty-eight. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.



CHAPTER XXII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—CARTERVILLE—GUILFORD—
SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington Township is bounded on the north by Jefferson Township, on the east by Gentry County, on the south by Andrew County, and on the west by White Cloud Township. This is the southeast township in Nodaway County.

We find the following order of record for the April special term of court, for the year 1845, establishing Washington Township :

“All the territory within the following limits shall be called and known by the name of Washington Township, to wit :

“Beginning on One Hundred and Two, on the line dividing Nodaway and Andrew Counties ; thence north up said stream till it intersects White Cloud Township ; thence east and north with said township line to the line dividing townships 63 and 64 ; thence east with said boundary to the eastern boundary of Nodaway County ; thence south with said county line to Andrew County ; thence west to the place of beginning.”

On June 14, 1866, the court made the following order, defining the bounds of Washington Township :

Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of sections 15, 9 and 16, 8 and 17, 7 and 18, in township 63, range 34, [33 ?], and 12 and 13, 11 and 14, 10 and 15, 9 and 16, 8 and 17, 7 and 18, township 63, range 34, and 12 and 13, to the northwest corner of section 13, township 63, range 35, thence south on the section line between sections 13 and 14, 23 and 24, 25 and 26, 35 and 36, township 63, range 35, and sections 1 and 2, 11 and 12, 13 and 14, 23 and 24, 25 and 26, 35 and 36, to the south line of said county, to the southwest corner of section 36, township 62, range 35, thence east on the county line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 62, range 35, [33 ?], thence north on the east line of said county to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 63, range 33, to the place of beginning.

Subsequently, Jefferson and Grant Townships were formed out of territory belonging originally in part to Washington Township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Platte River flows through the extreme western portion of this township in a southerly direction, bending in its course a little toward the west, until it touches the western line, and then returning in a southeasterly direction it runs across the southwest corner of the township. Turkey Creek and Island Branch water the eastern portion of the township, and, uniting near the county line, run easterly into Grand River. The western portion of the township consists of high upland prairie, more rolling as we approach the river, with a valley along the river of rich alluvium about a mile in width. The eastern portion of the township is made up of gently rolling prairie lands with increased inequalities of surface as we approach the streams. All the water courses are fringed more or less with timber, one-tenth of the whole area of the township being estimated as timbered land. Springs are found in numerous places, and the whole township is well watered. The soil is a silicious loam, exceedingly fertile and well adapted to the cultivation of fruits. Horticulture would find its native home in this township, all the small fruits of this latitude growing in abundance. The cultivated grasses have been introduced and flourish, and stock raising is quite successful.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in Washington Township is supposed to have been made about the year 1840. Among the earliest settlers was Thomas Gray, who took a claim in the southeast part of White Oak Grove, which is situated two miles north of the present town of Guilford. The grove is two miles long and one mile and a half wide.

Silas Groves came next from Indiana, and located two miles northwest of the present site of Guilford, between White Oak Grove and the Platte River. Hugh Todd now owns this place.

Jesse Jones emigrated soon after from Pennsylvania, and settled half a mile south of where Guilford is now located.

Thomas Blakely came from Cooper County, Missouri, and located one mile south of the present town of Guilford.

James Irwin took a claim one half mile southwest of the present location of Guilford.

Silas Best settled three miles north of where Guilford now is, on the east side of White Oak Grove.

John S. Aldridge emigrated from Indiana and settled on the east side of White Oak Grove.

Guilford Richards came from Virginia and took a claim on the south side of the grove.

John Groves was born in Ohio, February 19, 1801. In 1823 he married Miss Susanna Vanpelt. Their marriage was congenial, and they have lived together in peace ever since. They are the parents of fifteen children, who are somewhat scattered, some being in Missouri, some in Kansas, and one in Iowa. In the year 1838 Mr. Groves moved to Indiana. He remained there two years, and then he came to Andrew County, Missouri, where he remained till 1842. He came to Nodaway County in the latter year, and settled on the farm where he has lived so long. When he came to Missouri, St. Joseph consisted of but two or three houses. His team hauled the logs for the first building that was erected in Savannah. He came to this region when it was but sparsely populated. At that time this township contained only about a dozen families, but soon after that number was augmented by the arrival of the families of Christopher Weatherman, Allen Gentry and Wiley Brittain. Little did these early settlers think that the country which then presented such a rugged and forlorn appearance could be transformed into almost a paradise ; and little did they think that they would live to see the day when Nodaway County would contain 30,000 inhabitants.

In 1842 there were only about a dozen men in Washington Township, all told ; but they were men of nerve and pluck, who forsook friends and came to a land where the track of the Indian was still visible.

The nearest trading point at that time was Savannah, and Whitesville was the nearest post office ; the nearest mill about fifteen miles off. The first settlers raised corn, wheat and hemp, principally ; they dressed in their homespun and very seldom were sick, excepting ague and chills, which they had occasionally.

Elliott owned the first store in the township. His chief clerk was William Weatherman, Esq. The latter gentleman carried the first mail bags that ever came to Washington Township.

Jesse Stingley settled one mile and a-half southeast of where Guilford is now located. He came from Indiana. In 1847 C. Weatherman emigrated from North Carolina and settled one-fourth of a mile south of the present site of Guilford.

W. J. Brittain came, in 1848, from North Carolina and took a claim one mile and a-half east of the present town of Guilford, on section 14, township 62, range 34.

John Pulley, a son-in-law of Thomas Blakely, emigrated from Cooper County, Missouri, and took a claim three-fourths of a mile southwest of the present site of Guilford ; and James T. Estes, another son-in-law, came from Cooper County, Missouri, and located one mile and a-fourth east of the present location of Guilford.

In the spring of 1850 Anthony Groves emigrated from Tennessee and located near the present site of Guilford, about one-fourth of a mile west.

In the same year B. S. Cook came from North Carolina and took a claim one and one-half miles northwest of where Guilford is now located.

I. Wilson emigrated from Buchanan County in 1851, and settled on Clear Creek. He has been in the Platte Purchase forty-four years, coming in October, 1837.

When W. J. Brittain immigrated to Washington Township, in the year 1848, he went sixteen miles to Hobson's Mill, on the One Hundred and Two River, four miles northeast of Savannah. When Mr. I. Wilson came he went to Waterville to mill, which was located on the Platte, nine miles south of the place where Guilford is located. Matthew Whiteford emigrated from Indiana in 1864, and settled one mile southwest of the present town of Guilford, where he still lives. Mr. Whiteford owns about 1,300 acres of land, and he has been engaged quite extensively in handling live stock. His residence is elegant, and his surroundings are arranged with a view to comfort. His barn is well constructed, contains 50,000 feet of lumber, and cost \$3,000.

The first school house in the township was erected in the year 1845, upon the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 62, range 34. The first school teacher was a Miss Stockton. The second was B. L. Cook, who taught three terms of school in succession.

The township officers in the year 1876 were as follows : Trustee, Rufus McMackin ; Clerk, Elias Stout ; Assessor, B. L. Cook ; Collector, L. C. Brittain ; Constable, Eli Akers ; Justice of the Peace, P. J. Hainey and H. G. Richards.

GUILFORD.

This village, the voting precinct of Washington Township, is located one mile east of the west line of this township, and about fourteen miles southeast of Maryville. It lies on the east bluff of the Platte River, and the location is quite picturesque. At an early day there was a post office named Carterville, and also a store, a little north of the present site of Guilford. When the town of Guilford was laid off this post office was moved there and the name changed from Carterville to Guilford. The town was probably named from Guilford Court House, North Carolina, where a battle was fought during the Revolutionary War.

William Irwin entered the land on which the town of Guilford is located, in the year 1852. He disposed of his interest in it about the year 1856, to O. H. P. Craig, a merchant from Savannah. The town was surveyed and platted in the year 1856, Mr. Rowley being the surveyor. There was a public sale of lots soon after the town was surveyed.

O. H. P. Craig put up the first building and opened a stock of general merchandise. He sold the first goods in the town. B. S. Cook and James R. Shepherd were the carpenters who did the work on Mr. Craig's building. B. L. Cook, Esq., put up the next building for a drug store. During the same time Wm. Irwin erected a store for general merchandise. In the year 1858 O. H. P. Craig sold his interest in the town to John Chandler, and quite a number of buildings were erected whose exact sequence it is hard to trace. Wm. Chandler put up a dwelling, Wm. Gibson erected a dwelling and a store, Caleb Richards built a dwelling, Willis Summers and Harvey M. Robinson put up dwellings. A steam saw mill was erected by Willis Summers and Harvey M. Robinson. In 1859 Hugh Groves built a store for general merchandise, which had a Masonic Hall in the second story. About this time there was also built a store for general merchandise by P. Hawk.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, erected a church edifice in 1873, and the Methodist Episcopal Church put up one a little later.

There has been a public school in Guilford since the town was located. There was first a log school house which was displaced by a good frame school house. The present teacher is Mr. T. J. Reznor, who has had twelve years experience in teaching. The school is well conducted. The present directors are John W. Ballard, president; B. L. Cook, secretary, and Matthew Whiteford.

The first marriage in Guilford was that of Mr. Charles Craig and Mrs. Mary Ann Landers, in the year 1858.

A son of Dr. J. S. McAdom died in the year 1857—the first death that occurred in Guilford.

The population of Guilford is estimated at 100.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Akers, Joseph, blacksmith.

Bellows, Frank, stock dealer.

Carver, James, nurseryman.

Gleaves, J. S., physician and surgeon.

Hawk, J. P., general merchandise.

McDonald, A., basket maker.

Reznor, Thomas J., teacher.

Roberts, E., wagon maker and undertaker.

Roberts, John D., carpenter.

Roberts, Miss Rachie, dressmaker.

Stewart, John, hotel keeper and harness maker.

Stewart, John, justice of the peace.

Stewart, O. A., dealer in fine hogs.

Whiteford, Matthew, stock dealer.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized several years ago, but the date does not seem to be of record. The names of the consecutive pastors are as follows: Revs. Morton, Beggs, Breed, Ely, Cowden, Morton, Chivington, Roof, Moorhead, Edmunds, Moody and O. Bruner, the present pastor.

Eighteen members worship at the church in Guilford, and thirty-five at Pleasant View school house. The pastor reports the church in *statu quo*. The church property is valued at \$800.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

In the year 1858 the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Guilford, was organized, with the following named members: Amos McDaniel and wife, Sidney Smith and wife, J. Hugh McClanahan and wife, Elisha Carigo and wife, Isaac Sharp and wife, and Mrs. Catherine Edwards. The following named ministers have been pastors of the church: Revs. William M. Robbins, W. W. McMurray, H. C. Dodd, T. Grimes, Mr. Parker and H. C. Bolen. Rev. Mr. Mylum is the present pastor of the church.

During the time of the war services were suspended in this church, many of the members being absent. The church property is valued at \$1,500.

GUILFORD LODGE, NO. 474, A. F. & A. M.

Guilford Lodge was organized in the year 1874. The names of the charter members are as follows: I. Wilson, J. F. Davis, J. W. Brittain, R. Morris, W. H. Pope, S. Broderick, John Lanning, John S. Miller, T. A. Martin, J. B. Wilson, H. H. Snoderly, A. S. McClannahan and Alexander Floyd.

The names of the officers at the present time are as follows: I. Wilson, W. M.; T. J. Brittain, S. W.; Joseph Akers, J. W.; J. B. Wilson, Treasurer; H. G. Richards, Secretary; W. J. Beggs, S. D.; J. W. Brittain, J. D.; R. Morris, Tyler.

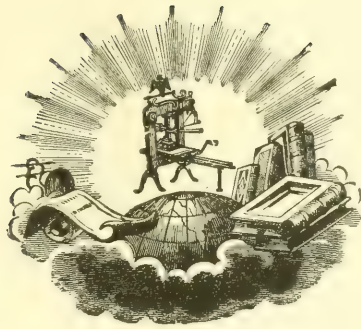
The present membership numbers twenty-two. The lodge own their hall. It meets on or before each full moon. The lodge is reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

FIDELITY LODGE, NO. 172, I. O. G. T.

Fidelity Lodge of Good Templars received its organization in February, 1879, with the following named charter members: Dr. J. M. Moorhead, John Roberts, Harry Moorhead, Mrs. Susan Gleaves, John Stewart, Miss Amanda Stewart, William Gleaves, Maggie Craig, Ida Ham, Ellen Ham, John Craig, and Mrs. Barlow.

The officers of the lodge at the present time are, F. A. Brittain, W. C. T.; Eliza Weatherman, W. V. T.; Hugh Craig, Secretary; John Felker, Marshal; Jennie Gleaves, Treasurer; Eugene Redman, Financial Secretary; John Weatherman, O. G.; Emma McDaniel, I. G.; Thomas Redman, Lodge Deputy; Rachael Roberts, Chaplain.

The membership of the lodge numbers at the present time twenty-five. It meets every Saturday night, and is prosperous.



CHAPTER XXIII.

WHITE CLOUD TOWNSHIP.

ITS BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—BRIDGE—
WATER—ARKOE—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WHITE CLOUD TOWNSHIP.

This township is now bounded on the north by Polk Township, on the east by Grant Township, on the south by a portion of Andrew County, and on the west by Hughes Township. As White Cloud Township has been modified, in regard to its boundaries, since its first organization, we give the orders of court establishing it.

At the April special term, 1845, we find the following order of court establishing White Cloud Township :

“All the territory within the following limits shall be called and known by the name of White Cloud Township, to wit :

“Beginning at the southeast corner of Hughes Township, on the line dividing Nodaway and Andrew Counties ; thence east with said line to the river One Hundred and Two ; thence up said river to township 63 ; thence east with said township line to the north part of Gent's Grove ; thence north to the north line of said township ; thence west on the line dividing townships 63 and 64, to the east boundaries of Hughes Township ; thence south with said township line to the place of beginning.”

June 14, 1866, the county court defined the bounds of White Cloud Township as follows :

“Commencing at the northeast corner of section 14, township 63, range 35 ; thence west on section line between 11 and 14, 10 and 15, 9 and 16, 8 and 17, 7 and 18, township 63, range 35, and sections 12 and 13, 11 and 14, to the northwest corner of section 14, township 63, range 36 ; thence south on section line between sections 14 and 15, 22 and 23, 26 and 27, 34 and 35, in township 63, range 36, and sections 2 and 3, 10 and 11, 14 and 15, 22 and 23, 26 and 27, 34 and 35, to the southeast corner of section 35, in township 62, range 36, to said county line ; thence east on the county line and township line between townships 61 and 62, to the southeast corner of section 35 ; thence north on section line between sections 35 and 36, 25 and 26, 23 and 24, 14 and 15, 11 and 12,

1 and 2, township 62, range 35, and sections 35 and 36, 25 and 26, 23 and 24, 13 and 14, to the northeast corner of section 14, township 63, range 35, to the place of beginning."

Subsequently, Grant Township was formed out of territory which originally belonged to White Cloud and Washington Townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

White Cloud Township is touched on the northeast by the One Hundred and Two River. White Cloud Creek runs through the township from north to south, being deflected a little in its course toward the east. The land of the township is rolling, especially along the streams. White Cloud Creek is fed by quite a number of small branches, particularly on the east side, which afford abundance of water for stock purposes. The soil is a deep black loam, averaging, on the uplands, about two feet in depth. There is very little bottom land along the White Cloud, the rolling timber land approaching near the stream. There is an abundance of lime and sandstone for all necessary purposes. The belts of timber along the streams increase in width as we go southward, and it is estimated that one fifth of the area of the township is timbered land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and other cereals, and for the various varieties of fruit. Cultivated grasses have been introduced, and the raising of stock is one of the leading industries of the people.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in White Cloud Township was Hiram Hall, who came in 1840, and settled one and one-fourth miles southeast of the present site of Arkoe. He entered a claim, and cultivated his farm for several years, but sold out about the year 1860, and moved to Kansas. Thomas Groves came from Tennessee about the year 1842, and settled on section 6, township 63, range 35. He has lived there ever since his first settlement near the White Cloud, and has an excellent farm. He has recently met with a serious misfortune in the loss of his home by fire, but such a loss will be small in comparison to the privations incident to pioneer life. Hiram Groves, a brother of Thomas Groves, emigrated from Tennessee in 1842, and pre-empted the southwest quarter of section 18, township 63, range 35. He lived on his place about five years when he sold out to Alfred Jones who came from Rush County, Indiana, arriving April 13th, 1847. Mr. Jones has lived on the same place ever since. He says, since he came he has had only one failure of crops, which was in the year 1860. Some of Mr. Jones' experiences are worthy of record, as showing the condition of things more than thirty years ago. He says

the elk and buffalo had disappeared before he came. One buffalo was chased across the ice on the Missouri River near where the White Cloud ferry was located. The winter was very cold and the river froze over, the ice being thick enough to bear the weight of heavy teams. Hunters pursued a buffalo into Nodaway County and it was killed about four miles west of Mr. Jones' farm.

Elk and deer horns were so thick in those early days that they looked like dry limbs scattered over the prairie. No mowing machine could have mowed the prairie grass at that time on account of these horns. Mr. Jones says the turkeys were so thick in those days that he has often killed with his shotgun three at a time. Once he saw some turkeys walking along a furrow or ridge of ground, one nearly behind another, and at one shot killed seven, and wounded two or three more, crippling them so much that they were not able to fly, but ran off and thus escaped. He says he has sometimes killed five deer in one day. He hunted deer at times in the night. His child would carry the lantern, and he going carefully beside the child would see the eyes of the deer glisten and shoot them. Once he saw fifty deer in a herd, and at another time thirty-two. Tame turkeys would fight the wild ones, and sometimes go off with them. He has lost four flocks in this way. When a deer was shot, the hunters would hang it up on a small tree, to keep it from the wolves, which were very troublesome. When a deer was killed and brought in, the wolves would follow in and howl fearfully around the house most of the night. Fur animals were very thick on the One Hundred and Two River. He says that Dr. Talbott caught enough otters to make himself a fine overcoat.

In pioneer times bees flourished on account of the wild flowers with which the prairie abounded. Mr. Jones says he has taken sixty and eighty pounds, a washtubful, of honey, out of a single bee gum. Bee hunters would fall a bee tree at night, close the orifice from which the bees escaped, saw off the log on both sides of the bees, and taking it home, set up the part of the tree in which the bees were located, calling it a bee gum. Hollow trees were often cut off in sections, four or five feet in length, cleaned out with an ax or chisel, and boards nailed on the ends. Mr. Jones says he has had thirty-three such bee gums at one time. He prefers them to patent hives, and says the bee moths are less destructive with the old-fashioned bee gums.

The pioneer had one advantage over the farmer of the present time which Mr. Jones thought worthy of especial mention. The range in those days was unlimited, and the grasses were very luxuriant. Underneath the tall rank grass, even during much of the winter, the grass would still be green and fresh, and cattle would thrive upon it a long time in the season after the farmer of the present day begins to feed them. Cattle would become exceedingly fat on the open range, to such

a degree that the meat was almost too fat for the table. Deer would become so fat that when dressed and hung up they would look as white as a dressed sheep. Cattle were marked and turned out on the range, and the pioneer gave them no further thought until the "round up," when each pioneer would claim his own stock. Corn, however, left out in the shock would be half eaten up by deer and turkeys.

Isaac Newton Prather, of whom we have spoken elsewhere in this work, came from Kentucky in 1841, and located two miles west of the present site of Arkoe. He owned 1,800 acres of land. His son, James B. Prather, is a druggist in Maryville. Isaac Cox came in 1843 from Kentucky, and located four miles, a little northwest, of the present site of Arkoe. About this time Mr. Hanna emigrated from Kentucky, and settled seven miles southwest of the present site of Arkoe. R. J. Boatwright left Kentucky in 1845, and came to Nodaway County and located on the northeast quarter of section 18, township 63, range 35. John and George McLain, brothers-in-law of Hiram Groves, came from Kentucky about this time, and settled four miles northwest of the present location of Arkoe. James Bryant, a half-breed, took a claim three miles west of where Arkoe is now located. Mrs. Martha Vandervert emigrated from Kentucky in the year 1843, and located one mile and a half west of the present site of Arkoe. In the year 1846, James Saunders came from Virginia and settled on the northwest quarter of section 18, township 63, range 35. Aaron and Isaac Groves came from Tennessee and located five miles west of the present town of Arkoe. About the same time, Wm. A. Ammons emigrated from Virginia and settled on the White Cloud some four miles west of the present site of Arkoe. Mijamin Byers came from Illinois soon after, and located two miles and a half southwest of the farm of Alfred Jones. Soon afterward, Simon Holland emigrated from Tennessee and located six miles west of the present town of Arkoe, and one mile south. William Edster, about that time, came from Kentucky, and settled four miles west of where Arkoe is now located. Soon afterward, Nicholas Kavanaugh emigrated from Kentucky, and commenced farming seven miles northwest of the present site of Arkoe.

On May 6, 1850, the pioneers state that there was a snowfall four inches deep. It cleared off warm the next day, the snow went off, and there was no more cold weather that spring. They state that August 26, 1863, there was a terrible cold spell of weather. The roasting ears of corn froze so hard, they say, the hogs could not eat them. The corn in the river valleys was ruined. On June 3, 1875, it snowed, but very little of the snow reached the surface of the earth. On September 16, 1881, it snowed hard. The polar current seemed to break through suddenly, pushing the equatorial current above it, and the reduced temperature precipitated the moisture with which the air was heavily laden, in the

form of snow. Although the snow melted very fast, it fell to the depth of about four inches, and had it not melted, the depth would probably have reached eight inches. Further south the moisture was precipitated in rain, and at St. Joseph, Kansas City and lower points, there were reports of heavy rain. The trees were all in their glorious foliage, and the scene presented at Maryville and other places in Nodaway County, of the trees all bending under their heavy loads of snow, the branches trailing like weeping willows, in many places to the very ground, was never to be forgotten. The snow went off immediately, and the next day but one, was as lovely as ever shone down on Eden's bowers. Nature seemed to forget her strange freak, and as compensation, a lovelier day never smiled on the earth. The two days photographed on the opposite pages of a book, would form a contrast seldom seen in any clime. One of the pioneers dryly remarked, "That was the greatest snow I ever saw."

OLD SETTLERS.

Hiram Hall came in 1840.
 Stephen Barnes, in 1841.
 John Wesley, in 1841.
 Benjamin Windom, in 1841.
 John McClain, in 1841.
 George McClain, Jr., in 1841.
 Harvey White, in 1840.
 Thomas Groves, in 1841.
 — Hubbell, in 1841.
 William H. Davis, in 1841.
 Hiram Davis, in 1841.
 James Bryant, in 1839.
 Paul Connor, in 1842.
 James B. Prather, in 1842.
 Joseph E. Alexander, in 1842.
 John Wiggs, in 182.
 [Long] John McClain, in 1842.
 Edward S. Stephenson, in 1843.
 Dr. David M. Irwin, in 1843.
 Daniel Swearingen, in 1843.
 Nicholas Swearingen.
 John B. Morgan, in 1841.
 John McDonald Morgan, in 1841.
 Adonijah Morgan, in 1841.
 William W. Morgan, in 1841.

Nathaniel Barnes came in 1841.
 Thomas Barnes, in 1841.
 Jesse Windom, in 1841.
 George McClain, in 1841.
 James McClain, in 1841.
 Greenville Thompson, in 1841.
 Hiram Groves, in 1841.
 Elijah Bunten, in 1840.
 Wade H. Davis, in 1841.
 Smithan Davis, in 1841.
 James W. Davis, in 1841.
 Mijamin Byers, in 1842.
 Isaac Newton Prather, in 1842.
 I. N. Prather, Jr., in 1842.
 John Randall, in 1842.
 [Little] John McClain, in 1842.
 Jesse Stephenson, in 1843.
 Isaac Cox, in 1843.
 Henry Swearingen, in 1843.
 Henry Swearingen, Jr.
 Andrew Jackson Swearingen.
 Dr. J. W. Morgan, in 1841.
 Amaziah Morgan, in 1841.
 Lewis Morgan, in 1841.

BRIDGEWATER.

The land on which Bridgewater was located was originally owned by O. A. Howard, who cultivated it as a farm. At a very early day Mr. J. B. Cox built a mill on the One Hundred and Two River where Bridgewater was afterwards situated. In 1870, Page, Warren & Phelps, contractors of the Branch Railroad, bought the Howard tract of land and laid off the town of Bridgewater. The One Hundred and Two River near Bridgewater makes an elbow toward the west. At this bend in the river there are two railroad bridges within about one thousand feet of each other with a county bridge located between them, bridging the water of the One Hundred and Two three times. The bridges being placed in close proximity to each other, naturally suggested the name of the town. William Elrod & Son built the first house in the town, and opened a general stock of merchandise. John W. Walker was the first postmaster in Bridgewater. Nelson Wilson, in 1871, moved a building which was a little west of the site, into the town, and opened a stock of mixed merchandise. Mr. Miller built a saloon in 1871, but failing to receive a majority of the votes of White Cloud Township, he did not obtain a license, and so the saloon was not opened.

Meanwhile, Dr. P. H. Talbott had granted the right of way through his land on certain conditions, which resulted in the location of another town called

ARKOE,

about one mile north of the old town of Bridgewater, which was consequently abandoned. Dr. P. H. Talbott and S. K. Snively laid off the town of Arkoe, September 15, 1874. Judge John Brady surveyed and platted the town. Dr. Talbott found the name in reading the work entitled "Twenty Thousand Miles Under the Sea," and selected it as the name of the new town. There was no public sale of lots. Lot 1, block 3, was presented by S. K. Snively to W. G. Turner. Dr. P. H. Talbott then sold two lots, lots 4 and 5, block 8, to Nelson Wilson for fifty dollars. Nelson Wilson moved a building from the former site of Bridgewater to Arkoe, and opened a store of general merchandise. This was the first building in the new town. Mr. W. G. Turner erected the second building in 1875, and put in a stock of mixed merchandise. C. A. Dewey built a dwelling in 1876, the third building in Arkoe. Dr. W. M. Sammis put up a building in 1877, and still uses it as an office. Mr. S. K. Snively presented a lot to James Buckridge, who built a blacksmith shop in 1878. Mr. Buckridge was the first blacksmith in Arkoe. Nelson Wilson was the first postmaster. The first death in Arkoe occurred July 18, 1880, a son of William Early. The first child was born January 28, 1881, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Bragg.

Mr. S. K. Snively erected a wind engine in the village, near his store, which forces the water from a living spring, or stream, that flows a few feet below the surface in the rocks, into tanks for the use of the public. The water is of excellent quality, and very abundant. There is also a tank engine for raising river water for railroad purposes.

Arkoe is located one-fourth of a mile west of the One Hundred and Two River, and has a population of about fifty. The valley is fertile, and the situation is healthful and pleasant. The town will evidently increase in size and importance, and become the center of a considerable trade.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bond, H. C., depot agent.
Sammis, W. M., physician.
McFarland, William, blacksmith.
Snively, S. K., general merchandise.
Snively, S. K., postmaster.
Turner, W. G., general merchandise.



CHAPTER XXIV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE OLD LOG COURT HOUSE—SECOND AND PRESENT COURT HOUSES—JAILS—COUNTY
POOR FARM.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number, probably a majority of the people in every county, have very little practical experience in the courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court, unless it be on compulsion as witnesses and jurors; yet, as the one great conservator of peace, and as the final arbiter, in case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution of the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding court, is a matter of interest to the average reader.

Not only so, but in many counties the court house was the first, and usually the only public building in the county.

The first court houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories that the present never can know.

Their uses were general, rather than special, and so constantly were they in use, day and night when the court was in session, and when it was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of the old court houses, like the gates of gospel grace, stood open, night and day, and the small amount invested in those old hewn logs, and rough benches, returned a much better rate of interest on the investment, than do those stately piles of brick or granite which have taken their places.

The memorable court house of early times was a house adapted to a variety of purposes, and had a career of great usefulness.

School was taught, the gospel preached, and justice dispensed, within its substantial walls. Then it served, frequently, as a resting place for weary travelers, and, indeed, its doors always swung on easy hinges.

If the old settlers are to be believed, all the old court houses, when first erected in this western country, often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than that which enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers officiated in their walls, and if they could but speak, they would doubtless tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion that is now lost forever.

To those old court houses ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty and the primrose way of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who sang the songs of Zion, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence.

With Monday morning the old building changed in character, and men went thither seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed.

Children went there to school and sat at the feet of teachers who knew little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention. The old people of the settlement went there to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visiting attorneys the news from the great world, so far away to the southward and eastward.

In addition to the orderly assemblies which formally gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred. It was a sort of a forum, whither all classes of people went for the purpose of loafing and gossiping, and telling and hearing some new thing.

As a general thing, the first court house, after having served the purpose of its erection, and having served that purpose well, is torn down and conveyed to the rear of some remote corner lot, and thereafter is made to serve the purpose of an obscure cow stable on some dark alley. The old court house at Maryville, however, after having accomplished its mission, was used for a much higher and nobler purpose, being converted into a school house, and thereafter devoted to the education and instruction of the youth.

There is little of the poetic and romantic in the make-up of Western society, and the old court house, after the building of the new one, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe.

In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore follows that nothing was retained as a useless relic which could be turned to some utility; but it is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes they should have been preserved, to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the county's history. It is sad that, in their hurry to grow rich, so few have care even for the work of their own hands. How many of the early

settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age, as it reminded the owner of the trials and triumphs of other times, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with their lot when comparing its lowly appearance with the modern residence, whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising and irrepressible "Young Americans."

OLD LOG COURT HOUSE.

In the records of the County Court of Nodaway County for the February term, 1846, are found the following orders for the erection of a court house in Maryville :

"Ordered that an appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars be made for the purpose of building a court house in Maryville, the seat of justice of Nodaway County, Missouri.

"Ordered that the building of a court house be let out to the lowest bidder on the first Monday in March, 1846, of the following dimensions, to wit :

Thirty-two feet long and twenty feet wide, with a partition wall, so as to make one room twenty feet long and the other twelve feet long, and each twenty feet wide—all to be of good logs and durable timber. Rooms each to be nine feet between floors, and all covered with good shingles ; lower floor to be of good oak plank, well seasoned and pointed ; to be sealed or plastered overhead nine feet from the lower floor ; one door and window in the small room, and one door and three windows in the large room ; windows to be of twelve lights, glass 10x8, and good sash. Doors to be good, strong plain doors. There shall be six good stone pillars under the sills, one foot above the surface of the ground. The whole building to be well chinked, and pointed with good lime mortar. A good stack chimney in the middle of the partition, so as to make a fireplace in each room ; to be of good bricks, all to be finished in workmanlike style by the first day of September, 1846."

The ground where this old court house stood is now occupied by Ditmer's agricultural establishment. The old court house was not completed until the next spring, and was not plastered when the spring term of court was held. It served the purposes of the county for nine or ten years, when it gave place to the brick court house recently taken down.

BRICK COURT HOUSE.

The following order appears on the record of the county court of Nodaway County, for the July term, 1853 :

"Ordered that James Ray be, and he is hereby appointed superintendent of the building of the court house in Maryville, the seat of justice of Nodaway County, Missouri, and that thirty-five hundred dollars be appointed for building the same."

It was subsequently ordered that :

"The plan of a court house submitted by James Ray, to be built in Maryville, the seat of justice of Nodaway County, Missouri, is received as to size and materials, but a full set of specifications accompanying the plan shall be submitted for inspection of bidders and contractors on the day of letting out the same. And that the same be let out to the lowest and best bidder."

The following is also a matter of record :

"James Ray presents an account against the county for contingent expenses as superintendent, for \$3.05, which is allowed, and a warrant issued therefor."

The old brick court house served the purposes of the county until the summer of 1881, and was used on all occasions up to that time, except during the trial of the Talbott boys, when it was deemed unsafe, and the circuit court adjourned to Union Hall. Immediately after that trial the question was agitated, and a proposition submitted to the people to erect a new court house adequate to the wants of the county. Said proposition was carried, and seventy-two thousand dollars worth of bonds sold at a premium of three per cent. Steps had already been inaugurated to take down the old court house, and during its process of removal the briefest session of the circuit court ever held in Nodaway County occurred. We give a humorous pen and ink sketch of this session, which only occupied thirty-six minutes :

"The briefest term of circuit court, perhaps, ever held in Nodaway County, was in session on the evening of the 11th inst. The 8 o'clock train on the Kansas City Road brought the Hon. H. S. Kelley, David Stotts, and Estella May Howard up from Savannah, Missouri. Miss Howard was charged with having, on the 14th day of July last, stolen about ninety dollars' worth of wearing apparel and jewelry from Mrs. C. Q. Smith, of this city. It being more than sixty days before the next regular term of circuit court, the prisoner desired a special term for the disposal of her case. When Judge Kelley reached our city, he learned that our county court had failed to provide a room for holding circuit court while the old court house is being removed and the new one erected. He decided to hold the special term on the upper floor of the old court house, which, at the time, had been unroofed by the workmen. The scene was picturesque, reminding one of "The Alhambra by Moonlight," or "The Coliseum at Rome." The twelve grand jurors, squatted in one corner of the old ruins, resembled more a council of warriors than a legal body. The forms of law were dispatched by this

tribunal in a few minutes, and "A True Bill" was brought to the other corner of the open square, where it was filed in due and ancient style with the circuit clerk, who was at the time sitting on the sill of what had once been a window of the old court house. The grand jury was discharged, and the members scattered to convenient nooks and corners of the old edifice and leaned against the walls to await the coming events. What a novel scene! The openings in the walls at irregular intervals allowed the rays of the moon to play upon the lime-littered floor. The plaintive strains of a dozen crickets from the old walls and adjacent trees breathed forth a requiem for the departing temple of justice. Ever and anon a star would shoot across the arched canopy above, while the dry summer wind rustled along the unprotected walls of the building, and small twirls of dirt and dust sought to creep into the very eyes of those who were engaged in upholding the majesty of the law. The light upon the improvised stand in front of the court went out, but the light of the moon, assisted by the irregular flashes of a Democratic campaign torch, rendered ocular efforts tolerably certain. Estella, tremblingly, ascended the rickety, decaying stairway, accompanied by bailiffs, who lingeringly followed behind. When the prisoner reached the open area in front of the court, like a startled hare, she cast quick glances at the half concealed forms in the several corners, then, quivering with emotion too wild for expression, she sank into a chair at hand and buried her face in her handkerchief. What a stillness prevailed throughout that open forum! The tremulous breathings of the prisoner were muffled by the moon-beams, while each pulsation caused the beads, which dangled from the margin of her gypsy hat, to tingle like distant bells and to glisten in the light like so many miniature chandeliers. All remained quiescent. Fortuitously, a huge bat might have been seen to flit from its hiding place and perch upon an open volume of the statutes which lay in front of the court. This intrusion broke the spell. The court, in low and measured tones, informed the prisoner of the charged preferred against her, and asked, "Are you guilty, or not guilty?" The prisoner, shyly lifting her drooping head, half whispered, "I am guilty." The court pronounced her sentence to be two years in the State Penitentiary, remarking, "If you are a good girl, one-fourth of the time will be remitted you." She answered: I always was a good girl. My mother always said I was the best girl she ever had."

The prisoner was reconducted to jail. The term of court stood adjourned. Time, thirty-six minutes.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

As the people of Nodaway County have a deep interest in the new court house, we have in this volume presented an elevated view of the building, and here give a description of the same.

The building will be 111 feet and six inches in length and seventy-six feet in width. The height from the grade line to the cornice will be forty-six feet, and from the grade to the highest part of the tower, 140 feet. There will be a basement excavated for the fuel room and heating apparatus, in the south end, thirty feet in length and nine feet in depth. The floor in the basement will be cement.

The first story is fifteen feet eight inches in the clear. This contains a recorder's office sixteen by twenty-nine feet; a county clerk's office of the same dimensions, and each of these offices has a fire-proof vault ten by twenty feet. There is also a probate judge's office and a county judge's office, each twenty-nine by sixteen feet. The probate judge's office has a fire-proof vault nine by ten feet, and the county judge has a private office ten by twelve feet. The county recorder and the county treasurer each have an office sixteen by eighteen feet, and each has a fire-proof vault six by nine feet.

At the opposite part of the building, and corresponding, is a second grand jury's room sixteen by eighteen feet, and another room of the same size not assigned to any specific use. There is a large room for a wash room and janitor's room twenty-eight by eleven feet.

On the second floor there are rooms for the clerk of the circuit court and county attorney, and two jury rooms, each of which are sixteen by eighteen feet. Attached to the county attorney's office there is a consultation room, eight by eleven feet. The office of the clerk of the circuit court has a fire proof vault, six by nine feet. The court room, situated on this floor, is forty-five feet six inches in width and seventy feet in length. The height of this story is twenty-four feet. But the rooms in this story excepting the court room, are sixteen feet in height.

On entering the house from the east and west, one comes into a corridor ten feet in width, and extending the whole length of the building. There is a cross corridor at the west end, where the general stairways are located, eleven feet wide by fifty feet long. This corridor is floored with marble tiling. The two main stairways to the second floor are constructed of iron. They are five feet wide, and have a landing at about two-thirds their height. At the east end of the building there is another stairway for the judge, similar to the other stairway, only it is constructed of wood. On the second floor, on each side of the court room, are corridors eleven feet wide, extending the whole length of the building. Large double doors enter from these corridors into the court room. The court room is arranged in the usual manner, with the judge's desk, clerk's desk and jury box. In addition to the rooms already given, are witness' rooms, sheriff's room, and judge's retiring room, each twelve feet square, and also a wash room, eleven feet square.

On the second floor, on the inside of the tower, is a winding stair. One can ascend in this one hundred feet from the ground, which will

afford a grand view of Maryville, and the surrounding country, for miles in every direction.

The exterior of the building is to be faced with St. Joseph pressed brick, with trimmings of sandstone from Parkville, Missouri. The style of architecture of the building may be termed the modern Renaissance. All the windows have a transom with stained glass, as well as the outside doors. This is an innovation in the construction of court houses, but is very appropriate. The porticos of the principal entrances are of solid stone, with heavy columns, and finely carved capitals. The foundation walls will be four feet six inches in thickness, and the whole building will be of the most substantial character. The court house will be heated in every part by steam, the cheapest and most effectual method now known of heating buildings. The building will be well lighted and ventilated. It is to be plumbed for water from top to bottom, and a cistern is to be built in the basement with a force pump placed in it of sufficient power to force water into a tank in the attic. All the vaults will be fire and burglar proof, as much so as the vaults of banks. These will be shelved and fully furnished for the holding of all books and records of the different offices, and the books and records will be kept in these vaults, thus securing absolute protection from fire. The cornice of the house and the tower trimmings are to be of galvanized iron. The steep parts of the roof will be of slate and the deck of tin. All the ridges will be furnished with a cresting of cast iron. The cost of the building will be about \$55,000, and, when completed, Nodaway County will have one of the best court houses, in all respects, to be found in the State of Missouri.

MARYVILLE JAIL.

At the December term of 1856, the following order appears in the records of the Nodaway County Court :

"Ordered that the sheriff advertise according to law, and let to the lowest bidder on the first Monday in February next, the building of a jail in Maryville, on the plan heretofore used, except that the inside shall be lined with boiler iron, well spiked on."

At the October term of 1857, the following order appears of record :

"Ordered that the sum of three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to build a jail in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, and that Wm. O. Howard be and he is hereby appointed superintendent to have the same done."

At the February term of 1858, occurs the following order :

"Ordered that James Ray be and he is hereby appointed superintendent of a jail to be built in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, and that he advertise according to law and let the same to the lowest bidder at the May term 1858 of this court."

At the May term of 1858, it was "Ordered that the jail be erected on the public square, thirty feet north of the clerk's office, and the west side or end thereof to be on a line with the east side of said clerk's office to front south, and windows to be on the south side."

November 10, 1868, it was "Ordered, That the county jail of Nodaway County be granted to the trustees of the inhabitants of the incorporated town of Maryville, for such uses and purposes as they may think necessary under the incorporation law."

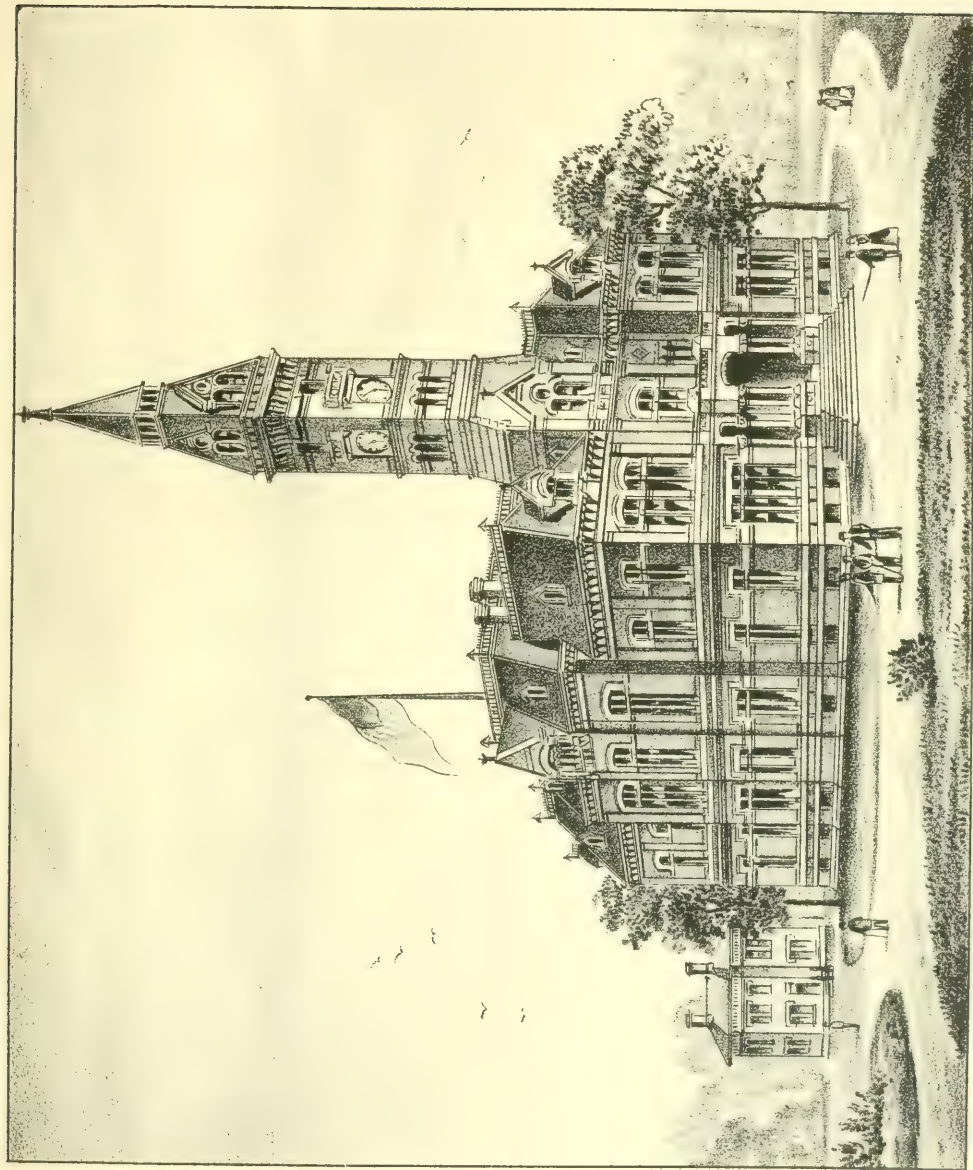
This old jail served the purposes of the county very well, but was condemned by the grand jury about two years ago. It has, however, been used for all classes of criminals, but when persons charged with grave crimes were confined therein, previous to conviction, the sheriff would set a guard to watch them. This old jail will soon be replaced by the new jail, of which we give the following description :

THE NEW JAIL.

The new jail, in its outward appearance, will be rather of a plain brick building. It will be constructed of St. Joseph pressed brick, with Rockville sandstone trimmings. It is to be eighty feet long and forty-two feet wide, two stories high in the front part, where the jailer's residence is situated, and one story in the rear, or the jail proper. The jailer's residence contains a sitting room, a dining room, a kitchen and pantry. There is a good roomy front and side hall on the first floor.

On the second floor are three large sleeping rooms and a bath room with suitable closets. The entrance to the jail is through a guard room twelve by sixteen feet. At the end of this guard room are two cells constructed of stone and iron, designed for the confinement of juveniles and females. Each cell has two bunks, and is provided with a water closet. The door from the guard room to the department for males is of iron and is double. The inner door of the jail is bow-shaped, so that a person standing in it can see all parts of the jail without going inside. The floor of the jail in the corridor outside of the cells is of stone, eight inches in thickness. The corridor is divided with grated partitions into a dining room and bath room, and an exercise corridor for prisoners. The plan of the jail is a novelty, and is believed to be the most secure jail ever constructed. There is an outer grating extending from the floor to the ceiling constructed of chrome steel, which is hardened to such a degree as to be saw and file proof. This grating has no opening except the door opposite the main entrance door. Inside this grating are the eight cells, which are set on a revolving turn-table which is operated from the outside entrance door.

When a prisoner is placed in a cell, there is no possible way of getting him out but by revolving the jail until the cell door is opposite the



COURT HOUSE, NODAWAY COUNTY, MO.

jail door. And this apparatus can only be operated from the guard room, where the jailor can stand and bring his prisoners out one by one, without coming in contact with them. W. H. Brown, Esq., of Indianapolis, is the patentee of this jail, which is considered the safest one ever devised. All the arrangements of the building for heating, lighting, ventilating and bathing are complete.

In the half story over the jail there is a hospital with two cages for prisoners, with sleeping rooms for the guards, and closets for clothing and for other uses. The cost of the jail will be \$19,400. The building will be completed during the year 1882. Messrs. Eckel & Mann, of St. Joseph, are the architects. When the building is completed, Nodaway County will have one of the safest and most substantial jails in the State.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

The County Court, at its February term, 1871, took the initiatory step towards the purchase of a poor farm by making the following order :

"Ordered that Joseph E. Alexander, Thomas L. Robinson and Solomon Shell, be and they are hereby appointed by this court, commissioners in behalf of Nodaway County, to make a selection of a poor farm for the use of Nodaway County, in behalf of the dependent poor of said county, and that they report their proceedings, together with their recommendations concerning the same to the County Court, at its adjourned term to be held on the third Monday of March, 1871, and that said commissioners take under their consideration the law regulating the County Court in such matters as laid down in Wagner's Statutes, page 403, chapter 40, relative to the poor, and that the clerk of this court notify said commissioners of their appointment."

At the February adjourned term, March 21, 1871, the commissioners made their report, which is as follows :

"To the Honorable County Court of Nodaway County:

Your commissioners appointed at the last term of the court to select and report in regard to the Poor Farm, beg leave to make report as follows: Having examined a number of farms, we have found it very difficult to get a place with sufficient timber and adjoining the tillable land, and we have concluded to recommend the purchase of the southwest quarter of section sixteen, township sixty-four, range thirty-six, less one-half acre, that has been sold, and does not belong to the tract. The owner, Mr. Andrew W. Hinchman, proposes, if he sells, to give possession only of the dwelling house on the premises, he having made arrangements to raise a crop on the place and wishes to retain possession of same until the crop is gathered. The east half

of the quarter is fenced with a very good worm fence, and three sides with a cattle fence, between the improvement and adjoining farm on the east. There are about sixty acres of very good firewood timber on the west half with a stream of water running through it, which, we are informed, affords water nearly the entire year. There is a very good one and one-half story frame house, with a good well, and a good bearing orchard of apple and pear trees of about sixty trees. The place would not have to be paid for before the first day of January, 1872. The price is \$30 per acre, amounting to \$4,785. In view of the locality being not more than five miles due west, (and on a county road with good bridges and streams) from Maryville, we would recommend the purchase."

In accordance with the recommendation of the commissioners, the county court made the purchase of the premises above described, through Solomon Shell, who was appointed special commissioner to make the necessary arrangements, the order in reference thereto limiting the land to be purchased to 160 acres, the same to be paid for in county warrants.

In May following, 1872, Solomon Shell filed with the county court a title bond for a deed for the southwest quarter of section 16, township 64, range 36, signed by Andrew Hinchman, the consideration being for the sum of \$5,137, payable on the 1st day of January, 1872.

There have been three superintendents of the poor farm. George Basom was the first, and was succeeded by Judge S. T. Kennedy, who was succeeded by Henry Cady, who now has charge. William Young cultivated the farm the first three years, paying a rental of \$300 per year therefor, and the county paid him a stipulated sum per week for feeding and taking care of the paupers. Henry Cady succeeded Young, the county paying him \$500 annually for operating the farm and taking care of the paupers, the county getting the proceeds of the farm. The paupers during the first three years, averaged about five in number; they now average about ten each year. The house on the farm contains some twelve or fourteen rooms. There is a good well on the place, eighty-six feet deep—the deepest in the county.



CHAPTER XXV.

CALIFORNIA GOLD EXCITEMENT.

FLATTERING ACCOUNTS—NAMES OF MEN WHO WENT FROM NODAWAY COUNTY—CALIFORNIA ENTERPRISE COMPANY—ADDRESS OF COLONEL BLACK—LETTERS—CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT SONG—CHOLERA—NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.

“ The plague of gold strikes far and near—
And deep and strong it enters;
Our thoughts grow blank, our words grow strange,
We cheer the pale gold diggers;
Each soul is worth so much on change,
And marked like sheep, with figures.

No doubt the desire for gold has been the mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue till remote ages. Generally, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift, industry and enterprise. On one occasion it passed the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania.

The gold mania first broke out in the fall of 1848, when stories began to be first spread abroad of the wonderful richness of the placer mines of California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific Slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of gold diggers. The papers were replete with the most extravagant stories, and yet the excitement was so great that the gravest and most incredulous men were smitten with the contagion, and hurriedly left their homes and all that was dear to them on earth, to try the dangers, difficulties, and uncertainties of hunting gold.

In the *St. Joseph Gazette* of October 27, 1848, published at that period, we find the following:

“An immense bed of gold, one hundred miles in extent, has been discovered in California, on American Fork and Feather Rivers, tributaries of the Sacramento and Monterey. Mr. Colton, the Alcalde of Monterey, states that the gold is found in the sands in grains resembling squirrel shot flattened out. Some grains weigh one ounce each. It is got by washing out the sand in any vessel, from a tea saucer to a warming-pan. A single person can gather an ounce or two a day; some even a hundred dollars worth. Two thousand whites and as many

Indians are on the grounds. All the American settlements are deserted, and farming nearly suspended. The women only remain in the settlements. Sailors and captains desert the ships, to go to the gold region, and laborers refuse ten dollars a day to work on the farms. Mr. Colton says: 'One man, who resides next door to me, gathered five hundred dollars worth in six days. He has one lump which weighs over one ounce. A trough, such as you feed pigs in, will bring in the gold region fifty dollars. Put a piece of sheet iron, punched with holes on it, and it will bring a hundred. My friend, J. R., paid sixteen dollars for a little basket, and his companion gave twenty dollars for a teapot, all to wash out gold in.' More than twenty-eight thousand dollars worth had been collected. Governor Mason and his aid had gone to the district, which is five days journey from Monterey.

"The sailors had gone for gold from the ships, and the soldiers from their camps, for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was obliged to ship an entire new crew, and pay each fifty dollars per month. No one can be hired to dig gold short of sixteen to twenty dollars per day. Every man prefers to work on his own hook; he may make less than the wages offered, but he has a chance of making much more. There flour is worth thirty-two dollars per barrel; fifteen pounds of Boston crackers in tin boxes, ten dollars a box; a cotton shirt, ten dollars; boards, five hundred dollars per one hundred feet. A carpenter can get one hundred dollars a day. Mr. L. paid for a common cradle trough, twelve feet by three wide, to wash gold earth in, one hundred and fifty dollars; less than a day's work to make it."

Day after day, and month after month, were the papers filled with just such glowing accounts of California.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late to cross the plains, but thousands of people throughout the state began their preparations for starting the following spring, and among the number were many in Nodaway County. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides and in the log cabins that winter, was the gold of California. It is said that at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind and were considering the project of starting to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this great emigration passed through—sights that may never be again seen in the county, perhaps. Some of the wagons were drawn by cows; other gold hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. The gold hunters generally had left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of disorder and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they had passed.

Early in the spring of 1849 the rush began. It must have been a scene to beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing into its course on the right and left many of those along its pathway. The gold-hunters from Nodaway County crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon-trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, and many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of the gold-hunters left their quiet, peaceful homes, only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death. Very, very few of them ever gained anything, and the great majority lost everything, including even their lives, "their fortunes, and their sacred honor." The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained at home and sold their produce to the gold crazy emigrants. The rush continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great surging tide began to abate, although belated gold seekers continued to pass through the country for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion, now settled down in quiet, to pursue the even tenor of their way.

EMIGRANTS FROM NODAWAY COUNTY.

Among the scores of men who went to California from this county, we record the names of the following :

Peter Love,	S. M. Jester,	E. S. Stephenson,
Judge Charles Myers,	Henry Swearingen, Sr.,	Gillam Bailey,
Henry Swearingen, Jr.,	Wright Bailey,	Nicholas Kavanaugh,
Thomas Boulware,	Randolph Byers,	Harvey Kincade,
Bolivar Byers,	William Blackman,	Hiram Groves,
David Denning,	Thomas Groves,	Benjamin Simms,
Allen Groves,	James H. Saunders,	Isaac Groves,
John Saunders, Jr.,	Simeon Holland,	Henry Miller,
William Hanna,	Levi Martin,	Perry Holland,
C. L. Burnes,	— Payne,	Isaiah Hurlbut,
Gilford Henderson,	Hayden Jackson,	Jack Henderson,
Hiram Davis,	James Cotrill,	James W. Davis,
Frank Hudson,	Burt. Curl,	J. C. Blakely,
William Curl,	Joel Griffith,	Andrew Jenkins,
William Jenkins,	Joel Stowe,	James Ray,
Thomas Ray,	Jack Jenkins,	Thomas H. Brown,
Dr. William Glaze,	Squire Griffith,	— Barbour,
Darius Hurlburt,	James Pennington,	

Thousands of these California emigrants crossed at St. Joseph, White Cloud, and other points on the Missouri River, some of them going as far up as Nebraska City. The Missouri was crossed in ferry boats, but, after leaving this river, these companies were compelled to either ford or swim all streams on their road to California. One of the largest companies that passed through this section of country was the

CALIFORNIA ENTERPRISE COMPANY,

composed of several hundred men from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Of course the departure of so many men, from their homes to the distant gold fields, was quite an event, and it often happened that the friends and neighbors of those who were to embark, met, *en masse* to express their regrets and good wishes in a public address. We present a portion of the speech of Colonel S. W. Black, of Pittsburg, made to the above named company, on the eve of their departure from that city, to show the friendly and pleasant custom of those days:

*"My Friends:—*I have but a few words to say at parting. What I do say will come from the heart. I trust that whatever of good and truth I may deliver, may reach your hearts. Before your return you will have seen no little of the world; what you see will be so much learned beyond what you now know. Hence, at the very out-going of your enterprise, you have a good object in view. Some persons complain of these expeditions as being sordid and unworthy; to go and dig for gold, they say, is not meritorious, but culpable. I, for one, do not think so. All the world is a gold digger—rather, indeed, a gold scratcher—and it often happens, that, in scratching too greedily, we bring away the skin of one another's faces—betimes the flesh of one another's bones.

*"The farmer in the field, the mechanic in the shop, the merchant in the store, and the lawyer in his pursuit, choose their daily business for gold. Even the preacher does not work unpaid. This is all right, and according to the purpose of our creation. Our Father has planted gold in the earth for the benefit of His children. To make it by merit is noble and deserving of praise. To accumulate it with proper motives is meritorious. To lose it is mean and condemned of God. * * **
You are starting upon a long and perilous journey. Allow me, then, to make a few suggestions, which may not in the end be worthless. You leave without a flag. Make a banner for yourselves and cling to it. Inscribe upon its folds Fraternity and Friendship. Let the same devotion inspire you that actuates the soldier for the standard of his country. In all things be one. A perfect unity of interest and affection will make you prosperous and invincible. Organize yourselves into companies—elect judicious and skillful officers—men of intelligence and nerve. When you give them the power of direction always sustain them in its lawful

exercise. Discipline is essential to your safety and success. Each day start early on your marches ; you will then escape the injurious effect of exposure to the sun, and find yourselves early in camp. It is probable you will encounter danger. To meet it successfully you must be accustomed to act together. Americans vanquished Mexicans and Indians by a union of discipline with courage.

"I know that your messes have ardent spirits among their stores. These may be useful or pernicious in proportion to the judgment with which they are used. In the life in which you are acting you will find occasional necessity for the use of stimulants. They are serviceable *only* when the system is prostrated by disease or exposure.

"A kind hearted friend has just requested me to say that if there are any of the expedition without Bibles, he will be happy now to furnish them. It does not become me, perhaps, to speak of a subject so grave and serious, yet I can say that this, the 'Book of Books,' is the best companion you can take with you ; it is a never-failing reliance.

"In the center of our city, or around the circle of our continent ; among the busy scenes of active life, or on the prairie, where the pilgrim sees no mark but the foot-prints of wild beast or the savage—it is a perpetual adaptation to every exigency of man's career.

"To-day I saw in a paper the declaration of one of you, that 'in all his wanderings he would carry his Bible in the *bottom* of his trunk.' Let me suggest an improvement. Deposit it on the top, that every time the trunk is opened it may remind you that you have not looked into it that day for wisdom and counsel. You are surrounded by a thousand anxious beating hearts, every one of which swell with aspiration for your success and safe return. The general prayer is, and will be, 'that no evil will befall you, nor any plague come near your dwelling.' Come back enriched, and make your riches a blessing to the destitute at home. The hour of grief hangs heavy in the hearts of many. Let them have no other cause of sorrow than this separation. Your incoming will be a day of bright and thrilling joy. The tear that stands still in the eye, or follows its fellows across the feverish and scalded cheek, will be replaced with diamonds. The red autumn of present sadness will pass away, and in due season the glorious summer will succeed, bringing its golden harvest."

Many letters were received from these gold seekers shortly after their arrival in California. From some of these letters we have made the following extracts :

"I have concluded to write you and let you know that all are well who started in the pack-mule company, up to date. We arrived in this country on the first of August ; had many ups and downs on the road, but lost none of our stock by the Indians. And now a little about California and the prospects for making money. Lewis, Love and myself bought a small grocery in Sacramento City, for which we paid \$1,800—on a short

credit—three week's time. We kept it a short time, made \$250 each, and sold it out. Brother David went to the mines, and up to this time has made \$1,600. I went and worked eight days. The spot of ground I had was about large enough to lay down on. The first day I made \$200; the second day \$220, and in eight days \$900. The St. Joseph boys are doing well. The most of them are making from half an ounce to three ounces per day. David and myself will go into the cattle trade or sell groceries. We can buy cattle from \$30 to \$50 per yoke—fat cattle are worth from \$75 to \$150, and in the mines 75 cents per pound. There is an abundance of Spanish cattle here, but they are hard to drive in the mines, it requiring six or eight Spaniards to drive a small herd of twenty, and that at a cost of an ounce per day. There is an abundance of provision here. If you had the potatoes, alone, in California, which will be sold in a town like St. Joseph to-day, you might rest contented the balance of your days. I have been up the Sacramento River 100 miles and up Feather River 50 miles, and I have seen but a few spots of land worth cultivating. I have seen a great many of our old friends from Upper Missouri, the most of whom are rich and doing well. I saw Charley Covaloe and Nigh; they are both rich. While many men who crossed the plains this summer are making money, others are here who are not making their salt, and are very much dissatisfied and are going home every day. The gold here is very hard to get, and if a person makes a fortune by gold digging he must expect to endure a great deal of fatigue. Men with families are making fortunes by washing and boarding. Girls are in great demand here; all they have to do, is to name their pile of gold-dust, and a husband is at their command immediately."

Another extract :

"I arrived here from the mines on Bear River about a week since. D. D. Williams is going into business in the dry diggings, about sixty miles from this place. 'Old man Williams' and myself are going 200 miles up the Sacramento to mine. We are all partners, and carry on mining and merchandising or trading. We have made about \$2,000, in cash, since we came, which we have invested, and will make thousands or lose. Samuel Love, Ryan and Andrews are here and have done well. Any person that will work can make money. You recollect Cornwall, that stayed at Dawson's. He is here, and is worth, I suppose, a quarter of a million. Stratton was burned on a pile or stake by the Indians, a short time since. William Nicholson died night before last."

The following extract is from a letter dated at Coloma, September 15, 1849:

"I have lived here about one year; have been engaged in the mines since last spring, and by being prudent and industrious, have realized something for my trouble. I cannot say when I will return; perhaps in two or three years, perhaps never, although I will come as soon as I can

to see my mother, and prevent her from crossing the Rocky Mountains, for I think such a trip dangerous and unnecessary. I would advise my friends and relations to remain where they are."

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT SONG.

Farewell, farewell, my native land,
 I leave thee only with a sigh,
 To wander o'er a foreign strand,
 Perchance to live—perchance to die.
 Adieu my friends whom kindred ties
 Unite, though distant we may rove,
 How ardent as time onward flies,
 Fond memory clings to those we love.

The few admired—the one beloved,
 Among the living and the dead,
 Whose constancy we sternly proved,
 Ah! whither are those dear ones fled?
 Some have we left at happy homes,
 While some, alas! exist no more,
 And o'er their graves unheeding roams
 Each breeze that sweeps Miami's shore.

O'er the broad plains far away,
 Beyond the Rocky Mountain crest,
 Our wayward feet awhile shall stray,
 And press the gold-besprinkled west,
 But mid the gaudy scenes of strife,
 Where Gold to Pride enchantment lends,
 We'll ne'er forget that boon of life—
 Companions dear and faithful friends.

And in the lapse of coming years
 Should fortune be not too unkind,
 We'll hope reward for parting tears,
 In smiles from those we left behind.

We go—yet hoping to return,
 Friends of our youth, to home and you;
 For these do cause our hearts to yearn,
 E'en when we sigh Adieu—Adieu.

In order to give some estimate of the number of emigrants that passed through this western country during the California gold excitement, we will give the number that crossed the river at St. Joseph to June 15, 1849, two months and a half, beginning from April 1st:

The number of wagons that had crossed at St. Joseph at that time was 1,508, which would average about four men to the wagon, making 6,032. At Duncan's ferry, four miles above St. Joseph, 685 wagons had crossed, and at Bontown, Savannah, and the ferries as far up as the Bluffs, 2,000, making the number of wagons 4,193. 10,000 persons had crossed at Independence, making a total of 27,000 persons. There were about eight mules or oxen to each wagon, making the number 37,544 of mules and oxen.

At the time of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we are writing, (1850,) there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand people who had found their way thither, of which number, at least one hundred thousand were gold hunters from the states. The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the United States are still seen and felt, and among all classes of society. It has popularized the worship of Mammon to an alarming extent, and to this worship, in a great measure, is attributed the moral declension of to-day.



CHAPTER XXVI.

CHRONICLES OF THE WEST.

The original manuscript, of which the following is a verbatim copy, was written in 1845, by John Mills Lamar, who died in Nodaway County in 1877.

It is a brief history of a difficulty, which occurred between two pioneers, who came to the west in 1842, and located on the Nodaway River just within the state of Iowa, and before the line between the states of Missouri and Iowa had been definitely located.

This ancient document entitled, "Chronicles of the West," is a very ingenious production, being not only fashioned after the manner of biblical composition, but is replete with biblical phraseology, and shows that its author was familiar with bible lore.

The *dramatis personæ*, so to speak, excepting the two chief actors, were residents of Nodaway County, each of whom were given fictitious names; their significance, however, will be explained by notes at the bottom of the page.

"CHRONICLES OF THE WEST—CHAPTER I.

In the county of ^aI-o-ty, along the waters of ^bNodi, there was much beautiful land, both timber and plains, the land being unsettled, many people from different countries and cities were enticed to come and make their farms and houses along the river Nodi, and it soon came to pass that one ^cHanoch, a son of ^dGyhor, came from a far country, and with him came also one ^eWillti, whose tribe was not known, but it was supposed that he was of the tribe of Ishmael, whose hand was turned against every man's, and every man's hand against him. Now Willti was small of stature, but his heart was big with evil, and his tongue was an unruly member, full of deadly poison, and his greatest delight was in defaming the people and gathering that which was not his own. Now Willti had four sons; these were their names: The eldest was ^fDato, the second ^gSamidah, the third ^hOlitah, and the fourth ⁱJonidah. Now Dato had a wide mouth, which

a—Iowa.
b—Nodaway River.
c—Henry Martin.
d—Henry's father.
e—William Gregg

f—David Gregg.
g—Samuel Gregg.
h—Oliver Gregg.
i—Joseph Gregg.

reached from this side of his face to that side of his face, and his tongue was like the tongue of a serpent, and he looked upon himself to be some great one, and desired the people to give him promotion, but his mouth was too wide to deceive the people. Samidah was younger than Dato, but more fiendish than Willti, his father, for he took delight in slandering and abusing all that he met with, both men and women, and when he spoke a lie, he spoke after the manner of his father, for Willti took much pains to train up his sons to walk in his own steps. Olitah was not so full of gab and abuse as Samidah, but Willti, his father, had taught him to lie and to gather things that were not his own, which things Olitah was very handy to use. Now Jonidah was the youngest of the four sons of Willti and had not learned to do much evil, but he was daily taught to walk in the steps of Willti, his father.

CHAPTER II.

Now it came to pass when Hanoch and Willti came into the country of I-o-ty, that they were much pleased with the land, for it was very good, so they traveled together over much land, and behold it pleased them well, and when they returned to their tent at the setting of the sun, Willti said unto Hanoch, I will take this portion of the land, where there is water, and where I can make my farm on these beautiful plains. And Hanoch said unto him, thou shalt have thy choice, and I will take that portion unto the plains beyond. Then Willti said, I will come as far as the top of the high land between us, and that shall be the division between my possession and your possession. And Hanoch said unto him, it shall be as thou hast said. So they made their division line on a pinnacle of the hill, called Camp Hill, because they camped each on his own side of the hill. And it came to pass, when the wet season came on, that the plains of Willti were covered with water, and Willti walked out to view his plains, and behold a sea was before him, and after a few heavy groans, he returned to his camp with a sorrowful heart, but flattered himself when the flood abated, his plains would become dry and fertile. Then came Samidah unto him, and said, how is it my father, that thou has played the fool and given Hanoch the dry plains and hast chosen for thyself this vast pond of water? Behold, thou hast no land for raising corn but these rough hills, and who can plow them? Then came Dato, and said unto Willti, why has thou chosen thy possession in this place, and given the best part of the country to Hanoch, the son of Gyhor? Behold, we had better return to our country, and to our tribe, for why should we stay here? And it came to pass when Willti heard these things, his heart was ready to burst with rage. And behold he took the cramp, and it drew him into a kink, and he took his bed for a day and a night. Now when he was relieved from the cramp, so as to leave his

bed, he gnashed with his teeth, and behold, he could be seen to gnash with his teeth ever after, as long as he lived. And when he recovered so that he could straighten himself, he called his sons before him, and said unto them, my sons, you know the examples and precepts which I have set before you all the days of your lives, and you have ever been dutiful sons and obeyed my commandments; now behold, I have no rest because Hanoch has such a beautiful country of land, and my possessions are good for nothing, as you see this day, and now behold, I will remove my bounds on to the high lands of Hanoch, and take to myself the half of Hanoch's possession which lieth next to my possession, and behold, if Hanoch shall say ought against it, we will drive him out of the country, for we know that Hanoch is very infirm in health, and cannot stand up before us to contend for his rights, and you shall say before the people, that Hanoch gave so much of the country to Willti, to your father at the first. And the people will believe your words, and we can possess the land of Hanoch in quietness. Then Dato opened his mouth and said unto him, I am well pleased with thy plan, but let not my father be in haste, but let us first shield ourselves against the friends of Hanoch, and against the people, for thou knowest that Hanoch has walked honestly before the people, giving every one that which belongeth to them, and behold, he hath many friends, let us therefore have our names placed with those that belongeth to Ishmael's band, for they are all true soldiers of the great King Ishmael. And they are people of truth, and their garments are white and shining, and it is known to all men that the true soldiers of the great king are honest and upright in heart, and if we have our names with their names, we can deceive the people, and it will be a shield unto us. And behold, there is now one of the king's officers going through the country confirming the soldiers and calling for volunteers. And Willti was much pleased with the sayings of Dato, and said unto him, go and fetch him hither, that he may take our names and our scheme shall work well.

CHAPTER III.

And it came to pass that Willti sent out and fetched the officer of the great King to his house, who took the names of Willti and all his, excepting Samidah, and recorded them on his roll. But Samidah said unto them, you may join yourselves to this band, but you know that I despise the name of any thing that is good, and therefore, I will not unite with such a band, but as I have walked in the steps of my father in times past, so will I for time to come. Then Willti said unto him, do so, my son, and thou shalt honor thy father, and now lets spread many evil reports through the country against Hanoch, and set the people against him, and so we can root him out with ease. And it came to pass that Willti and his sons began to tell many evil tales against Han-

och, to make the people hate him. And Willti's wife, whose name was Fariska, did much with her nimble tongue to prepare the way for Willti. But the people of I-o-ty were people of good judgment and honest, and they knew that a servant of the Lord had told them that lying lips are an abomination to the Lord, but they that deal truly are his delight. So Willti's labor was vain in trying to deceive the people, for they could see that he was possessed of an evil spirit. But Willti and his sons thought that they were doing Hanoch much harm. So when they thought they had got the minds of Hanoch's friends evilly disposed against him, they came together to consult the matter. So when Willti called his sons around him, he said unto them, My sons, you see that the season for planting corn is drawing near, and Hanoch has a large field ready for plowing. I will therefore move the landmarks of Hanoch, even to his highlands, and take to myself the field of Hanoch, and there we will raise corn for ourselves, and for our cattle. Now the word of the Lord said unto Willti, cursed be he that remove his neighbor's landmark. But Willti did not regard the word of the Lord. And it came to pass, after Willti had received some encouraging words from Dato, Samidah, and Olitah, they all arose and traveled to the high lands of Hanoch and made them posts and planted them for landmarks. And behold, they cut off from Hanoch the greater part of his improvement, and continued their line towards the setting of the sun, even across the plains unto the River Nodi, and they returned home in high spirits, because they had met with no resistance from Hanoch, for Hanoch was too infirm to stand up for his rights. But the people were watching Willti, and they carried the matter before the judge of the country. Now the judge's name was ¹Strong-force, because he had power given him to command all the mighty men of war, to go forth and execute his judgments. He was made judge by the breath of a multitude, and when he spake, he spake as a multitude, and his judgments were always right, for he executed righteously and acted in truth and justice. When Strong-force, the judge, heard that Willti had removed the landmarks of Hanoch, he sent forth some of his men of war to settle the matter, but said unto them, be gentle in the matter, and if Willti shall withdraw himself from the possession of Hanoch, it shall be well, and if not, you shall fetch him before me. So when they came to Willti, they were very gentle with him, and talked very easy before him. And Willti gave them a promise that he would not intrude on Hanoch's possession beyond the old landmark on Camp Hill. So the men of war returned to their homes, supposing all was right. But after they had left the tent of Willti, Samidah said unto Willti, How long wilt thou play the fool with Hanoch? for behold these few men are all

,—The People.

the friends that Hanoch has in the whole country, and cannot we raise a greater force than Hanoch? And Willti said unto him, wait awhile, my son, until Dato returns home again, and we will see what we can do. Now Dato began to think himself a man, and had left home and gone to a far country to get him a wife, for he had hunted the country through for a wife, and could get none, for one said, his ears are too close to his mouth; another said that his mouth crowdeth his ears; so he had gone to find him a wife in some other country. So the matter between Willti and Hanoch was put to rest until Dato's return.

CHAPTER IV.

And after Dato had traveled over many countries, he returned to the tent of Willti, his father, with a down cast look, for behold, he could find no one that would become his wife. And when he was told of the ill success of Willti, his father, in robbing Hanoch, the son of Gyhor, of his possession, he was bowed down with grief and rage, so that he could not hold up his head for a time. And after Dato revived a little, Willti said unto him: My son, I have no rest because of Hanoch, for he hath many friends, so that he is secure, though he lifts not his hands against me. And Dato said unto him: I will go through the country and see how many of the people are Hanoch's friends, and I will tell the people that we are soldiers of Immanuel, and they will look upon us to be upright in heart. So Dato saddled his mule and commenced his journey, and examined the minds of the people, as he went to see if they were friendly towards Hanoch. And it came to pass that the people all spoke well of Hanoch, so Dato passed on until he came to the land of Gothic, where lived a man whose name was ^k"Manasticat," and when Manasticat saw Dato he bowed to him, and Dato bowed and lapped out his tongue. So when they had talked together a little Manasticat said unto Dato: Come down, I pray thee, from thy mule, and tarry with me, for the day is far spent. And Dato got down from his mule, and Manasticat conducted him to his castle. And it came to pass, when Dato went into the castle of Manasticat, that he spied a damsel on whom he set his heart to have her to wife, and when he had made known unto her his desires, behold she was well pleased, and said unto him, I will be thy wife.

Then Dato talked with Manasticat, a long time, and while they talked together, they opened their hearts to each other, and behold they were both alike full of evil spirits. And Dato told Manasticat concerning Willti, his father, and Hanoch, the son of Gyhor, and concerning their possessions. And Manasticat said unto him, I will come into thy country after a while, and it may be that I can help thee in thy purpose. So Dato being well pleased with his success, returned

k—A friend of Gregg's.

to his father's tent, to bear the glad news of his encouraging prospects. And behold! Willti rejoiced in heart when he heard it. But Dato's mind was drawn away after the damsel, so that he could not talk with a man, without saying something about Salishta, for that was her name, and he spent the most of his time in going to the land of Gothic to see Salishta. And it came to pass on a certain day, as he was going on his way to the land of Gothic, that he met two young men who were fond of sport, and one of them said to Dato, thou shalt not have Salishta for thy wife, for behold! I will straddle my mule and take her from thee this night, before thou canst reach the castle of Manasticat. And when he had so said, he started as though he would go to his stable for his mule. Then the other young man said to Dato, now do thy best, for his mule will surely outgo thee. Then Dato began to beat his mule with his rod, and to kick him with his heels, and the mule did run with all his might, and Dato still kept beating him, until he came to the castle of Manasticat and he unsaddled his mule and turned him loose to feed, and went into the castle and put up for the night. And on the morning when he went out to look for his mule, behold! the mule was dead, for he had made him run beyond his strength and he laid down and died.

Now Dato was very sorry for the loss of his mule, for he had to walk on foot to the land of I-o-ty, which was a long journey for the lad. Now, after this, Manasticat went, according to his promise, to the country of I-o-ty, to view the possessions of Willti and Hanoch, and when he came to the tent of Willti, he was made very welcome and soon became acquainted with the desires of Willti's heart concerning the possession of Hanoch. Then Manasticat said unto Willti, I would see the possessions of Hanoch myself. And Dato said unto him, I will go with thee, and show thee both the high lands and the plains of Hanoch. And it came to pass, that they both started and traveled first over the highlands of Hanoch, and then bent their course towards the plains, and behold! met Hanoch returning home from the country of Fosteevus. And Manasticat said unto Hanoch, what is the cause of the shaking of thy limbs? And Hanoch said unto him, I am sore afflicted with the palsy. Then said Manasticat unto him, wilt thou sell thy possession? Then said Hanoch unto him, I will sell it to thee for two hundred and fifty shekels of silver. Then, said Manasticat, I will look at thy plains and return to thy tent. So Hanoch passed on and went to his tent. And after Manasticat and Dato had gone over the land of Hanoch, they returned to Hanoch's tent, and Manasticat said unto Hanoch, thy possession pleaseth me well, but I cannot give thee so much; if thou wilt take less, I will buy of thee. Then said Hanoch unto him, I am very infirm and cannot do much labor, and behold I am owing much silver to the people who have shewed me mercy; therefore, if thou wilt give me two hundred shekels of silver, so I can give every man his due,

thou shalt have my possession, though it be but half the worth of it. Then said Manasticat unto him, I cannot give so much. And Manasticat and Dato left Hanoch and returned to the tent of Willti. Then said Willti unto Manasticat, what of the day, my friend? Then Manasticat opened his mouth and said, I am well pleased with the possession of Hanoch, and I talked to Hanoch as though I would buy his possession, and he would have two hundred shekels of silver, which is a small price, but we need not purchase of him, for behold he can do nothing. I will therefore build me a castle on the plains of Hanoch, and cut him off from the plains entirely, and from the river Nodi. And thou shalt move thy landmark to the highlands of Hanoch, and cut him off from the mid-day sun. And behold, Dato shall cut him off towards the rising sun until he shall not have room to turn himself, and it shall come to pass that Hanoch will leave his possessions and go to some other country; and we will possess the land of Hanoch in quietness, and surely no one will take notice of the dead dog; and as for Strong-force, the judge, I fear him not.

So after Manasticat laid his schemes deep and wide, he returned home. And Dato went also to the land of Gothic, and took unto him Salishta to wife. And after this, Dato said unto Manasticat, I will now return to the country of I-o-ty, and Manasticat said unto him, I will go with thee. So Dato took with him Salishta, his wife, and Manasticat also accompanied them to the country of I-o-ty. And when they came to the tent of Willti, behold Willti was much rejoiced in heart, and said unto them, my heart rejoiceth to see you here, for now we are well able to possess the land of Hanoch. Then Manasticat spake unto Willti, saying: I have come for the purpose of building me a castle on the plains of Hanoch, and I will build it like unto my splendid castle in the land of Gothic, and when I have finished my castle, I will put therein all of my goods, and my wife and my little ones, and behold my cattle and my sheep shall cover the plains, and the plains shall be called the plains of Manasticat. And so we will put out the lamp of Hanoch at one blast, and he shall have no place in the country. So when Manasticat had uttered these sayings, they all went to work to build a house for Dato and Salishta to dwell in. And behold they builded the house close to the borders of Hanoch's high land, towards the rising of the sun, and the house was made very large and finished off in splendor. So after Dato's house was completed, Manasticat, with Willti and his sons, commenced the expensive work of cutting and getting out timber for the great castle of Manasticat, and behold they cut the timber very large, even sixteen feet was the length of it, and some of the timber was full ten inches in diameter. And Willti furnished two yoke of oxen for the hauling of the timber, and when they had continued their labor for three days and had got a great quantity of timber hauled on to the plains of Hanoch, it came

to pass that Strong-force, the judge, heard thereof, and behold Strong-force gave orders for his men of war to come together and see what was going on. And many of the most mighty men of war gathered themselves together, even fifty and three in number, and presented themselves before the judge.

Then Strong-force, the Judge, said unto them, Behold, there is mischief going on upon the plains of Hanoch ; let us therefore repair to the plains of Hanoch and see what it is. And it came to pass that the Judge and his men of war started, some on horses and some on mules, and some on foot, and traveled until they came to the plains of Hanoch. And behold ! they saw a great quantity of timber spread about the plains, and they saw also many tools of cunning workers in wood lying round about. Then Strong-force said unto the men of war, Whose are these plains and what meaneth this timber ? And they answered him with many voices, saying : We are on the plains of Hanoch, the son of Gyhor, and behold ! Manasticat hath got out this enormous sight of timber to build him a castle and rob Hanoch of his plains. Then said the Judge unto them : This thing shall not be done. Ye shall make ashes of all this timber. And it came to pass, that the men of war all went to work and put the timber in a pile, and they caught one of Sampson's foxes, and put him in the midst of the pile, and behold, the timber took fire and burned to ashes. Then Strong-force, the Judge, planted his post, which he called the judgment post, on which he left his written judgment and sentence. And he caused four of his seals to be put around the foot of the post, under the sentence. Now the seals were not like any beasts of the field, neither like the fowls of the air ; but they had tails like the tails of serpents, and with their tails, they had power to sting. Now, the sentence of the Judge was, that the man or men who had made the intrusion, on the possession of Hanoch, should leave the possession forthwith, or be made to stand at the judgment post in the midst of the seals, for one hour, and that whoever should molest Hanoch thereafter, should be punished without remedy.

So when the judge had filled the duties of his office, he dismissed the men of war, and returned to his home. And it came to pass on the morrow that Manasticat went again to the plains of Hanoch, and behold his timber had gone to ashes. And when he saw what was done, he was very angry, and began to throw out bitter curses against Hanoch and the people, but when he saw the post and the writing, he said to himself, I will see what it is. And as he came near to the judgment post, he saw the seals near his feet, and behold he went backward ten paces, and fell to the ground. And after he recovered, so he could stand on his feet, he said to himself, now I know surely Strong-force has undertaken the cause of Hanoch, and I must see what he has left on the post. So he got him a stick and reached carefully over the seals and pulled the writing

to him, and as he read his sentence he turned pale, and his limbs did quake. And when he had finished the reading of his sentence, he said to himself, surely I must leave these beautiful plains to Hanoch, for these sting-tail serpents are horrible; and he looked at the plains and then at the seals, and with a wild and frantic step, Manasticat started for the land of Gothic. And Willti foamed with rage, but did not dare to molest Hanoch any more. Now it came to pass as Manasticat fled from the plains of Hanoch, the son of Gyhor, great terror seized his frame and horror ran through his guilty soul, and as it were, darkness obscured his vision, and he fell upon his face upon the ground, and he began to pray, and he prayed after this manner:

Our Father who art in Heaven, thou art the same,
 Permit us to call on thy holy name.
 Now, Father of mercies, be as kind unto none,
 As unto this band of Ishmael, the father and son.
 For Willti the father and Dato the son,
 If we loose them as leaders we surely are gone.
 For the Devil hath answered us, and judgment has begun,
 And I fear they will sweep us, Manasticat, Willti, the father and Dato the son
 As to the rest, but little they could do
 If justice and truth should still them pursue.
 Now, Father of mercies, I would now wish to plead,
 For my family in Gothic, and that with much speed.
 Oh! Father protect, we are in great fright,
 And I will leave I o-ty before it is light,
 And never return while Hanoch and band,
 Possess this plain and the beautiful land.
 Now, Father, we've asked all we know how,
 Permit us to escape and we will keep our vow,
 And then we will praise Thee like men,
 For ever and ever, Amen.

And it came to pass that Hanoch had rest round about, and Hanoch said, surely the Lord hath sent the judge to deliver me from all mine enemies.

FORTY YEARS AGO—EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

The following communication, from the pen of Wade H. Davis, deceased, appeared in the Democrat of January 18, 1871. We reproduce the article, knowing that it will be read with interest by all our readers:

MARYVILLE, MO., January 9, 1871.

Editors Democrat: I left my home in Platte County, this state, in the fall of 1839. Platte was then quite a new settlement. I made my way in a northwest direction, for the purpose of hunting bees and looking at the country. I remember that the place now occupied by St. Joseph

had only a small hut, used as a trading post for Indians. We made our way to the house of old Mr. Bennett, of Bennett's lane notoriety. We here inquired "how far to the next house?" - The reply was: "This is the last." They also informed us that there was no road north of that place; that there had been one wagon passed up north, but did not know where it went, and did not suppose we could follow the track.

With this information, we started for the far northern country, and at night found ourselves near what is now called Heflin's Grove, where we dispatched some of our young men to hunt a camping place. We soon heard one of them hallowing at the top of his voice, "Pea Vine! Pea Vine!" This we at once understood, camped, unyoked our oxen and turned them into the pea vine, and felt that Columbus was not the only discoverer.

The next day we moved to what is now called Shell's Grove, about seven miles west of this place. The land was not surveyed, and I laid claim to that entire beautiful grove, by scalping some of the bark on a walnut tree, and my son, Smithen H. Davis, wrote on it with a pencil: "This is my claim, taken by me on the 20th day of October, 1839, and every person is hereby notified not to jump it.—Wade H. Davis." We camped here, and to our astonishment, heard the sound of an ax. We immediately made headway for it, and found a camp of about one hundred Indians. A squaw was chopping down a bee tree.

The next day we went to what is known as Clear Creek, and there we stayed three days, and succeeded in getting about one barrel of nice honey. We then went up to what was known as the Three Forks of the Nodaway River, and, as before, we had to make our own road and crossings. Just after crossing the river, I was riding on ahead of the team, and I found a bee-tree. We stopped and got about three buckets full of as fine honey as I ever saw. We got in the vicinity about one more barrel of honey.

Everything was as nature had formed it—wild, indeed. We found any amount of bear signs. We found, where they bedded, where they had torn off limbs of burr oak trees, to get the acorns, and I saw one bear. Here we saw a great many Indians. Deer and turkeys abounded.

"Prairie chickens by thousands fly—
The earth covered with wild rye."

We had about all the honey we wanted and started for home. We missed our way, and found ourselves at this grove. We camped in the timber east of where our worthy friend John Jackson now lives. Bees appeared to be scarce here, and we did not think the grove worth claiming, and passed it by.

We then started to go south, and found considerable difficulty in keeping on the dividing ridge between the One Hundred and Two and

White Cloud. One of my companions, Josiah Dorris, killed an otter in the branch about a mile south of this place. We then kept on our way south, to what is now the Prather estate, and there, to our astonishment and the unbounded joy of his wife, we found the cabin of William Bryant, *the first settler* in what is now Nodaway County—if, indeed, he could be called a settler. He had stopped, left his family and gone to get a barrel of whisky to trade to the Indians. I need not tell any old settler that the said Bryant had strong prejudice in favor of whisky himself. The poor woman, who was there with one or two small children, seemed overjoyed at meeting some of her own race, and would have us stay in her cabin, which, of course, was made of round logs, without floor, door, shutter or window, and had to depend on the chimney for light when the blanket was down over the door. This woman I afterward found to be a well educated lady, of a wealthy and influential family, but had erred somewhat in marrying.

We then returned to our home in Platte County, and related our great expedition to our listening neighbors, several of whom came up to look at the country, and returned, reporting it to be a very fine country, sufficient to support about twenty families.

In the fall of 1840, I made another trip to this region, and found things considerably changed. I found squatters at nearly every grove, and a great portion of the timber claimed. I came in company with Burt. Whitton and others, and, to induce Burt. to settle in this part of the country, I took him over to my claim, west of this place, and showed him my authority on the tree for claiming it, and proposed to him that if he would settle on it, I would give it to him. He accepted, and stayed several years proprietor of "Whitton's Grove." He complained of being lonesome, and sold out, I think, to 'Squire Griffith.

We then came by an Indian trail to the grove just north of this place, and found everything alive with Indians. My sons, Hiram and Smithen, then laid claims in the vicinity of where John Jackson now lives, and built a cabin across the line dividing their claims, and made one cabin answer both. I afterwards bought my sons out, and bought out Red Whitton, who also had a claim in the grove. This gave me the entire grove, and I sold the whole thing to one Thomas Adams for \$300, perfectly satisfied I had considerably the best of the trade. He settled and built the house where William Saunders now lives. He then brought the first store, excepting Bryant's, to this part of the country. He, too, had plenty of whisky, and here, with a merry party of his associates, I first met Allen Mazingo.

I here met a party of government surveyors, who gave me glowing accounts of a mill seat south of this place, and directed me so that I found the place where Page & Wakefield's mill is situated, and here I filed a pre-emption. I again went home perfectly satisfied that there

never could be any settlement in this county that could possibly amount to anything.

I afterwards sold my claim in Platte and moved to the place on which Isaac Cox now lives, which I bought of John McLain. At this time (1842) our nearest mill was about five miles below Savannah, on the One Hundred and Two, and to it we would go with an ox team, with the expectation of being gone from a week to ten days; and when one returned with a load of meal—we had no flour—he was not surprised to find all his neighbors waiting with sacks to borrow meal, and my word for it, none went away disappointed.

I was, one day in the spring of 1842, at the house of my neighbor, Colonel I. N. Prather, fixing some truck-wheels on a prairie plow, when a man, who introduced himself as William Cock, came to us, and, to my great joy, informed us that he was on the hunt of a mill seat—that he had the money and the will to put up a mill. We lost no time in going to show him my claim, and I proposed to him if he would build a mill I would give him the seat, which he afterwards accepted and prized very highly. In support of the common theory that the watercourses become smaller as the country grows older and is cultivated, I would state that Mr. Cock was some time in deciding whether to build his mill on the One Hundred and Two or White Cloud, thinking the former was probably too large a stream, but he finally decided in favor of the One Hundred and Two, and built the first mill in Nodaway County, which now belongs to Page & Wakefield, as above stated.

For a long while after I settled on White Cloud, our nearest physician was at Savannah. Savannah was also our nearest post office, and frequently our greatest trouble in mail matters was to get the twenty-five cents to pay the postage. The trip down cost us nothing—no one thought of charging for staying over night. We suffered a great many inconveniences. I remember my neighbor, John B. Morgan, had a son drowned, and we had to send to Savannah for a coffin—not a plank could be had nearer.

If a neighbor had the misfortune to get his fencing burned—which was frequently the case—you could see all his neighbors at his house next day, making rails and repairing his fence or gathering his crop. If one had sickness to interfere with his business, besides carefully caring for him, his neighbors were always on hand to do his work, without thought of charge. Our manners, if rude, were sincere. No one thought himself better than his honest neighbor. Any man's house you stopped at was a home. Any man's house was free to any denomination to preach in. We met at each other's houses and there worshipped a common God, with less style than the present day, but I think with certainly as much earnestness.

Those times, though hard, have still a place in my fondest recollections ; and though nearly all my old friends and associates have departed this life, still, while I live, nothing will be more pleasant to me than the memory of their many kindnesses.

And now if this should serve to give the reader an idea of border life, it will have accomplished all that is desired by the oldest inhabitant.



CHAPTER XXVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

WILLIAM B. ALMOND—JAMES M. DEWS—SAMUEL D. McENERY—HENRY L. WARREN—MATTHEW G. ROSEBERRY—HENRY M. VORIES—JAMES B. GARDENHIRE—WILLARD P. HALL—SOLOMON L. LEONARD—SILAS WOODSON—J. M. BASSETT—BENJ. F. LOAN—BERRYMAN K. DAVIS—JOHN EDWARDS—W. W. RAMSAY—LAFAYETTE DAWSON—CYRUS A. ANTHONY—JEFF. CHANDLER—HENRY S. KELLEY—I. V. McMILLAN—S. R. BEECH.

We here submit a few memorials of the bench and bar of Nodaway County and the "Platte Purchase." Every hour diminishes our recollections of by-gone days; but a few glimpses remain, and a few short years will obliterate every view and vestige of what, in the passing pageants of life, has been so interesting to us all.

To one of the oldest representative members of the legal fraternity are we indebted for most of the following sketches of the men who were the pioneer attorneys of Nodaway County and Northwest Missouri:

WILLIAM B. ALMOND

first settled in Platte City, and then removed to Sparta, Buchanan County, in 1839. Mr. Almond was a Virginian by birth, from Prince Edward County, and a graduate of the Hampton Sidney College. He and General Sterling A. Price were natives of the same county, and were graduated at the same institution at about the same time. He was educated with some care for a Presbyterian minister, but being of an adventurous disposition, he went with the old fur company of Smith, Sublett & Jackson, to their depot in the Rocky Mountains, on the headwaters of the Yellowstone. With the wages he received (which were high, as the trip was dangerous), he returned to Virginia and studied law. He then returned to Missouri, and as soon as the Platte country was annexed to the state, he settled in Platte County. He had a very good practice in Buchanan County for a few years, and in 1844, he formed a partnership with Henry M. Vories, late judge of the supreme court, which continued until 1849, when Almond went to California, still following his disposition for travel and adventure. On his arrival there, through the influence of Governor Burnett, of California, he was appointed judge. He remained in California for several years. Having

accumulated about \$20,000 while there, he returned and permanently located in Platte City. He was elected judge of that circuit, comprising the Platte country, in 1854. He only held the office a short time, resigning to return to California to attend to some pecuniary matters.

After his second return from California he practiced law in Platte City and Leavenworth until his death, which I think occurred in 1861, he dying suddenly at the breakfast table in Leavenworth, while there attending court.

Almond was a fluent speaker, without approaching or approximating eloquence. He was a fair lawyer, and, while not an orator, was an honorable and successful advocate.

JAMES M. DEWS.

The pioneer attorney of Maryville was James M. Dews, from Kentucky, who located here in 1848, at a time when there was but little litigation. He also taught the first school in the town in the summer of the same year. His office was in the old log court house, which was also used as a school room. He was regarded as an excellent lawyer, careful and painstaking, and never undertook a case without being fully convinced that his client was in the right. Having acquired the reputation of being a safe counsellor, his advice was sought by litigants throughout the county. After remaining here five or six years, alternately teaching and practicing law, he went to Glenwood, Iowa, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice. He now resides in Kansas City at the age of about sixty-five years.

HON. HENRY L. WARREN

was born in Quincy, Illinois, about the year 1830; attended the law school at Rochester, New York, and came to Maryville in 1858, and began the practice of law as the partner of Hon. Samuel D. McEnery. Like his partner, he had had excellent social advantages in youth, and obtained a collegiate education. After remaining here for two years, he returned to Quincy, and afterwards became a distinguished member of the legal fraternity. He is now a United States district judge in one of the western States, which position he fills with great fitness and marked ability.

The law firm of Warren & McEnery is well remembered by the older residents of Maryville, where they began the battle of life, and where was witnessed the beginning of that struggle which has at length resulted in giving to each a national reputation.

HON. SAMUEL D. McENERY

came to Maryville in the spring of 1858, from Louisiana, where he was born about the year 1835. A short time before his arrival here, he was graduated by the law school of Rochester, New York, having previously thereto received an excellent education at one of the prominent literary institutions of the country. Mr. McEnery was a man of small stature, weighing not more than 120 pounds, but active and energetic. Possessing a warm heart and a genial disposition, young McEnery made many friends. He began the practice of law in Maryville with Henry L. Warren, of Quincy, Illinois, a friend and school-mate, the partnership lasting until about the year 1860, when he returned to his native state.

Mr. McEnery, although he practiced here but about two years, gave evidences of that ability which has since distinguished him as a lawyer. He has filled many positions of honor and trust in Louisiana, being now the governor of that state.

MATTHEW G. ROSEBERRY.

Matthew G. Roseberry was born in Adams County, Illinois, in 1833. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. He afterward took a course in the scientific department, of what was then called the Illinois College, at Jacksonville. From 1854 to 1856 he was a teacher under the school laws of Illinois. He then studied law with Hon. C. A. Warren, an eminent lawyer of western Illinois, and was admitted to the bar, after a thorough and searching examination by that eminent jurist, O. C. Skinner, of the Supreme Court of that state. In 1857, he located in Maryville, and began the practice of law with J. H. Richardson, now a prominent lawyer of Quincy, Illinois. Business being dull here he returned to Illinois and entered into partnership with D. C. Johnston at Rushville, in Brown County.

In 1859, he started for Pike's Peak; went as far west as old Fort Kearney, and there found a beautiful and level piece of ground on which to turn his team, and started for the states, returning to Adams County, Illinois, and in November, 1859, returned to Maryville, where he has since resided. In June, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe E. Beal, of Maryville, who resided with his father in Adams County until his return from the plains, when she accompanied him to this place. After his return to Maryville in 1859, he engaged in the practice of law, and attained marked distinction in his profession. He and Judge Herren defended Amos Halsey for the murder of Lawrence, which was at that time a very noted case, Hon. Silas Woodson, being the circuit judge. In 1861, when the civil war broke out, Mr. Roseberry, though raised a Democrat, and having adhered to the doc-

trines of the party as expounded by that prince of statesmen, Stephen A. Douglas, espoused the cause of the Union, and in the early part of the year 1863 was appointed Provost Marshal for Nodaway County. In his official capacity he was universally kind and lenient to all who were under the ban of disloyalty, extending to them every privilege consistent with the faithful discharge of his duty. Shortly after the abolition of the office, he formed a partnership with A. P. Morehouse in the practice of the law and real estate business. He has already been spoken of as an educator, and it may be added that he has been an earnest friend and fearless advocate of our free school system. Under the school law of 1864-'65 a tax was voted by the citizens of Maryville for the erection of our public school building, and certain parties, who were not yet educated up to the importance of free schools, undertook by proceedings in court to enjoin the collection of the tax.

Hon. William Herren was then circuit judge, and Vories & Vories, with B. K. Davis and L. H. Case, were employed by those resisting a collection of the tax, and Roseberry & Morehouse for the school district. A temporary injunction was issued by the county court on the prayer of petitioners returnable to the circuit court. To the petition of plaintiffs, the school district, through Roseberry & Morehouse, filed a general demurrer. The position of Mr. Roseberry in the argument before the court was, that the petition failed to show a proper case for equitable relief; that if the assessment was void, as alleged in the petition, it would not protect the officer in his levy, nor would his pretended sale divest plaintiffs of their property; that the wrong, if any was done, could be fully compensated by law. He argued that it could in no sense work upon plaintiffs an irreparable injury, and that there existed no reason for transferring the jurisdiction in such a case from law to equity. It was insisted on the other side that equity should interfere and prevent a sale of property under the circumstances. The argument of Mr. Vories, for the plaintiffs, was based principally on the dissenting opinion of Judge Scott, of the supreme court, in the case of *Dean vs. Todd*, 22 Mo. After elaborate arguments on both sides, Judge Herren decided that plaintiffs showed no ground for extending the strong arm of equity in their behalf, and sustained the demurrer. The case alluded to was at that time the most important that had ever come before our circuit court. It involved legal questions with which the people were not familiar. The friends of free schools were deeply interested, as they regarded the prosecution as a direct attack on their favorite system, while those who inherited the dogmas incident to slavery regarded the fostering of free schools as an innovation on their traditional theories. The opinion of Judge Herren, however, was so clear and explicit that all acquiesced—the school house was erected, and hundreds have received liberal educations within its walls.

In 1868, Mr. Roseberry was nominated and elected to the State Senate by the citizens of this (first) senatorial district. He served out his term with marked distinction, being the associate and compeer of such intellectual and distinguished giants as James S. Rollins, James H. Burch, Jr., Reed Brockmyer, Harbine Wells, H. Blodgett, Headly, and others, of equal distinction. Perhaps the State of Missouri never had an abler senate than that of which he was a member. Whilst there he served on the committee of ways and means, of criminal jurisprudence, and county boundaries.

He was the author of the bill by which the swamp lands which the United States had ceded to Missouri, were patented to the several counties, saving to the people thousands of dollars. Although not the author of, he was the champion of the railroad consolidation bill, which became a law in March, 1870. Prior to that time the people had experienced great inconvenience, and those engaged in the enterprise of building railroads were thwarted on every hand, because provision had not been made for the consolidation of extra territorial roads with the roads of this state. In 1869, he, in connection with others, organized the Q., M. & P. R. R. Company, in which he was for five years a director.

In 1870, he founded the Maryville Republican, whose editor he was for two years. In politics he has acted with the Republican party since the war, though not extreme in his views. He united himself with the Christian Church in 1870, and is a firm believer in the Christian religion. Mr. Roseberry's mind is rather of a judicial cast. His judgment is clear. He deliberates before arriving at a conclusion, and seldom makes a mistake. He belongs to that class of lawyers who believe that the subtle technicalities of the law ought to be forever buried beneath the overshadowing vail of pure equity and justice. In all the walks of life he is exemplary. The organ of hope is largely developed in him. He looks forward to the ultimate happiness of all people who deserve to be happy. He has been the protector of youth and innocence, a liberal giver to those in want, a friend of education, and one who mingles his joy with those who have prospered by their own exertions.

HENRY M. VORIES.

Henry M. Vories was a native of Henry County, Kentucky, where he received a very common education in the common schools of that state. He emigrated to Indiana, where he led a varied life for some years, engaged in merchandising at a small village, combining farming and trading generally, and especially trading in hogs in the Cincinnati market, in which last business he declared to me that he broke three times in one week. When, growing tired of these employments, which were bootless and abortive, he studied law with Oliver Smith, of Indiana,

who afterwards became a United States Senator, and commenced the practice of law in a circuit abounding with good lawyers. Although he was only able to make a living, the contact with these men made him a sharp, ready practitioner, and a perfect master of the science of pleading under the old Chitty practice. He emigrated to Sparta, Missouri, in 1843 or '44, where he commenced the practice of law, in partnership with William B. Almond. I practiced with him in all the courts of Northwestern Missouri. We were often together and often opposed to each other. I may safely say he was the most unhandy man as an opponent I ever met. His early vocations in life had rendered him perfectly familiar with the prejudices, the habits, and the peculiar tastes of common people, and therefore in selecting and addressing a jury he was a very formidable advocate. He was quick, shrewd, always cool and self-reliant. When the testimony of a witness happened to be the reverse of what he expected, he never showed any mark or trace of his disappointment in his face or manner. He remained in St. Joseph until 1855, moving there, I think, in 1846. He then removed to San Jose, California. He remained in California two years, and, although he succeeded well in his profession, he preferred St. Joseph as a permanent home. After his return, he built a handsome suburban residence in St. Joseph, in which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1876. After a most successful practice in St. Joseph for some years, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which office he held until just before his death. Judge Vories was essentially a lawyer. He had a lawyer's mind. Some members of the profession are good lawyers theoretically, but never successful practitioners, and others are quite superficial as lawyers, but by tact and energy succeed very well. The world rates them as good lawyers. Judge Vories was good in theory and in practice. He was a thorough lawyer and the most formidable practitioner I ever met. He knew little of politics and had but little taste for general literature.

His convictions, however, were always strong and fearlessly expressed. He was a Democrat of the old school and an unflinching Union man during the whole war. He lived as nearly up to the golden rule as any man I ever knew.

JAMES B. GARDENHIRE.

James B. Gardenhire came to Sparta, Missouri, soon after the county seat was located there, from Tennessee. Commenced the practice of law as a competitor of Almond, Vories and Hall; was very modest and seemed to lack self confidence, and was of a sensitive nature. He impressed me as having acquired a rather superficial knowledge of the law hastily, but had energy and industry, which soon enabled him to overcome these deficiencies of his early education.

I could form no estimate of his early education. He used good language—pure English—and seemed to have the ordinary literary acquirements of young men of that age. He was graceful in his manners and deportment, which evinced the fact that he had seen good society, but I never heard him speak of his early life, his advantages, or want of education. He soon became a good lawyer, and was really an orator, although he occasionally failed to come up to what his friends expected. I have heard him make as brilliant speeches as any man I have heard in the Platte country. Very effective in law arguments before courts, and as an advocate very effective before juries. He had considerable taste for politics and once represented Buchanan County in the legislature, and was once a candidate for congress. During his candidacy for congress I heard him make two speeches, remarkable for their brilliancy, and in one of these he drew a parallel between Marshal Ney and Colonel Benton. It was so thrillingly eloquent and pathetic that old men sobbed aloud. He became attorney general of the state, and finally died at the head of some bureau in Washington, under Mr. Lincoln's administration.

Owing to his delicate health, his efforts were not always equal; indeed, frequently dissimilar. When his physique was all right, his efforts never disappointed his friends. He was as delicately constructed as a sensitive plant, in relation to his honor.

WILLARD P. HALL.

was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, in 18—, and is, therefore, sixty- — years of age. He was educated partly in Baltimore, and graduated at Yale College. His education, of course, was very thorough and ample, coming from such an institution. The family (his father having died) removed, shortly after he graduated, to Randolph County, Missouri. He studied law, probably with his brother, Judge William Hall, Judge of the Circuit Court in Missouri. He was very industrious and energetic, and devoted his energies, physical and mental, to his profession. I am not aware that he ever practiced law before he came to Sparta. He was then a very ripe lawyer for his age, and one of the best lawyers I ever met.

System and order and logical arrangement were natural with him. His eyes soon became diseased and annoyed him for some years. This, I always supposed, came from intense over-study, using his eyes too much by lamp or gas light. He succeeded at once. Plain and simple in his manners as a child, naturally frank and easy with everyone, he soon became a favorite, and from his youthful appearance, even a pet with his older friends. He succeeded, I think, Governor Burnett, as prosecuting attorney, and was a very efficient officer. He prevented

grand juries from presenting anything that could not be sustained and prosecuted with great energy those he believed to be guilty. He was as an officer very conscientious. In 1844, he was selected by the State Democratic Convention as one of the electors, and I was a candidate for elector on the Whig side. I met him often. He conducted the canvass with marked ability for one so young.

He had the criminal law, and especially the statutes of the state, at his fingers' ends, and could readily refer to them in a moment's time. During this canvass Governor Hall's speeches would greatly astonish those who have only known him in the past twenty years. He then, not without success, essayed the higher realms of oratory; and, although he occasionally let the eagle loose, he was clear, bright, logical and concise. For the last twenty years his style has been but little more than conversational, still marked with even more of its original terseness, vigor and logical conciseness. He never thinks of indulging in pathos, or poetry or mere decoration. He gained a very high rank during the canvass, of which I have spoken, as a public speaker and as a well informed politician. To this, added to his high reputation as a lawyer, he was indebted for his first nomination for Congress, over many older and able politicians of his party. This was in the spring of 1846, and during the canvas Col. Jas. H. Burch (late Judge Burch,) was his opponent as an Independent Democrat. Governor Hall volunteered as a private in the First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry. This he was induced to do, because he had been a strong advocate of the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican war having grown out of that annexation, he was taunted as not being willing to incur the consequences which his course and that of his friends had brought on the country.

He went with us as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico, doing duty as a private faithfully. Soon after we arrived in Santa Fe, I received a letter from my father-in-law, Colonel Thornton, giving a sufficient number of the returns to ensure the election of Mr. Hall by a very large majority. I showed that letter to Mr. Hall and to General Harney, and General Harney at once, as a matter of courtesy, and as he should have done, released Governor Hall from all involuntary duty. General Harney, having orders to go to New Mexico with a part of the troops, in the discharge of an order he received from Washington, to devise temporary laws for the people of that territory, requested Governor Hall and myself to prepare laws for that territory to conform to the conditions of the territory, and to be in conformity with the civil institutions of our own country. We organized a legislature consisting of Governor Hall and myself, and about six clerks, and the work of legislation was never more rapidly performed, each of us frequently dictating to two or three clerks at a time. In a few days we were able to present to General Harney a code of laws, which he was kind enough to approve, sign, as military

Governor, and promulgate for the government of the people. It is astonishing, considering the short time we had been there and our limited means of information, that we should have written a code that Congress, after the annexation of the territory, re-enacted, and which after thirty-five years I found still in vogue in 1881. Governor Hall determined not to return to the states until after he had seen more of the west, so that he might be more capable to legislate for its wants.

Colonel Philip St. George Cook, having been left by General Kearney, when he started to California, to take command of a battalion of 500 Mormon soldiers and conduct them to California as soon as they arrived and were outfitted, now took up the line of march and Hall accompanied Colonel Cook to the Pacific Ocean, going by the route of the Heyla River. He came back with Kearney the next spring to the states. It is a fact not generally known that the first gold discovered in California was discovered by two of the soldiers under Cook's command at Sutter's Mills. Hall returned and took his seat in Congress in the winter of 1847, and remained there till March, 1853, having been elected three times.

He made a very industrious, efficient and popular representative of his district, and at the end of his third term declined to become a candidate for re-election. He remained in private life, devoting himself assiduously to the study and practice of his profession, and attained as high a reputation as a lawyer as any man in the state.

In February, 1861, he was elected to the state convention, which convention was called by an act of the general assembly for the purpose of ascertaining the position the state should take in reference to the secession of the cotton states. He was elected and took his seat as an avowed Union man, and after Governor Jackson had abandoned the state, that convention proceeded to form a provisional government, and proceeded to elect state officers. Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, was elected Governor, and Willard P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor. Governor Gamble died during his term and the office of Governor was filled by Mr. Hall. Times were exceedingly exciting, as the war was still raging in Missouri, as well as elsewhere, and much trouble and anxiety necessarily devolved upon the Governor. It is impossible to give any detail of his acts while Governor, as any one month of which would more than fill this sketch.

His administration was as satisfactory as it could have been to all conservative men. At the expiration of his term of office, he resumed the practice of law in St. Joseph, which he has followed ever since. He has been employed in all the important cases since his return to the practice, and has added greatly to his well earned reputation as a lawyer before the war. He has sought no office or position since. On the contrary, Governor Hardin told me that he had twice offered him the posi-

tion of Supreme Judge since the death of Judge Vories, but that Mr. Hall had declined both times.

SOLOMON L. LEONARD

was one of the early immigrants to the Platte country. He had been engaged in teaching school at the time of his coming. He was in moderate circumstances, indeed might be termed poor, but he had pluck and perseverance enough for two men, but succeeded rather slowly at the practice of law. He lived on a small farm two miles from Platte City, about twenty acres of which he cleared and cultivated. From these two sources he made barely a comfortable subsistence. In 1843, I think, the state was entitled to 500,000 acres of public land, and Solomon L. Leonard was appointed a commissioner to select land for the state. The compensation he received for the same enabled him to purchase the land on which he resided and on which his wife now resides, east of St. Joseph.

In 1844 or 1845, he was appointed judge of that circuit to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henderson Young, who had been judge for about one year after General Atchison's resignation. He continued in office until 1852, when he declined being a candidate for re-election. In most respects he was a model judge; commencing court every morning early, at the very moment to which it was adjourned. Every day he got through the docket of that day, if it could be done by dark.

Lawyers had to work hard, and those who were not fond of hard work found fault. I always found him courteous and respectful to all members of the bar. The hard work imposed on the bar was not the result of any arbitrary feeling on his part, but a determination and an honest purpose to subserve the interest of the public properly. It would be better for the bar and public if more judges would follow the same course.

After he retired from the bench he formed a partnership in the practice of law with General Bela M. Hughes. It was a very able firm, and while it continued it had as much practice as it could attend to. Judge Leonard's wealth gradually increased, and the property he left made all of his family rich. The increase of his property, and the business consequent upon it, induced him to abandon the practice almost entirely.

During the first year of the war, in 1861, he went south, whether to carry his negroes south or to engage in the Southern cause, I do not know. He was drowned at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in Grand River, in that year.

Judge Leonard had as much will-power as any man I ever knew, and a large volume of brain power. He was a man of strong prejudices—his enemies could hardly do right, and his friends could scarcely do wrong. He was aware of these prejudices, and brought his strong will-power to

control them on the bench, which he did successfully. He was devoted to his family, and educated his daughters with a great deal of care, regardless of expense. Rather impatient by nature, yet he was fond of legal and logical discussion, and listened with patience to lawyers of any ability. We were warm personal friends, and I deemed him a just and able judge.

SILAS WOODSON.

My first acquaintance with Silas Woodson was at Plattsburg, in the fall of 1854. I was then attending court, and was employed to assist Hughes and Leonard and General Loan in the defense of William Langston, charged with murder. The case had been pending some time in Buchanan County, and finally had been taken to Clinton County; but I was only employed in the case at the time at which it was tried. Governor Woodson had recently emigrated from Knox County, Kentucky, to St. Joseph, and some of the citizens of St. Joseph had employed him to assist in the prosecution of Langston. We had been several days engaged in examining the testimony and had closed on both sides. While I was writing some instructions in my room, General Loan and Judge Leonard came in and told me Mr. Woodson complained of being sick, and desired to make the closing argument in the case instead of the opening. I told them that I had an invariable rule that I would not depart from, that the circuit attorney must make the closing argument in every criminal case in which I was engaged. In a few minutes after they left Mr. Woodson came in, and told me he was not well, and being a stranger did not like to address a jury under disadvantageous circumstances. It was a strong appeal to my courtesy, and I felt somewhat inclined to accede to his request, but I had read the trial of Dr. Baker, who was tried and convicted for murder in Kentucky, and a Mr. Woodson had been the prosecuting attorney. It occurred to me that he might possibly be the man. I asked him if he had been prosecuting attorney when Dr. Baker was tried. He said he had. I said, "Mr. Woodson, a prosecutor who was able to meet and gain a victory over the most eminent attorneys and advocates in the Union, is able to prosecute against such lawyers as Langston has, even though he is sick. I regret that my duty to my client compels me to be apparently discourteous. You cannot make the closing argument in this case." An hour afterward, the instructions had been given by the court, and Mr. Woodson commenced his address, which for ability, brilliancy and pathos I have never heard equalled. I regret that I have not language that will convey even the faintest idea of this torrent of eloquent invective.

In 1860, he was elected judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in which position he gave universal satisfaction, and at the expiration of

his term, with a most enviable reputation, again resumed the practice of law.

As a practitioner, he takes rank among the leading lawyers of the state, and his professional associates cheerfully concede his eminent ability in criminal cases. The vital interests of the largest corporations, the equally important rights of the humblest citizen, alike command his services, and whether the fee is a fortune or a farthing, he devotes his best abilities and his constant attention to the success of his client.

In August 1872, quite unexpectedly to himself, he was nominated by the State Democratic Convention as candidate for Governor of Missouri, and was elected to that office by a large majority, and served for two years with distinguished ability.

No blemish mars the purity of his private life. He is one of the few men, who, through a long public career, has never once neglected or betrayed any trust reposed in him. His motto is, and his action has always been, to do what right and justice demand, leaving consequences to take care of themselves.

He possesses an earnest nature, great energy and firmness, a clear judgment, with comprehensive and analytical mind, and a heart full of true charity and noble impulses.

GENERAL J. M. BASSETT.

J. M. Bassett was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 7, 1817. He came with his father, when a small boy, to Ohio, and at the age of ten years, removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he completed his education. He read law with Governor Cailin, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Stephen A. Douglas. Afterward he opened an office in Quincy, Illinois, and, after several years of successful practice, came to Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, in 1844, where he remained two years. While here he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and came to St. Joseph shortly after the labors of that convention were closed.

He soon became one of the leading lawyers of the country. He served four years as prosecuting attorney of this judicial district, and was elected mayor of St. Joseph in 1855. At the breaking out of the war he espoused the cause of the Union, and did much to rally the loyal sentiment of Northwest Missouri. He was captain of a company of militia, and was for two years provost marshal of this district.

General Bassett was a ready and powerful writer; generous, pleasant, social and charitable. He was a fluent speaker and strong in argument, and his success before juries and judges was proverbial.

Keen, cool, shrewd and cautious, his speeches in court often veined with glowing sarcasm, were not only models of terseness and force, but

revealed a back-ground of study, reflection and special preparation, which stamped him as one of the foremost lawyers of Northwest Missouri. He seemed to rise with the occasion when the subject in hand demanded intellect and power. Then it was he would pour forth argument and hurl invective and eloquent appeals to the jury, sweeping everything before him.

Whenever he devoted his full powers to a case, no client in the West had a more safe, competent and successful advocate. General Bassett died in 1871.

Among those who attended the first courts in this judicial district at Old Sparta and St. Joseph, was

BENJAMIN F. LOAN.

I first knew the late General Loan in Platte County. He was born in Hardensburg, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, in 1819. He remained in the old home in Kentucky until 1838, when he came to Missouri and settled in Platte County. He commenced reading law in Platte City with Isaac N. Jones, in 1842. After two years spent in close study, he obtained a license and located in Buchanan County. He was an active, industrious, painstaking and conscientious attorney. He was a deep thinker and a ripe scholar in legal and political lore, and possessed great personal honor and integrity, and was admired by not only his brother attorneys, but no one spoke of him but to praise.

When the late civil war broke out he took an active part in military affairs, and was appointed brigadier general. In 1862, he was elected to a seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served as a member of the Committees on Pacific Railroads, and Freedmen, and Debts of Loyal States, and other committees. During the Fortieth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and on that of Freedmen's affairs. In 1869, he was appointed visitor to West Point. He was the Republican candidate for congress in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. David Rea. These in brief are the salient points of one of the most popular and one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the "Platte Purchase."

General Loan died at his home in St. Joseph on the 30th day of March, 1881, at the age of sixty-two years. The St. Joseph bar held a meeting on the occasion of his death, the proceedings of which we here give:

"The adjourned meeting of the Bar Association of St. Joseph was held in in the circuit court room yesterday afternoon at half-past four. General Craig, as chairman, called the meeting to order, and requested the chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the family of General Loan to ascertain their desire as to the funeral arrangements, to

report. Mr. Allen H. Vories then informed the meeting that General Loan's family had expressed their wish that the bar should take charge of the funeral, which was to take place at two o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Vories suggested that the bar should not monopolize the funeral arrangements, but should invite a number of citizens to assist in the obsequies.

It was moved and seconded that six members of the bar be appointed pall bearers, with authority to select four citizens to act with them in the same capacity.

Messrs. Vories and Vineyard were appointed by the chair to select the legal pall bearers, and make choice of the following gentlemen: Governor Woodson, General Craig, Judge Tutt, Governor Hall, John D. Strong, and A. H. Vories.

The committee on resolutions was then called upon to report, and did so through Mr. Benj. R. Vineyard, as follows :

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our friend and professional brother, Hon. B. F. Loan ; and

WHEREAS, We deem it fitting that the living should suitably commemorate the virtues of the dead, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the bar of St. Joseph, bear witness that through the crucial test of a long and active practice in a profession, which more than any other, tries and makes known to his fellows the real character of a man, Benjamin F. Loan has passed, without an imputation of the slightest neglect of a client's interest or of the courtesies and fair dealings due an opponent ; that his life is a noble illustration of the truth that untiring industry and unswerving honesty are the essential elements of real success in our own no less than in the other vocations of life ; and we direct the attention of every young man who would gain an enviable distinction in the legal profession to the course and career of the deceased as worthy of the highest emulation.

Resolved, That our departed brother was true to the interests committed to him in all the relations of life ; that he was a faithful public servant, a steadfast friend, a devoted husband, an estimable citizen and an honest man.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we request the judge to adjourn the circuit court of this county, now in session, during the day of the funeral, and that the members of this bar attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to the press of the city for publication ; also a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and also a copy thereof to Alex. D. Vories, by him to be presented to the judge of the Buchanan Circuit Court, with a request that they may, with other proceedings of this meeting, be spread in full upon the records of said court.

B. R. VINEYARD,	} Com.
JOHN S. CROSBY,	
W. H. SHERMAN,	
H. M. RAMEY,	
JAMES CRAIG,	
M. R. SINGLETON,	
W. P. HALL, Jr.,	

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants' Bank, with which General Loan had long been identified, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His divine providence, to remove from our midst our valued friend and associate, the Hon. Benjamin F. Loan, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Bank, that in the death of the Hon. Benjamin F. Loan, this board has lost a member whose counsels were of the utmost value to the interests of the institution, and that we, individually, have lost a friend and associate whose death is deeply and sincerely deplored ; and be it further

Resolved, That we sympathize most sincerely with the family and relatives of our deceased friend in this hour of their sad bereavement ; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread at length upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy, signed by the president, be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 31, 1881.

After reading the resolution, Mr. Vineyard said that it seemed strange to him to stand among his professional brethren and miss the form of General Loan. Only two days ago he was engaged in the active duties of his profession, and now he was no longer among us. Not very long ago General Loan had said to him that he would go soon, and go suddenly, and his foreboding had proved true. He had known the deceased since 1866, and had enjoyed his disinterested friendship. Of his military and congressional record he would let others speak, but as a lawyer he had found him frank, upright, and sincere. General Loan never made a promise to a brother lawyer that he did not faithfully keep. His zeal for his clients was unbounded, while he was ever an indefatigable worker. To pronounce this eulogy was a sad task, not because the subject did not deserve it, but because he was no more.

The chairman here suggested that the youngest member of the bar be selected to present the resolutions to the circuit court. The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. R. T. Davis then addressed the meeting and recalled his last conversation with General Loan. It was the opinion of the deceased that young lawyers should stick to their practice and avoid politics. He had such a high appreciation of the bar of St. Joseph that he told the speaker that nothing could induce him to reside away from this city. Free passes to Chicago and New York, a large income and nothing to do, would have no temptation to him, compared with the society of his friends, if he had to give up the latter to enjoy the former.

Mr. Allen Vories next addressed the meeting : General Loan's death had not been altogether unexpected by him, but by that death he

had lost his most confidential friend, and he could not reconcile himself to his loss. For thirty years a close friendship had existed between himself and the deceased. If ever there was an honest man General Loan was that man. Ever faithful to his clients, he was the soul of honor in his dealings with all men. Among the members of this bar he had not one enemy. Outside of his professional career he had no enjoyments, and was so attached to the members of the St. Joseph bar that he had determined to spend all his days among them. Of his proficiency as a lawyer it was not necessary to speak. The harder the case the better lawyer General Loan proved himself to be. His courtesy to other attorneys was remarkable. "By his death," concluded Mr. Vories, "I have lost my best friend.

Mr. Thomas had known General Loan for eleven years, and had frequently, as a young man, applied to him for advice, and had always found him gracious and courteous. Whether opposed to him or associated with him, he always exhibited a courtesy which was extended to all the attorneys with whom he came in contact. His loss will be greatly felt. Mr. Thomas endorsed the sentiments of the resolutions.

Mr. H. K. White said that General Loan had attained the high degree of philosophy which enabled him to endure differences of opinion without giving up personal regard. In his adherence to the ideas of the past upon legal matters, General Loan had many sharp conflicts with the rising generation, but from these antagonisms an unkind personal feeling had never once been developed.

Mr. John S. Crosby, as a younger member of the bar, paid an earnest tribute to the friendliness toward young members of his profession, which characterized General Loan. He also referred to the strong domestic affections of the deceased, which he had had occasion to witness. Carrying with him a heavy and constant burden of disease and suffering which would have made most men morose, he was always cheerful and good natured.

Mr. P. V. Wise said that he had so long associated with General Loan that he did not consider it inappropriate on his part to make a few remarks. The deceased was a man who took for his motto "deeds not words." He acted justly from a principle of right and not from the hope of future reward. He was satisfied to practice the golden rule. Notwithstanding the industrious habits of the deceased he enjoyed philosophical contemplation, and believed that the best of all lives was to so live here that when the great change came there would be nothing to repent of. He fulfilled William Cullen Bryant's noble lines :

" So live that when thy summons come to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams "

The chairman then said that he first knew General Loan thirty-five years ago, when he was struggling to earn his first town lot. In those days he had traveled the circuit with him; had observed his course during the war, and known him intimately as a Congressman, and he had always found him honest. During the days of political corruption that followed the war, no man had ever dared to say that General Loan had taken a dollar that was not his own. His home life was full of tender affection, one long honeymoon. It has been said that he was not without a presentiment of his approaching end, and on Tuesday called at the bank, and transferred some bonds from his own name to that of his wife. In all the relations of life he (General Craig) had never known a better man than Benjamin F. Loan.

Mr. J. F. Pitt said he was with the deceased in his last labors, and gave some details of his sudden illness.

Mr. Mossman paid a brief tribute to the worth of General Loan, and the meeting adjourned.

HON. BERRYMAN K. DAVIS.

Berryman K. Davis was born in Pettis County, Missouri, in April, 1839. His father removed to this county in 1842, and settled on the White Cloud, near the farm now owned by Isaac Cox. Here Berryman grew to boyhood. The family moved to Nebraska sometime about the year 1852. Young Berryman acquired a good common school education. During the Pike's Peak gold fever he took a trip to the mountains and mined one summer. He always had a great longing for a collegiate education, and the height of his ambition was to go to college. But circumstances were against him, and his desires were never realized. In 1860, we find him in Maryville attending school. He entered the law office of M. G. Roseberry in 1862, and commenced the study of law. But the country was torn and distracted by civil war, and we imagine it was hard work to study amid the excitement of those times. We think the young student found it so, for we find that in the spring of 1864, he threw down Kent and Blackstone and took up the sword. He was elected Major of the Forty-third Missouri Infantry. His career as a soldier was short, as his regiment was captured by General Price in the summer of 1864, and he was not exchanged in time to again enter into active service.

He again took up the study of law and commenced to practice his profession in 1866. He immediately took high rank as a lawyer. In 1868, he was elected to the responsible position of prosecuting attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District. This position he held almost four years, and filled it with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the public.

Major Davis was married to Miss Sarah Broyles, February 16, 1868. His marriage was a fortunate one, and his domestic relations have been of the most happy character. The fruits of this union have been four children, two of whom are dead.

In 1872, Mr. Davis was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. His name was prominently mentioned in 1876 as a candidate for congress, and it was only withdrawn at his own request. He was then tendered the nomination of state senator from this district, which he accepted. But the accident which proved fatal prevented him from taking any part in the canvass. He died in November, 1876. Had Major Davis lived, there is no doubt but that a most brilliant career was before him. He was a man of fine talents and of strict integrity. His morals were of the purest character, and he delighted in the enjoyments of the home circle. He was a model husband and father. Since the death of his father, in 1875, the family looked to Berryman for guidance. Said one of his weeping sisters: "Berryman never spoke a cross word to one of us." He left one brother and four sisters to mourn his loss. They are: Mr. George Davis, Mrs. H. H. Geiger, Miss Lucinda Davis, of Maryville, and Mrs. J. C. Wiswell and Mrs. Burwell Spurlock, of Nebraska. Mrs. Davis is a sister of the wife of Joseph Jackson.

The bar of Nodaway County met at the court house in Maryville, Monday evening, November 20, 1876, to take appropriate action on the death of Major B. K. Davis, one of its most honored members. Hon. M. G. Roseberry was called to the chair. A committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. Hon. Lafe Dawson then pronounced a most touching and beautiful eulogy on the deceased. It will be found below.

The committee on resolutions then reported, and one after another of his brothers at the bar arose and said a few words in commendation of him who had gone. It was a touching and beautiful scene. The feelings of some of the gentlemen who spoke entirely overcame them, and manly tears coursed down their cheeks. Such scenes give one a better idea of human nature, and shows that the world is not as cold and heartless as many would have us believe. Judge Kelley was present and added his testimony to the worth of the departed. The resolutions were then passed and the meeting adjourned.

MR. DAWSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. President and Members of the Bar: The occasion of our meeting this evening is one of peculiar sadness. At the last term of this court a voice was heard in this room, which is now hushed in death. We see before us an empty chair, in our midst a vacuum. For ten years and more I have met the deceased at this bar. At each recurring term of this court his stately form has moved among us, and his stentorian voice has been heard within these walls. But, alas, when least expected, when in the prime of his manhood, when his intellectual powers were just maturing, he was overtaken by an accident which has terminated his earthly existence. Having known him so long, so intimately, and so favorably, I cannot, in justice to his memory let this occasion pass without adding my feeble testimonial to his moral worth.

* * * When it became apparent to him in the prosecution of a case that the evidence did not warrant a conviction, he would invariably shrink from the task of urging it. I have often heard him remark that he wanted the loss of no man's liberty or good name chargeable to him. On the other hand, if the evidence showed a case of guilt, that individual right had been ruthlessly violated, that society had been outraged and the laws set at defiance, no one was more energetic in prosecuting the moral and legal delinquent than he. But even then his duties were performed with such a degree of fairness as to command the respect and admiration of his adversaries. After having faithfully performed the duties of his office for nearly four years, he retired to the civil practice in this place, and every member of our bar will bear me witness that in this branch of his profession his conduct has ever been characterized by that fairness and candor which entitled him to our lasting respect. It has been said that he was ambitious, but his ambition was always subordinate to those great fundamental maxims of equity which he learned in his first lessons of the law to which he was such an earnest devotee. Who does not admire such ambition?

Not a great scholar, still he was a man of fair education, a close student and a most diligent searcher for the right. He was a man of great common sense, possessed of an analytical mind, and anxious always after reading a principle to ponder and philosophize over it, and by bringing his great reasoning powers into requisition, satisfy himself why it should be so. In his intercourse with his fellows he was urbane, courteous and affable, having a kind word for all. In his intercourse with his brothers at the bar and with our courts, he was dignified and candid, but always most pleasant, and would treat the most calamitous defeat in a philosophic manner, and take the blame, if blame there was, upon himself, rather than attribute it to others. In his investigation of cases he invariably sought for the truth and possessed the moral courage to inform his client of the result of that investigation even though it blasted the hopes of his client. He was an earnest seeker for the truth, and was always anxious to know the motives which prompted men to litigation. He practiced law upon the great principle that while lawyers depend in the main upon the contentions and woes of others, still they must maintain their own integrity. And when our deceased brother was overtaken by that terrible accident which resulted in his death, he exhibited the calm, deliberate judgment which characterized his professional career. He cal-

culated the chances against him, and convinced in his own mind that his end was near, he uttered not a word of complaint. Although his suffering had been intense, his bodily pains of the most excruciating character, still he bore all with a fortitude and heroism which commanded the admiration and enlisted the sympathies of all. When informed of the probable result of the surgical operation, to which he submitted, he resigned all to that Omniscent Being whose power he believed was sufficient to save. What an example! A man who for years had been engaged in the busy strifes incident to his profession, with a bright future before him, surrounded by family and friends, yet when the summons came he yielded without a murmur. Napoleon Bonaparte, when overtaken by the delirium of death on the Isle of St. Helena, was heard to mutter disconnected words of command and battle which showed that his turbulent spirit was still struggling in imaginary conflicts. But milder spirits gathered around the death-bed of our departed brother. While no doubt his contests at the forum and the victories of his youth crowded upon the mind of their dying votary, still that equilibrium so characteristic of the deceased was undisturbed even in death.

Although Berryman Davis is dead, he still lives; lives by his example; lives in the hearts and affections of those who knew him best; and our bereavement is only intensified because he was cut down in the vigor of manhood, in the meridian of life, when his mind was undimmed, his intellect unclouded, and his usefulness unimpaired.

JOHN EDWARDS, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch traces his ancestry, on his mother's side, as far back as 1682, at which date one Dennis Kunder arrived from Germany with the first company of religious settlers who fixed their residence at Germantown, now the city of Philadelphia. At his stone mansion in Germantown, being probably the largest at the time, the Society of Friends, of which, however, he was not a member, held their first meeting during the year of his arrival. His friendly disposition toward the Quakers, or Friends, is mentioned in Ploud's History of Pennsylvania. He was a large contributor to the fund for the erection of the first Friends' meeting house erected in Germantown. The lot upon which stood his stone house is now the property of Jacob Burns. Part of the walls of the large, fine two-story house now on the premises, was the original exterior wall of the stone house of Dennis Kunder. The name Kunder was anglicized to Cunrad, then to Conrad, and lastly to Conard. Mr. Edwards' great great grandfather on the maternal side, was named Cornelius Conard. He was a direct descendant of Dennis Kunder. His son, Everard Conard, settled near Doylestown, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Cornelius Conard, a son of Everard Conard, married Susanna Chalfont, in the year 1790. They lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Their daughter, Elizabeth Conard, the mother of Mr. Edwards, was born in the year 1802, and is still living. She was married to Robert Edwards in 1827. Mr. John Edwards was the fourth child of this marriage, and

was born at Valley Forge, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1836. In 1837, his parents removed to Highland County, Ohio, and settled near Leesburg, where they are still living. Robert Edwards is of Welsh descent. His ancestors were among the first immigrants who peopled Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edwards was reared on a farm. In 1856, he attended the academy at South Salem, Ohio, then conducted by Professor J. A. J. Lowes. In September, 1858, he entered the freshman class of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in which institution he pursued the regular classical course and was graduated with the highest honors of his class for scholarship, July 3, 1862. During his stay at the university, he was under the tuition of Professor David Swing, a distinguished scholar and divine, now living at Chicago. Mr. Edwards, during his course as a student, was successively the recipient of all the honors awarded by his class. He was chosen to address the Elodelphian Literary Society, was elected poet laureate, and delivered the valedictory address to his classmates at their graduation in 1862.

After graduating, in 1862, he was elected in the fall of that year to the position of superintendent of public schools at Hillsborough, Ohio, which he resigned in 1864, and in September of that year was chosen superintendent of public schools in the city of Hamilton, where he continued till his resignation of that position in 1867. July 5, 1865, for distinguished scholarship, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Miami University.

During the three years of his stay in Hamilton, he studied law under Hon. Robert Christy, afterwards United States District Attorney at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at Hamilton, Ohio, before Hon. Josiah Scott, of the Supreme Court of that state, in 1867. In the fall of that year he commenced the practice of law at Hillsborough, O., forming there a co-partnership for that purpose with Hon. James Sloane and Judge S. F. Steel.

In August, 1868, he removed to Maryville, Mo., where, during the winter of 1868-69, he filled the position of superintendent of public schools.

In July, 1869, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Lafayette Dawson in the practice of law. The firm was dissolved by mutual consent January 1, 1877. In the fall of 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Nodaway County, which position he filled until January 1, 1879.

January 1, 1878, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. William W. Ramsay in the practice of law, which still continues.

Mr. Edwards was reared under Quaker influences—his mother being a strict member of that sect. He was married February 12th, 1864, in Hillsborough, Ohio, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hays. She was born in Dallas County, Alabama, August 22, 1839, and was the daughter of Colonel



Yours truly
John Edwards

James B. Diggs, of New Orleans, who commanded a regiment under General Jackson in the battle of January 8, 1815.

Mr. Edwards' wife, her daughter Anna D. Hays, by a former marriage, his two sons, Edward D. and Robert J., and one daughter, Mary L., constitute his family circle.

As a lawyer, Mr. Edwards ranks among the best in Northwest Missouri. He is thoroughly conversant with the elementary principles of the law, and applies them with great clearness and candor. He is a forcible, logical speaker, and conducts his cases with marked ability. His proficiency as a pleader, his accuracy of statement and power of reasoning rarely fail to carry conviction to the court or jury. His mind acts quickly and with precision. His temperament is poetic, even romantic, but guarded by fine taste and the most delicate sense of the ludicrous. He is a ripe scholar, and possessing a tenacious memory, his mind is well stored with a vast fund of useful information, both of a historical and classical nature. No blemish mars the purity of his private life, and having a large heart, full of charity and noble impulses, he is held in high esteem by all who know him. He has written a number of poems, many of which have been published, and have obtained a wide circulation, notably, "The Deliverance," "Death," "The Battle of the Fens," and "Ode to the Mound Graves," and are greatly admired for their easy, vigorous and classic style. His "Ode to the Mound Graves," being perhaps his best, as well as his most popular production, we here insert it :

ODE TO THE MOUND GRAVES.

I.

Beneath the mould of this unstoried heap,
Close wrapt in coffins of their kindred clay,
Hushed in th' embrace of death's cold, dreamless sleep,
While untold years above them fleet away,
Like the winged moments of the short lived day,
May haply rest some nation's glorious dead,
Consigned to dark oblivion and decay,—
Save that poor pride hath made them here a bed,
That lifts above the common clod its turf-crowned head.

II.

The warrior here hath wrapt him in his shroud,
That shroud whose woof, though strong of old, I ween,
Now melts within the breath like the dim cloud
That fades before the daylight's ardent beam.
Sleep on! though in your sepulchre no dream
Of the to-morrow shall wake you again,
Nor in your eyes reanimate the gleam
Of passion's fire, as once the voice of fame,
To win on sanguine fields of war for you a deathless name.

III.

Ah! could ye from this tenement arise,
 Incarnate, as of old, with vocal tongue,
 Some race of yore, mayhap, might greet mine eyes,
 Untold in fable and by muse unsung,
 Who, when the sires of these old oaks were young
 Whose deep'ning roots amid your bones have crept,
 And o'er your tomb their hoary branches flung,
 Their haunts in these wild vales and forests kept,
 Or o'er these hills, with bow and lance, on martial errands swept.

IV.

No harp of muse can to my listening ear,
 From the far, dim oblivion of the past,
 Call up the story of the race who here,
 Deep pillowed, sleep death's sleep, the last,
 Ere from the grave awakened by the blast
 And loud *reveille* of that trumpet's peal,
 Each quickened ghost shall rising stand aghast,
 And e'en the bosom of this pile shall feel
 The tramp, and from its dusty depths its dead reveal.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON RAMSAY, ESQ.

"Some things admit of mediocrity:
 A counsellor or pleader at the bar,
 May want Messala's pow'rful eloquence,
 Or be less read than deep Casselius;
 Yet this indiff'rent lawyer is esteem'd."

Josiah Ramsay, the great great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia. Back in the colonial days, when the borders of Virginia constituted the wild frontier, he was captured by the Indians in his childhood, and remained with them seven years. On his release from this captivity, he returned to Virginia and was there married to a lady by the name of Patterson in the month of November, 1775. Jonathan Ramsay was born of this marriage, in the year 1788. Josiah Ramsay moved from Virginia and settled in Robertson County, Tennessee, where, on the 2d day of May, 1793, Jonathan Ramsay was married to Hannah Lambkin, a native of North Carolina. Some time during the year 1794, Josiah Ramsay, Jr., was born of this marriage, and in the year 1796 or 1797, Jonathan Ramsay moved from the State of Tennessee to Kentucky, where he resided for several years. During the early part of the war of 1812, Jonathan Ramsay was commissioned Brigadier General of Kentucky Militia, and commanded a division of men under General Samuel Hopkins in the northern campaigns. In Collins' History of Kentucky, General Ramsay is recorded as a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Livingston County for the year 1813.

Some time after this he moved from the State of Kentucky and settled in Callaway County, Missouri, where he resided to within a short time of his death. On the 1st day of June, 1860, at the residence of his daughter, Jane Ewing, near Jefferson City, this State, in his eighty-sixth year, he died. Josiah Ramsay, Jr., took part in the southern campaigns during the war of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

Shortly after the close of this war, at Belle Fountain (a garrison in St. Louis County, Missouri), he was married to Martha W. Lockwood, a daughter of Captain Lockwood, then commanding the garrison.

On the 10th day of May, 1818, in the city of St. Louis, Lycurgus Lockwood Ramsay was born of this marriage. He grew to manhood in St. Louis and Cole Counties, Missouri, and on the 8th day of February, 1838, at Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, was married to Elizabeth Jane Fenton, then a resident of Columbia, and a native of this state. Some time after his marriage Lycurgus L. Ramsay settled in Andrew County, Missouri.

There were seven children—five sons and two daughters—born of this marriage, the youngest of whom is the subject of this memoir.

William Whittington Ramsay was born in Andrew County, Missouri, on the 6th day of April, 1850. The spring of his birth was one of excitement throughout the country, on account of the late discovery of gold in California. His parents were comfortably situated upon a fine farm, in a land of great promise to those who were truly contented ; but Lycurgus L. Ramsay longed to behold the gold-beds of the great Eldorado. Accordingly, in May, 1850, he left his family upon the farm, which had been heavily mortgaged to procure funds for his journey, and went to California.

Thus, at less than two months old, left to the sole control of his mother, with his little brothers and sisters, William W. Ramsay commenced to solve the problem of life.

In childhood, he attended such schools as were taught in his neighborhood, and, by the aid of his mother, who guided and directed his early education, at the age of ten years had mastered such elementary studies as were then taught in the common schools of that country. It was the desire and wish of his mother to continue his education, but by this time the old homestead had been wrested from her under the mortgage, and she was compelled to rent and move annually from place to place, while his older brothers were forced to work out from home for the support and maintenance of the family.

While thus situated, James M. Ewing, principal of the North Prairie Farmers' Institute, proposed to take the lad into the institute, without charge, and teach him all the branches taught in that school. The family decided that his work could be spared at home, and that he should

have the favorable opportunity of acquiring a more thorough education. In the fall of 1860, he entered this institute, and continued during the following winter and spring. In this school he made a thorough review of the elementary studies and some advancement in the higher branches, and was favorably situated to pursue his studies when the institute was suspended by the breaking out of the civil war. Here ended his school days for several years.

In 1864, he left Andrew County and went to Nebraska City. In the spring of 1866, he concluded to try his fortune in the west; hiring as a teamster, for forty-five dollars per month, he drove an ox team to Pike's Peak and back that summer. In the fall of 1866, in company with his mother and one brother, he went to the state of Texas, where he spent one year. In the summer of 1867, he returned to Hamburg, Iowa. On this homeward journey, on the 23d day of July, 1867, at North Fork, in the Indian Territory, he lost his mother, who fell a prey to the cholera, then prevalent in that country.

During the winters of 1867-8-9, he attended the public school at Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa, under Prof. Beard, principal.

In the fall of 1869, Mr. Ramsay came to Nodaway County and commenced teaching a district school. He continued in that business, reading law at intervals, until the spring of 1875, when he moved to Maryville and entered the law office of Messrs. Dawson & Edwards. In the month of July, 1875, he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1875, he formed a law partnership with Judge Andrew Royal, which continued about one year, and was dissolved by his partner's removal to St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Ramsay continued alone in the practice up to January 1, 1878, at which date he formed a partnership with John Edwards, Esq., which partnership still exists. Politically, Mr. Ramsay is a Democrat. He regards it the duty of every good citizen to study well the measures and and policies of government—to look upon politics as a science.

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a state,
An hour may lay it in the dust."

From the spring of 1876, until the spring of 1878, he served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of this county. In the fall of 1878, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney, and in the fall of 1880, was re-elected to the same office, which he now holds. He took an active part in the campaigns which preceded the elections of 1876, 1878 and 1880. In the caucus, the convention, or upon the stump, his action is open, well defined and sincere. Passionately fond of debate, he is always willing to meet his opponent in joint discussion, and measure swords with him in an open field. Notwithstanding the interest he takes in the recurring political canvass, his time and energies have not been diverted from the law. Few lawyers of his

age can point to more legal contests, or with modest pride, to a brighter record at the bar.

On the 22d day of February, 1874, Mr. Ramsay was married to Madora A. Lamar, only daughter of Charles J. and Kasiah Lamar. His home has been blessed with one sprightly little boy, Charles A. Ramsay, born November 1, 1876.

HON. LAFE. DAWSON.

No introductory remarks are needed to present this distinguished gentleman to the public, as he is as familiarly known as any man within the borders of the Platte Purchase. He was born in McClean County, Illinois, May 13, 1839. His father, James R. Dawson, was a native of Kentucky, and his grand-father, James Dawson, was a Virginian, and among the pioneers of Kentucky, where he met his death at the hands of the Indians. James R. Dawson was one of the substantial agriculturists of McClean County, Illinois; was County Judge, and prominently identified in political circles, being an associate and intimate friend of General Shields and other noted men of his day. Young Lafe's early education was received in the common schools of his native county, after which he took an academic course at Lexington, Illinois. When nineteen years of age he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he followed school teaching. Having a desire to see more of the western country, he journeyed into New Mexico, thence to Colorado, eventually returning to Kansas. In 1862, he came to Nodaway County, locating temporarily; returned to Colorado, from which point he went to Illinois, remaining until 1865, when he returned and became a permanent resident of Maryville.

Mr. Dawson has attained a wide and well-merited reputation in the Northwest, both as a civil and criminal lawyer—as a criminal lawyer, he has been on the defense with marked success in many noted cases in Nodaway and other counties. Of these the most noted are the State vs. Torrance, tried in Worth County; State vs. Bain, tried in Andrew County; State vs. Cornell; State vs. Wood; State vs. Fluegel; State vs. Cox; State vs. Alexander; State vs. Talbott Brothers; State vs. Grant, and State vs. Harmon, both in Gentry County.

He was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket during the celebrated Tilden campaign, and made a most brilliant canvass of his district.

He has a splendid physique; is just now in the prime of life, and is one of the most genial and companionable of men. He has many strong friends, who are for "Lafe." first, last and all the time.

Although deficient in his early education, yet as an orator he ranks among the best in Northwest Missouri, and his power before a jury, or a popular audience, is something wonderful.

Possessing an ardent temperament, a vigorous imagination and a volubility of speech, he is ready at a moment's warning to discuss publicly, and in a pleasing and effective manner, any theme which may delight an audience.

Since the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroads reached Maryville, he has been the attorney for both of those popular lines.

Dawsonville, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, west of Maryville, was named after the subject of this sketch.

At the March term of court, in 1878, Mr. Dawson was elected judge of the circuit court by the bar, the term lasting three weeks.

In 1862, Miss Calecta Thornhill became his wife. By this union they have three children—John M., Cora E. and Eva M.

HON. CYRUS A. ANTHONY.

Hon. Cyrus A. Anthony was born April 29, 1839, in Hackettstown, New Jersey. His father, Francis Anthony, was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1818, settling in New Jersey. In 1852, he came west, selecting as his home a beautiful farm in Stark County, Illinois, where he died in 1876, after a happy, useful life. His mother, Elizabeth Hager, daughter of Jacob Hager, a German farmer, was a native of Warren County, New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was raised on the family farm in Stark County, Illinois. He attended a course of literary reading at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois. In 1861, he entered as a private soldier Company K, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, and remained in active service until peace reigned, being mustered out in 1865. Mr. Anthony possesses firmness and self-reliance, combining the two qualities indispensable to great action. Add to these daring, and you will readily see why his promotions followed so rapidly. He was first a quartermaster sergeant, then first lieutenant, and finally promoted to Captain of Company G.

He was engaged in service in Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1869. In 1870, he located at Maryville, Nodaway County, where he now resides, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was county attorney of Nodaway County during 1875-6, and city attorney of Maryville during 1874-5-6.

He is now (1882) member of the Lower House of the State Legislature from Maryville. His success as a lawyer lies in his noble devotion to his profession. Politically, he is a Democrat; religiously, a Presbyterian. In 1864, he was married to Miss Charlotte Shaw, of Stark County, Illinois.

HON. JEFF. CHANDLER.

Hon. Jeff. Chandler, of St. Louis, was born in Maine, educated in Michigan and elevated to fame in Missouri. He is a college graduate, and in his youthful days imparted a portion of his lore, firmly implanted by a liberal use of the birch, to many male and female Michiganders, several of whom have climbed into national renown. In the latter days of the civil war, then an ambitious young man of about twenty-one years, he went west and located in St. Joseph, Missouri. Amid the clash of contending arms the laws were silent, and young Chandler, fired with patriotic zeal, enlisted in a regiment of Missouri militia. Much to his regret, however, the regiment was never ordered to the front. Hanging out his shingle when peace was established, he quickly secured a lucrative practice and was in turn elected city, county and district attorney. In 1872, he was nominated by the Conservatives of Missouri for Attorney-General and made a glorious campaign, in company with ex-Senator John B. Henderson, who headed the ticket. He made a splendid race, but the whole ticket was defeated by over 40,000 majority. Then he abandoned politics and devoted his entire attention to the law. Locating in St. Louis, where he is universally respected, he speedily took a front rank at the bar of the western metropolis. He has an elegant country seat and delights in bucolic pastimes. The Democrats of the Third District of Missouri have repeatedly manifested a disposition to send him to Congress. Mr. Chandler is most happily married to the daughter of one of Missouri's leading families. He has five bright-eyed children, three of them pursuing their studies at the Georgetown Convent of the Visitation. He is special counsel for Gen. Brady in the Star Route cases. Mr. C. is now a resident of Washington, D. C.

HON. HENRY S. KELLEY

was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, on the 18th day of December, 1832. His father, Samuel Kelley, was born in Ohio, and was a merchant and farmer. His mother's maiden name was Mary Holder, who was also a native of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Marion, Indiana, in 1853. From 1854 to 1856, he was prosecuting attorney of a district in Indiana, and from 1856 to 1860, was judge of the common pleas court, embracing the counties of Grant, Blackford and Delaware.

In 1861, September, he moved to Dakota Territory, and in 1863, he removed, going to Iowa. In 1866, he came to Andrew County, Missouri, locating at Savannah, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, continuing therein until April, 1872, when he was elected Judge of the

Twentieth Judicial Circuit. He was again re-elected judge in 1874, and in 1880, and is the present incumbent of that office.

Judge Kelley is the author of "Kelley's Treatise for Justices and Constables in the State of Missouri," published in 1869, a book containing 800 pages, and revised in 1881. He is also the author of "Criminal Law and Practice," published in 1876, 700 pages, and author of the "Probate Guide," published in 1872.

Since 1872, he has, at stated times, lectured on Criminal Law and Practice in Missouri, at the State University. He lectures also on Medical Jurisprudence, in St. Joseph College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is a contributor to the Central Law Journal, St. Louis.

He married Miss Adelia Harlan, in 1855, at Sturgis, Michigan, who was the daughter of Andrew J. Harlan, of Marion, Indiana. They have seven children, five boys and two girls, the eldest being twenty-two years of age.

Judge Kelley was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party; since then he has been a Republican. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, but has no religious preferences. He is a good lawyer and an able jurist.

I. V. M'MILLAN, ESQ.

Prominent among the many substantial and worthy citizens of Maryville, is he whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 13, 1842. His father, J. McMillan, was a native of Pennsylvania, and among the comparatively early settlers of Belmont County. I. V. received the benefits of the common schools of his native county, after which he attended college at Haysville, Ohio, and upon the completion of his course, took up the study of law at St. Clairsville, Belmont County. He was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1865, and soon after came to Missouri, locating temporarily at Mexico, and in February, 1866, took up his abode in Maryville. Few men have been more closely and officially identified with the interests of the county than Mr. McMillan, having held the offices respectively of county attorney and public administrator, the former for over two years and the latter four years; was also city attorney three years. In the different trusts he was diligent and faithful, securing a high reputation for fidelity, liberality and the courtesy he extended to all. As a lawyer he possesses fine oratorical power, is a ready speaker and speaks with clearness and precision. The Republican doctrine is his rule of faith; he, however, is a gentleman of decided and independent spirit, and does not allow party fealty to bias his judgment, and condemns wrong wherever found. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Has been twice married—first in 1868, to Miss R. V. Howarter. By this union they had three children: Frank J. and I. H.; lost one, Ida

R. Mrs. McM. deceased in 1872. By his present wife, *nee* Mattie L. Hosmer, he has had two children—one living, Rosa, and one deceased, May.

HON. S. R. BEECH, MAYOR OF MARYVILLE.

This highly esteemed fellow citizen is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Crawford County, December 25, 1846. His father, O. O. Beech, was a Pennsylvanian, and his mother, *nee* Ruth Baker, was a native of Ohio. His father was a carpenter and contractor of considerable note, and for a time was identified with mercantile pursuits in Crawford County. His death occurred when S. R. was in his fourteenth year. The mother, with eight children, was left in limited circumstances, consequently his early educational advantages were meagre. He resided in his native state until 1864, when he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company E, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of the Wilderness he was dangerously wounded, one ball taking effect in his left arm, and passing through his body, and received a slight wound in one of his lower limbs. After serving one year he was honorably discharged, returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and for a time attended an academy in Crawford County, after which he took a course at the Eastmann National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Upon returning home he was appointed postmaster at Cambridge, Crawford County, which position he held two years, when he resigned and came to Missouri, taking up his abode in Nodaway County, eleven miles west of Maryville, where he engaged in farming, coal mining, and devoted a portion of his time to school teaching. In 1872, he was elected sheriff by the Republican party, and at the expiration of his term re-elected, being the first time in the county that a sheriff was his own successor.

While discharging the duties of sheriff he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, made good progress, and in the spring of 1877, was admitted to the bar. His professional career has been very successful. He has been attorney in many noted trials. Among these were the Otto Sharp murder trial, and the celebrated Talbott parricide.

In 1878, he was chosen chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and still retains that position. In 1878, was city attorney, has been secretary of the school board, and identified with the educational interests of the city.

In 1880, he was the choice of the people for mayor of the city, and as an incumbent of that office has done much towards the improvement of Maryville. Mr. B. is a man of clear judgment and a vigorous thinker, and is destined to take a leading place at the bar of Northwest Missouri. He is perfectly free from affectation, very cordial, and possesses the manners of a true gentleman. Nodaway County cannot have too many

such men as Mr. Beech. He married in 1868, Miss Matilda Burdick. By this union they have had four children, three of whom are living : Minnie, Charlie and Ernst ; lost one, Guy ; died when nine months old.

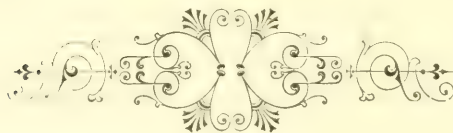
HON. T. J. JOHNSTON

was born in Pike County, Illinois, August 20, 1836. His father, David Johnston, was a native of Virginia, and of Scotch descent. His mother (whose maiden name was Sarah E. Day) was a Kentuckian by birth.

Mr. Johnston's youth was spent on his father's farm, in the neighborhood of which he attended the common schools of his county. He afterwards attended the Christian University at Canton, Missouri. He made choice of law as a profession, and entering the law office of O. H. Gilmer, of Pittsfield, Illinois, he thoroughly prepared himself for the duties of his profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1864, he moved to Milan, Sullivan County, Missouri, and engaged in active practice. During his residence at Milan, he was elected judge of the probate court. In 1870, Judge Johnston located at Maryville, Missouri, and at once was recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the Nodaway County bar. He is a good lawyer and safe counselor, always preparing his cases with great care, and being thoroughly conversant with the law and its proper application to the questions at issue, he rarely fails of success.

He is held in high esteem by not only the members of the legal fraternity, who acknowledge his ability as a lawyer, but is highly respected in the community where he resides as a good citizen, a neighbor and friend.

He was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary E. Chenowith, of Illinois. They have one son—J. B. Johnston.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

CRIMES — TRIALS.

TRIAL OF SOLOMON McALPIN—TANSEY TRAGEDY—THE ASSASSINATION OF NICHOLAS LEEHMER—A REMARKABLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE—THE HOGAN HOMICIDE AND OTTO SHARP TRIAL—THE TALBOTT BOYS.

All organized counties and communities, it matters not what may be their geographical location or what may be their general moral and religious status, have a criminal record. Some of these records are comparatively free from crime, while others are replete with deeds of violence and bloodshed.

Nodaway County is no exception to this universal rule, yet from the date of its organization to the present time the number of crimes committed in proportion to population, as shown by the records of the courts, is far less than that of any other county in Northwest Missouri. There are, however, some facts of a criminal character which belong to the history of the county, and are of such importance that they may be narrated in this work.

TRIAL OF SOLOMON M'ALPIN.

Taken from notes prepared by John Edwards, Esq.:

The trial of Solomon McAlpin, charged with the murder of John T. Callicutt, on the 30th of August, 1866, in the northern part of Nodaway County, took place at the December adjourned term of the circuit court, 1869. The case was set for trial at the regular term in October of 1869, but on account of its importance and the length of time necessary for the hearing of the testimony, a special adjourned term was ordered to be held December 7, 1869.

Major B. K. Davis, circuit attorney, assisted by I. V. McMillan, Esq., appeared for the prosecution; Col. W. P. Hepburn and Judge Morsman, both of Clarinda, Iowa, appeared as counsel in behalf of the defendant.

The defendant had been held on recognizance in the sum of five thousand dollars for his appearance to answer the charge. As the presumption of his guilt, and the evidence heretofore disclosed against him, had warranted his being admitted to bail, sanguine hopes of his acquittal on the final trial were entertained by his friends and counsel.

Solomon McAlpin, the defendant, was a young man at the time of his trial, not more than twenty-three years of age, and of not unprepossessing appearance. In person he was rather slightly built, of medium height, with rather prominent features, dark brown hair, dull blue eyes, and a look devoid of expression and wanting in intellectuality. Whatever he might have felt, he exhibited throughout the trial an easy air of stolid unconcern. He appeared in the court room genteelly dressed, and sat near his counsel, paid attention to all that passed, but seemed not to comprehend his situation nor be sensibly affected by the strength or weakness of the evidence adduced to show his guilt or prove his innocence. His countenance was closely observed throughout the trial, but no physical change, indicative of either hope or fear, could be detected. He had enjoyed ample time to make preparation for his defense; all that the ingenuity of learned and experienced counsel could devise had been brought to bear in his favor. Three long years had cast their veil of obscurity over almost every circumstance that could conspire to reveal his guilt—over all save one—the wandering companion of his early years had not returned, crowned with the fruition of his own boyish dreams, to impersonate the missing dead, and dispel the foul suspicion that had branded the accused with a cold-blooded and most cruel murder.

The trial elicited much interest in the community, and during the four days and nights of its continuance the court house was densely crowded with persons from different parts of the county.

Judge I. C. Parker presided during the trial, and administered the law, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, in strict accordance with the spirit of our criminal jurisprudence, yet tempered with mercy toward the accused.

The facts concerning the murder, detailed at length in the testimony of the various witnesses, are as follows: On Friday evening of August 19, 1866, between sundown and dark, Solomon McAlpin, the defendant, and John T. Callicutt, the deceased, left the home of the latter, near Hawleyville, in Page County, Iowa, with an ox team and covered wagon, to go to St. Joseph, Missouri, to purchase a load of apples. On the Monday following, McAlpin came back with the team, and circulated the story that young Callicutt had gone to the Missouri River, or the mountains, to seek his fortune, and that he intended neither to write home to his friends, nor return until the object of his novel and strange adventures had been fully accomplished. On the blankets which they had taken with them, and which McAlpin brought back, were observed spots of blood. McAlpin explained them by stating that on their trip down, they had killed a pig, and being about to be detected by some passers-by, threw it into the wagon and covered it with the blankets. Several other circumstances in the conduct and statements of McAlpin, caused suspicion at length to fasten upon him as the probable murderer

of Callicutt. In February, 1868, a skelton was found near the road, a few miles north of Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, which bore marks of identity that served to point it out to the brother of the deceased as the skeleton of John T. Callicutt. At the April term, 1868, of the Circuit Court of Nodaway County, an indictment was found against Solomon McAlpin, charging him with the murder of Callicutt. A requisition was made by the Governor of Missouri for McAlpin. He was arrested, had a preliminary examination before Esquire Hinchman, of Clarinda, Iowa, and was subsequently remanded to the proper authorities of this State.

We give below the testimony in the case, slightly condensed, but in the main correct. As much interest was manifested in the case by the community at large, the perusal of the testimony in this work will prove of great interest to our readers at this date.

THE EVIDENCE.

David A. Lock sworn : I reside in Nodaway County. Sometime in February, 1868, I was informed that a human skeleton was found in a slough, about one mile and a half south of my land. I went and looked at the skeleton, then came to town, and, in company with Mr. Goslee, returned and examined it. The skull was perforated with three bullet holes. One ball had entered near the center of the forehead ; one over the left eye, and the third had passed entirely through the head, just above the ears. We found one ball still in the cavity of the skull. The prairie grass in the slough is high during the summer season. The skeleton lay, when first discovered, about forty rods from the Maryville and Hawleyville road. Mr. Goslee was with me when the skeleton and other remains were examined. We found a piece of hat, a remnant of a blouse, and one waistband of a shirt and a collar. The waistband was soiled and dirty. We found one or more common blouse buttons and some shirt buttons. The latter were of different kinds. The one on the waistband was of white pearl. We found also the bottom piece or leathern portion of a suspender. The parts of the skeleton when found were not scattered. His boots were between course and fine boots ; the tops capped or foxed in front. I afterward visited the place where the skeleton was found in company with William R. Callicutt and some one else. We then found some hair, buttons, and teeth. The hair was rolled up in a piece of blouse, and was of a light brown cast.

Cross-examined : I was not with the surveyors when the skeleton was first found. William Callicutt took the buttons which I had left with Mr. Vanderhoof.

William R. Callicutt sworn : I live in Iowa ; knew the deceased ; he was my brother. I have known the defendant for ten or twelve years ; lived near each other. An arrangement was made between brother and

defendant to go to St. Joseph for apples. They went with an ox team that belonged to brother and myself. The wagon was the defendant's. They left home Friday evening August 18, 1866. McAlpin lived one mile and a half southeast of Hawleyville. The cattle were about four years old, of red color, and one of them had lost a horn. The wagon was considerably worn and had a high seat set on posts. They had no cover on when they started; am not sure that they had bows to the bed, but have an impression that they were on. The deceased prepared a mess-box; I saw it at a wagon shop in Hawleyville; it was a common goods box with a lid. I saw no names on the box. When they left my brother took two hats, one an old white hat the other a black jockey hat, nearly new. He took with him also a soldier's blouse, which he had brought from the army; it had government buttons on it, with eagles stamped upon them. I have seen similar buttons many times on soldiers' blouses. The cloth material of the blouse was of the usual kind. The deceased had the blouse on when he left. He had on striped pantaloons of cotton and woolen material; had on cloth gaiters considerably worn. He left at home a cloth coat, worth about eighteen dollars. My brother was seventeen years old when he left home. He made money by selling brick; he also had some bounty money. When he went away he wore suspenders and a cotton shirt with bosom of raised and figured cloth. I had a shirt like his; mother made them both. The shirt had large common white buttons on the wristband and the back of the collar. My brother's shirt and mine were made about the same time; I bought the cloth for both, and brother was with me at the time. I heard defendant and brother talk about purchasing the apples, and it was agreed that brother should pay for them. Brother had money when he left, but I cannot say how much. He had been selling brick. I had burned a kiln of about one hundred thousand; they were worth about ten dollars per thousand; about one-fourth of the kiln had been sold; brother owned half of the brick. He had drawn his bounty money in the spring before he left. I next saw defendant some time during the next week after they left to go for the apples. I have never seen my brother since. Defendant did not bring home the oxen. He turned them out on the prairie and we went after them. Defendant did not notify us when he returned. Mr. Painter brought the jockey hat and gaiters to our house, and I first saw them there. I saw the blankets which were brought back; they were common government blankets. I observed marks of blood-spots on them and they presented the appearance of having been washed. Our family, Dr. Saddler, Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Turner, all saw the blood marks. The marks of blood were on both blankets. Defendant said he had killed a pig on the road to St. Joseph, and as they were about to be caught with it by some person passing, they threw it into the wagon upon the blankets. The second

time I asked defendant about the pig, he said John (deceased) killed it. He did not say what further they did with the pig. He said brother got tired of riding in the wagon, and when they got to Ulmer's Bridge they camped there for the night. He said they stayed there Sunday afternoon also. The bridge called Ulmer's Bridge is about nine miles north of Maryville, in Nodaway County. The next morning the defendant started back with the team and brother went on. He said when he last saw brother he was on Ulmer's Bridge, and he said he was going to the plains or the Missouri River, and did not know that he should ever return. Defendant said he brought two revolvers back, but that they both belonged to him and brother had none. He said he bought the revolvers of Matthew L. Davis. After this conversation, when I next saw defendant, he came riding back, called me and asked me if I thought he had killed him. I told him I did not know that any one had accused him of doing so. Afterward, while going from court here, I asked him if he thought I would ever see John again. He said he thought not, but that he was still living. About one month before they went for the apples, defendant was at our house and brother was asleep on the lounge. Defendant then remarked to me that he intended to have some money if he had to kill somebody for it. We had been talking about our money affairs. In the spring of 1868, about eighteen months after brother's disappearance, I first heard that a skeleton had been found north of Maryville, and that it was in possession of Dr. Mulholland. I came to see it and examined the skull, the jawbone and other principal bones. I noticed in the jawbone that the first molar tooth, first one on the right side, had been drawn. The general features of the skull and jaw bone resembled brother's. He had a full forehead, and the point of his chin-bone stuck out on the right side. His cheek bones were high. I observed on the point of the chin-bone of the skeleton that it stuck out on the right side. Brother, when alive, had tusks; the cuspid or canine teeth, in his upper jaw, stuck out from the others on each side. In this skeleton I observed the same peculiarity respecting these teeth. Brother had a tooth drawn in the spring of 1866. It was the first molar tooth in the jaw on the right side. I know, because before he had it drawn, it ached, and I often filled the cavity of it with cotton steeped in creosote. When brother had it drawn, he brought it home and it was preserved. I have it here. (Tooth produced.) The tooth was drawn the last of March or the first of April, 1866. (Here the jaw bone of the skeleton was shown to the witness.) I recognize this as the same jaw bone that I saw at Dr. Mulholland's. I had heard of no peculiarities about the skeleton before I saw it. I think I told some one before I had seen it, that if it was the skeleton of my brother, it would have about it certain peculiarities. When I first saw the skeleton, Dr. Mulholland shook the bones of the right foot out of the right boot. I then observed

a ridge or seam across the second and third bones of the toes. When my brother was in the army in South Carolina, he cut his boot in that place with an ax, and was disabled for service, and in consequence was discharged. (A blouse button, a piece of blouse and some hair were here shown to the witness, and identified by him as the same that were found with the skeleton.) I found one large white button and two smaller ones. The large one was lost; it was of the common kind. The smaller buttons were of pearl, with a crease or rim around the edge.

Cross-examined.—I saw brother the evening before he left. He had sold about one-fourth of the brick. There might have been as many as one hundred thousand. Father corrected brother in the spring of 1866. Brother did not strike him with a chair, he merely pushed him with it. Brother did not afterward threaten to leave; the difficulty was settled between them. Before defendant spoke to me about whether I thought he had murdered brother, I was not aware that any one had accused him of doing it. We thought something was wrong, and Dr. Saddler and Mr. Buckingham brought defendant over to our house to make some explanation about John's disappearance. We then asked the defendant how the blood got on the blankets, but did not accuse him of murdering brother. I do not remember that defendant and myself ever had any difficulty. My feelings toward him are such as any one might entertain toward the murderer of his brother. Prior to the time of brother's disappearance defendant and I were intimate friends. I remember the prominence on my brother's chin, by his once having said in Tennessee, when we were in the army, that he could shave better if it were not for the knot on his chin. I never knew that defendant was instrumental in having me accused of larceny in St. Joseph.

George M. Ringgold, sworn: I live about ten miles north of Maryville, in Nodaway County, on the Maryville and Hawleyville road. Some time between the first and the middle of September, 1866, while going up the state road, I saw the defendant. He was going northward and overtook me. He asked me if I had seen any horses, as he had lost his near Wakefield's. He said he had been "teaming." He asked me if I had seen two men who had been looking for a man who they supposed had been murdered. The defendant told me he was the man whom they suspected of having committed the murder. They had had him arrested, he said, and brought before a court in Iowa, but being able to prove nothing against him, were compelled to discharge him. I was not acquainted with the defendant at the time. Mother had seen the two men of whom he spoke, but I had not. She had seen them about a week before.

George L. Ringgold, sworn: I live twelve miles north of Maryville, in Nodaway County, Missouri. I lived there in 1866. I met the defendant on Sunday, about the 20th of August, 1866, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, one mile and a-half north of my house. He was

driving an ox team. The cattle were red and about three or four years old. The wagon was covered. It was an old wagon. I observed the form of a man covered up lying in the wagon. I was going at the time, in company with my son, to visit another son. The next morning I met the same wagon south of Ulmer's bridge, about one-fourth of a mile. It was between 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon. I saw no one then but the defendant in the wagon. At the time I recognized him to be the man whom I had met the day before. I live north of Ulmer's bridge one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards. No one lives near the bridge on the north side. I can see it from my house. The night after I first met the defendant, no campers stopped between my house and the bridge. I know this, because I carried water past there late in the evening. When I first met the defendant, I asked him if he would sell the cattle. He said he would not, as they were not his. I remember the time of seeing the defendant, because a few days afterward William R. Callicutt and another man came there hunting a missing man.

James Worth sworn: I resided in 1866, about ten miles north of Maryville, and about a mile and a-half north of Ringgold's. I saw the defendant on Sabbath morning, in 1866. He was driving a yoke of red oxen, a little north of the school house. I got into the wagon and rode with him about half a mile to Judge Morehouse's, when I got out. The wagon was covered up toward the hind end, and had a high seat. There was some one lying in the wagon under the covered part, with the blankets drawn over him. I heard the defendant say to him, "John, get up and drive; I do not want to drive past the school house." The person spoken to said, "You can drive as well as I can." This was about nine o'clock in the forenoon on Sunday.

Dr. Mulholland sworn: I was living in Maryville in 1868, when a party of surveyors found the skeleton. A wagon was sent out, and it was brought into my office. I have since kept the most of it in my possession. William R. Callicutt called at my office to see the skeleton. I showed it to him. I showed him the bones which I took out of the right foot. I think this was the first time they had been taken out. I examined the bones, and then thought there was a scar on them. Some bones naturally have ridges on them. I could not detect any ridge on the toe bones of the skeleton.

Dr. J. G. Saddler sworn: I knew the defendant and the deceased in 1866. I saw and examined the blankets which were brought back by the defendant. One had the appearance of being stained with blood. The spot was near one end, and was the size of my two hands. Sometime about April, 1866, I extracted a tooth for John T. Callicutt, I think the next to the last one in the lower jaw—the wisdom tooth had not then appeared—but cannot say from which side. Defendant told me he

had washed the blankets. This conversation took place at Callicutt's, there being several persons present.

Jefferson Kelly sworn : I knew deceased and defendant in 1866, and knew that they started to Missouri for apples some time in August of that year. I lived near them. I left the neighborhood on Friday, August 18, 1866, and did not return until the Monday evening following. Defendant was then at home, and I saw him on next day, Tuesday. Defendant came to me and asked me why Thomas Kelly and William R. Callicutt went to Missouri. I replied, they went to see if they could get any information of John T. Callicutt. Defendant then said, there had been a horse stolen down in Missouri, and they had better be on their guard, as they were after the thief, and if they caught the boys, they would punish them. Defendant said when John T. Callicutt left him he was well and hearty. I then asked him how the blankets came to be bloody. He said he and John killed a pig, and were about to get into a scrape in consequence thereof, and they covered it up with the blankets to conceal it. He said that he and John took an oath that neither should tell which way the other went, nor write home. This conversation took place at a store on Wednesday.

TESTIMONY FOR THE STATE.

The testimony for the state closed here. The defense opened by the introduction of the deposition of Jonas Edenfield. The purport of his testimony, and that presented in some four or five other depositions offered in evidence, tended to prove that John T. Callicutt, had been seen by different parties after the time of his alleged murder, and that he had gone to the mountains to seek his fortune in pursuance of his intention expressed to the defendant at the time they last parted. The deposition of Edenfield was taken at Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, in August, 1868 :

John Edenfield's deposition : I am well acquainted with the defendant, Solomon McAlpin. I have known him for six years. I knew John T. Callicutt also ; I first became acquainted with him in 1862. I resided then about three miles north of Hawleyville, in Page County, Iowa. During the winter and summer of 1862, I was with him almost every Sunday. He assisted me in selling a load of apples at a camp meeting below Hawleyville in the fall of 1863. I enlisted in the volunteer service, during the late war, as a private in what was known as the Black Horse Battalion. I enlisted late in the fall of 1863. When I left home to enter the service, John T. Callicutt was living at home. I did not again see him after I left home, until I met him between Cheyenne and the Black Hills, at what is called the Half Way Point, or Little Jack's Ranche, close to what is known as the Man's Head, in Dakota Terri-

tory, near the Colorado line, on Crow Creek, and on the main road from Cheyenne to the coal diggings and pineries of the Black Hills, in Colorado Territory. I was then attending to the bar, at Little Jack's Ranche. I there met John T. Callicutt on the 29th day of December, 1867. I know it was on that day, because it was on the day before last Christmas. He came to the ranche from the direction of Denver City, Colorado. He came about ten o'clock in the morning and remained until about half past one, in the afternoon of the same day. While he was there, I gave him three or four drinks at the bar. We had a long talk about old times and acquaintances. During the conversation, I called him John Callicutt. While he was there, we ate dinner together, and I made a great many inquiries of him, in reference to mutual acquaintances in Page County, Iowa, and particularly about my father's family, and my relatives with whom he was acquainted. When he came to the ranche, he was traveling on a mule, and appeared well dressed. I observed him have twenty dollars. He was about twenty years old. I am positive he was John T. Callicutt.

Henry A. Huston's deposition: I am a printer by occupation, and reside in Hawleyville, Iowa. I was intimately acquainted with John T. Callicutt. I last saw him on the 17th of August, 1866, in my store in Hawleyville. About four weeks after defendant and Callicutt went for the apples, I went to St. Joseph. On the way I passed Savannah, and near the old Nebraska Hotel, my companion called my attention to a person. I checked up the horses, and observing the person alluded to, thought to myself it was John T. Callicott. Knowing the trouble about his absence, I felt some interest in identifying him. I began to get out of the wagon, but before I had done so, the person commenced walking rapidly away, and passing between two buildings on the north side of the square, disappeared. My companion in the wagon was Dincbaugh, but I have forgotten the last name. The person supposed to be John T. Callicutt was standing, when I first saw him, on the porch of the hotel. It was after sundown when I saw him. I am not positive it was John T. Callicutt; but, to the best of my belief, it was he. Afterward, a conviction was gradually induced in my mind, by the talk about his death, and the circumstances connected with defendant's return, that I was mistaken.

Daniel G. Goodman's deposition: I live in Hawleyville, Iowa. I saw John T. Callicutt in August, 1866. After that time I saw a man I thought to be he, about a mile below Savannah, Missouri. I was about one hundred yards distant from him when I saw him. It was about noon. Then, there were three wagons standing near the roadside. I drove up to within fifty yards of them. There were several other persons with him. They were all seated around the tail-gate of the wagon, which they were using as a table, and were eating their dinner. My

two little brothers were sitting on the rear end of my wagon. I spoke to them and said, "What is that?" They spoke and said, "It is John Callicutt." I then drove up within twenty-five yards of them and shouted: "Hallo! John Callicutt." He then jumped up, ran behind the wagon close to the rear wheel, and began dancing. I then drove on, but kept watching him till I had gone about one hundred yards. He then went and sat down at the table again. I thought he did not want me to see him. I felt certain at the time that the person was John T. Callicutt. Nothing has since changed my opinion, except the reports of his death.

James B. Goodman: I reside in Hawleyville, Iowa, and am twelve years old. I was with Daniel R. Goodman, my uncle, and William Goodman, when we saw a person about a mile from Savannah, whom we thought to be John T. Callicutt. We approached within fifty or seventy-five yards of them (three men) and Uncle Daniel asked us who one of them was? We told him we thought one of them was John T. Callicutt. Presently that one jumped up and ran behind the wagon. I think before he ran behind the wagon, uncle shouted to him: "Halloo! John Callicutt." The party addressed then commenced dancing and kept looking at us over the wheel. We were within thirty-five yards of him. From his size and manner of acting, I thought it was John T. Callicutt.

William Goodman, a lad fourteen years of age, who was with Daniel B. Goodman and James E. Goodman, testified in his deposition to the same facts as his brother, James E. Goodman.

Mary E. Spalding's deposition: I live in Hawleyville, Iowa, and was acquainted with John T. Callicutt. About the 15th of August, 1866, I think it was on the day before he went away with Solomon McAlpin, I had a conversation with him at our house. He came there and said he was troubled. I asked him on what account. He said he was going away to be absent three years; that he was going to make money, and did not care a d—n how he made it; that he did not intend his mother to be fretting after him any longer; that he was a poor, worthless cuss, and nobody seemed to care for him; and that perhaps if he would go off and return with plenty of money he might be respected.

Sarah McAlpin, sworn: The defendant is my son. It was some time in the fall—I do not remember the year—defendant and John Callicutt went for the apples. It was between sundown and dark when they started. My son, Robert, the defendant, and John T. Callicutt were in the wagon together, and when they went John T. Callicutt left at our house his cloth gaiters and a black jockey hat, but nothing more. He directed that the gaiters and hat should be sent to his mother. He wore away a pair of boots that belonged to the defendant. The boots were of common, coarse leather; the tops were of one piece. The boots had been placed in his bed room, and when I came home at night I exam-

ined them. They had been greased. I asked the defendant why he had greased them, and he replied because he had sold them to John T. Callicutt. Defendant returned from his trip for apples on Monday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I saw some blood on the wagon cover, but none on the blankets. Defendant told me they killed a pig and threw it on the wagon sheet. The blankets were left out that night after his return, and it rained on them. Mr. Painter, at the request of the Callicutts, took the blankets, the hats and the shoes on Wednesday morning after the defendant had returned. John T. Callicutt, when he left, had a goods box for a mess box. Old Mr. Callicutt called my attention to the box, and the name, John Randolph, upon it. About three months before they went for the apples John T. Callicutt left a letter at our house for his father, and then went to St. Joseph, where he remained about a week. I went part way with Mr. Kelley to the funeral in Peoria. When we started we passed Callicutt's. John was sitting on the fence. I told him not to go for the apples until I returned. He said he thought he would not go until I returned, as William R. Callicutt had to collect some money for him. On Thursday, after defendant returned, Dr. Saddler and Mr. Buckingham came for him to our house. I knew of no difficulty existing between John T. Callicutt and defendant at the time they went for the apples. The latter was often at our house, visiting the defendant. Defendant, when he left, wore a soldier's blouse with one button. The button was a large black one, which I had taken off of his father's coat, and sewed on the blouse just before he left. On this account I am positive as to the appearance of the button. It was stamped with flowers. Defendant brought home a blouse, but not that one; he said he had exchanged with John T. Callicutt. The wagon sheet hung on the front fence for several days, and the blood on it any one passing could have seen.

Cross-examined: It was on Friday we started to Peoria. I only went to Quincy. I came back on Saturday, and the boys started on that day, between sundown and dark, for the apples. Defendant had worn for about one month the boots which he sold to John T. Callicutt. I do not know what kind of a hat Callicutt wore when he left, but defendant wore a woolen one. Callicutt wore away a white linen coat, but I did not see him have a blouse. Callicutt did not have much money when he went away. Defendant had two dollars and a-half, which he had received of Callicutt for the boots. Defendant told me that Callicutt informed him on Sunday night after they left, that he did not intend to buy apples; that he was going to the plains, and come back when he got money, but that he might never come back. They went two miles that night, and on Sunday to Ulmer's Bridge. There they parted on Monday, about ten o'clock in the forenoon. Defendant is twenty-three years old, and enlisted in the army in 1862 or 1863.

James McAlpin sworn: I am the brother of the defendant. I know when he and John T. Callicutt started for the apples. It was on Sunday, but the month and year I have forgotten. John Callicutt bought a pair of boots from brother Solomon. They were coarse, heavy boots; he left at our house, when he went away, a pair of old gaiters and an old jockey hat. The tops of the boots were all of one piece. I saw him have the boots on Saturday, the day before he left. He put them on. About two or three weeks after they had gone for the apples, my brother and I went down into Missouri, and our horses got lost, two or three miles south of Mr. Deck's.

Dr. Mulholland called for the defense: There are from four to five cusps on the first and the second molar tooth. When there are three cusps on the outer edge of the face, there are generally two on the inner edge. After a tooth has been extracted the cavity left in the jawbone by its roots will generally close up and disappear by absorption, in from three to five months. The rule in respect to the chin bone is, that the angles on each side in front, just below the eye-tooth, are equally prominent on each side. There is a very marked protuberance of the bone on the right chinbone of this skeleton. Perhaps not more than one person in every hundred has such a one. I have examined about two dozen skeleton, but never observed such a protuberance on any of them. The cavity in this lower jawbone, where the first molar tooth has been extracted, is almost entirely closed.

William Hurst, sworn: I now live in Andrew County. Was with John T. Callicutt three years in the army, and know him well. I cannot state positively that I saw him about September 1, 1866. On that date I was going from Andrew County to Iowa, horseback, and about nine or ten miles below Maryville I crossed a slough, and passed two men in a spring wagon, at the distance of thirty or forty yards. One of the men called out to me, "How are you, Bill Hurst?" It was my impression at the time that the person who thus addressed me was John T. Callicutt. After passing me, he turned his head and looked back at me. When I reached Iowa I learned of his disappearance, and being asked if I had seen him, I made the above statements.

Cross-examined: Callicutt's hair was of a darkish brown, (the hair found with the skeleton was of a lightish brown—the color might have faded by exposure.) It was about the color of Col. Hepburn's hair.

VERDICT.

The jury retired at eleven o'clock on Friday night, and at noon on Saturday returned their verdict, finding the defendant "guilty of murder in the second degree," and fixing his punishment in the penitentiary for ten years. In the afternoon, the defendant was arraigned to receive

his sentence. He seemed stupefied, and shook his head when asked if he had anything to say.

The court then proceeded to pass sentence on him, in substance, as follows :

THE SENTENCE.

Solomon McAlpin, it now becomes the painful duty of the court to pass upon you the sentence of the law. Twelve men, selected alike for their honesty and unbiased purpose, acting moreover under the solemnity of their oaths, have sat with patience throughout your protracted trial, and heard the testimony for and against you. They have found you guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed the period of your imprisonment in the penitentiary. Whether you are guilty of the heinous crime charged against you, can be known beyond the possibility of a doubt only to yourself and to the Searcher of all hearts. Let me say to you there is no human sin, however dark, that may not be pardoned, and if you have, indeed, imbrued your hands in the innocent blood of your fellow-being and your friend, though you may choose that the secret of that crime shall forever rankle unrevealed in your own heart, yet I trust you may find repentance, and in God's mercy be forgiven.

Your father and mother, and your young wife, all bound to you by the strongest chords of affection, having followed you here to stand by you in this last desperate crisis of your fortunes, have thus become, unwillingly, the painful witnesses of this final spectacle of your infamy.

It is the sentence of this court, that the sheriff re-conduct you to the prison whence you came, that he thence take you under safe conduct and deliver you to the warden of the penitentiary of this state, and that you be confined therein, at hard labor for the period of ten years.

By a recent merciful provision of the law, if you continue exemplary in your deportment while there and render perfect obedience to all the rules of the prison, when you have served out three-fourths of the period for which you have been sentenced, the warden may recommend you to the governor who is empowered to discharge you for the remainder of your term. You can gain nothing there by obstinacy or disobedience. Guard well, then, your conduct, and keep this advice in remembrance.

TANSEY TRAGEDY.

“ All murders past, do stand excused in this,—
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly bloodshed but a jest,
Exempld by this heinous spectacle.”

One of the most diabolical murders known to the annals of this state, was committed in this county near Burr Oak Grove, about the 18th day of August, 1872.

On the 20th day of August of that year, as James Griffey was passing a mover's wagon on Clear Creek, some four miles southeast of the town of Clearmont, in Atchison Township, his attention was attracted to the wagon by a peculiar and disagreeable odor which was emitted therefrom. He discovered that the wagon had been recently left, by some one, and concluded to examine it and discover, if possible, the cause of the terrible stench. On lifting the cover of the wagon, he beheld the decomposing bodies of five human beings; two men, one woman, and two small children.

Shocked, as he was, by this terrible discovery, Mr. Griffey knew that the person lately in charge of the wagon, and who had left it standing where he had found it, must necessarily know something concerning the dead bodies, and being apprehensive that such person had attempted to abandon the wagon with its contents, and effect an escape, he at once aroused the neighborhood and informed the people that a mysterious crime had been committed in their midst, and that search should immediately be instituted to discover, if possible, the perpetrator.

Parties started to the town of Clearmont, where it was supposed the party lately in charge of the wagon might be found. On their arrival at that place, it was ascertained that a stranger had been there having a neckyoke repaired; that this stranger was at the time somewhat intoxicated, and that he might still be found in the town. The stranger was soon pointed out to those in search, and was immediately taken into their custody.

The news of the awful discovery spread from one to another, until the entire population of Clearmont looked and wondered. Business was for the time suspended; hasty inquiries were made on all sides. Citizens might have been seen hurrying about hither and thither to learn the details of the startling transaction. The frightened housewife looked in vain into the excited face of her husband to decipher there what had happened. Household duties were forgotten. The windows and doors of that little village were filled with women and children, while from many a threshold the anxious inquiry went forth—"What does this all mean?"

Quite a number of citizens repaired with the prisoner to the place where Mr. Griffey had found the wagon. The prisoner refused to disclose anything upon the subject. On the way from Clearmont, many questions were put to him, but he refused to answer or talk about the persons found in the wagon. When the party reached the spot where the wagon stood, they began to look about the grounds surrounding it. There they discovered that the prisoner had broken his neck-yoke while attempting to cross a ravine. By the side of the wagon lay an ax with which he had tried to mend it. While thus looking about, the prisoner sprang to get the ax, which lay within a few steps of him, but was pre-

vented by the timely action of one of his guards. This maneuver upon his part broke the spell.

A coroner's inquest was held, after which the bodies were removed from the wagon and buried.

The enraged citizens now determined to extort from their sullen prisoner some intelligence concerning the bodies found in his wagon. A few had favored burying him with the unfortunate ones found in his possession ; but it was suggested that all hope of getting a statement from him was not exhausted, and the better counsel for the time prevailed.

After the last sad rites had been performed for the dead strangers, and the day was drawing to a close—a day during which the blood of the angered citizens had been greatly excited—a party of men might have been seen on Clear Creek adjusting a rope over a limb of one of the forest trees which skirt its margin.

The prisoner was a witness of that proceeding. When the rope was properly adjusted, the noose prepared, the prisoner was told to prepare for the worst ; that if he had anything to say about the dead people found in his wagon, he would have an attentive audience. He still obstinately refused to answer any questions, or to reveal what, if anything, he knew concerning their death. He was then told to step under the limb, the noose was placed about his neck, his arms were pinioned, and, without further ceremony, his body was suspended in mid-air until his life was almost extinct. He was then lowered to the ground and allowed to revive sufficiently to talk, when a few leading questions were put to him concerning the dead parties. He again refused to divulge anything. The rope was again adjusted, and his body suspended. This process was continued with solemnity and severity, until the prisoner signified his willingness to tell what he knew about the matter.

The rope swung loosely from the limb, all parties drew near, and he was told to proceed with his statement.

The prisoner said that his name was Osburn ; that the parties found in his wagon were Ormes, his wife, and their two little children, and a man by the name of Daniel Dickerson. He stated that all of these parties had been killed several days prior at Holton, in the State of Kansas, by a man named Joseph Williams ; that the cause of the murder grew out of a love affair between Williams and Mrs. Ormes. He stated that Williams had followed the family from the State of Minnesota to Kansas with the avowed purpose of killing them ; that after he had murdered them, he had employed him, Osburn, to put them out of the way, and had paid him the sum of seven hundred dollars to do so. He said that he left Holton, Kansas, with the dead bodies, intending to throw them into the Missouri River, but was unable to reach a point on the river where he could do so unobserved ; that he crossed the Missouri

River at White Cloud ferry, traveled through Holt County, and penetrated this county to the point found without finding an opportunity to unload them without being detected. He said that he had supplied himself with whisky at Quitman, and, to kill his remorse and deaden his sensibilities, had drank freely since he left that place, and had thrown the money he received of Williams away by the roadside, between Quitman and the place where the wagon was found.

This story appeared unreasonable. The prisoner was suspended once more by the neck until his life was almost gone. When he recovered he repeated substantially the same story as first narrated.

A consultation was held by the parties in charge of the prisoner, in which it was decided that there might be some truth in what he had told them, in which case it was highly important to effect the arrest of Joseph Williams before the news of the discovery reached him at Holton, Kansas, where it was presumed he was. To add to the precaution in this respect it was decided to keep from the public, so far as possible, what the prisoner had told them. Several persons were started on the back track, said to have been traveled by the prisoner, to discover the truth or falsity of his statements. The sheriff of the county was notified to go to Kansas in search of Joseph Williams, while, in the meantime, certain persons were delegated to take charge of the prisoner and await developments.

Many difficulties surrounded those who were left in charge of the prisoner. The whole country for miles around was wild with excitement. It would not do to take the prisoner to Clearmont, or even to one of the dwelling houses in the neighborhood, on account of threatened violence to his person and life. It was imprudent to tell a curious and excited public all the facts they had learned from the prisoner; his statement might be disbelieved, and only tend to heighten the great danger of his immediate execution. So it was determined to take the prisoner into the heavy timber just east of the Nodaway River, and there conceal him until the truth or falsity of his statement had been ascertained.

Accordingly, the prisoner was concealed in the Nodaway River bottom, the greater part of two nights and one day, awaiting the return of those who were following his trail. The prisoner was closely guarded, and was frequently moved from one bend in the river to another through the underbrush, to avoid the threatened violence of the people.

This action, commendable as it was upon the part of those in charge of the prisoner, had a tendency to increase the excitement of the people. The news of the murder had traversed the country in every direction, and hundreds of people flocked to the scene of excitement. Strange rumors were circulated among the throng concerning the action of the guards. It was openly asserted by some that the prisoner was a

Mason, and that the Free Masons were endeavoring to conceal him and shield him from deserved punishment.

As ridiculous as such an assertion may seem, there were those who breathed the breath of life and were said to walk in the image of their maker, who actually believed such assertions were true.

As time rapidly passed the prisoner began to grow apprehensive, and on the morning of the second day of his confinement made known the falsity of his first statement to his guards. He then acknowledged to those immediately in charge of him his guilt, and stated that his only reason for making the first statement was to obtain time. He was conscious that the truth would be discovered, and seemed to dread the return of the parties from Kansas, who were hourly expected. He desired to be taken to some private place, where, sheltered from the fate which now seemed inevitable, he might write out his full confession.

The guard then took the prisoner to the dwelling of William S. Lamme, where, in an upstairs room, he spent the forenoon in writing the details of his dark crime.

What a pitiful sight! and how pitiable his condition! He had sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind. The storm was gathering thick and fast about him, and must soon break forth with terrible fury over his head.

By noon three or four hundred men from far and near had gathered around the dwelling which shut out from view the cool, calculating man-slayer. The party had returned from the search upon the prisoner's trail. They spoke forth the falsity of his first statement to the public. At Burr Oak Grove, some six or seven miles southwest of Quitman, they had discovered the camp where the two men, the woman and little children had yielded up their lives to satiate the thirst for blood of the imprisoned demon. Their statements sent a thrill through that swaying mass of people. Not a few were the curses breathed forth and threats of immediate and dire vengeance upon the prisoner were heard upon all sides. Minutes seemed hours. To those who had been misled by the falsehoods of the prisoner, his promised written confession seemed valueless. Calls were made for the murderer to come out and state in the presence of the people what he had to say. The prisoner was lead out on the front portico of the dwelling, and there, surrounded by some of the most resolute citizens to prevent his being killed, then and there, in plain, measured tones, he told the multitude how he, alone, had murdered the five human beings found in his wagon. He there gave his name as Alexander Worth Tansey. He stated that he had a wife and mother-in-law living near Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa; that he had been in Kansas, and there fell in company with the murdered family; that he was traveling with them to his home in Iowa. He said he was out of money, and while in camp at Burr Oak Grove the thought

possessed him that he could murder all of the parties with whom he was traveling and thus get possession of their property. At the time, he, with Daniel Dickerson, was sleeping in the front end of the wagon, while Ormes, with his wife and their two children, were sleeping at the rear end. While thus lying in the wagon beside his companion, Dickerson, he drew his revolver and shot a ball threw him, killing him instantly; that Ormes then sprang forward and received a ball from his revolver in his breast. A hand to hand scuffle ensued, during which both he and Ormes fell out of the wagon upon the ground; that he then struck Ormes in the head with the ax and ended his life. About this time Mrs. Ormes became thoroughly aroused and was screaming for help. To stifle her cries he sprang into the wagon, struck her on the head with the ax and then cut her throat from ear to ear. He said he then killed the two little children in the same way; that he then proceeded to arrange the bodies in the wagon so he could cover them up. He said he tried to lift Ormes into the wagon, but being almost exhausted he could not succeed. He then took the ax and cut his body into two pieces and then put them in. He stated that he alone was guilty of the crime and felt that he more than deserved death; that he only wished to see his wife before he died.

It may here be stated that some of the guard, on learning the facts from the prisoner, some time before he made the above statement public, had sent to Mount Ayr, Iowa, for his wife, and that the prisoner was anxiously expecting her to come to him.

It would be useless for the historian to attempt to describe the effect this statement made upon the crowd that listened to its narration. All the doors of the dwelling below had to be closely guarded for some time after the prisoner had disappeared from the portico above. Many wanted to take him from the house by force and hang him to a tree in the yard, but the friends of Mr. Lamme and his family, in unmeasured terms, denounced such action as rash and not to be thought of. Towards evening the excitement seemed to abate to some degree, and the officers of Atchison Township took charge of Tansey and removed him to Clearmont, *en route* for Maryville. But the people were so incensed at the atrocity of the crime, which certainly has never been exceeded in the West, except by the Bender tragedies, that they rose *en masse* and took him from the officers and hanged him to a tree on Clear Creek, just south of the beautiful village of Clearmont.

Thus was expiated one of the foulest murders that ever occurred in the state. The people of Atchison Township and the county at large are as law-abiding a people as can be found in Missouri, but this atrocious deed seemed to transcend human endurance, and an outraged people meted out swift justice.

The bodies of the unfortunate innocent murdered people were sadly buried in a land of strangers to them. A subscription was raised, and a tablet, with an appropriate inscription, was erected over their graves.

After Tansey was dead his head was severed from his body, and was conveyed to Maryville, where it was preserved for some time in alcohol. A negative was taken of his head, from which many photographs were taken, that were said, looked quite natural. Afterwards the head was sent to the city of New York for dissection. His body was buried near the tree where he was hanged.

Some days after his execution Mrs. Tansey came to Clearmont from Mount Ayr, Iowa. She was kindly received by the people, but when she learned the character of the crime committed by her late husband, she stated that she would leave him where a just vengeance had consigned him, and returned to her home at Mount Ayr, Iowa.

Description of Tansey: Alexander Worth Tansey was about forty years of age; about five feet four inches in height; his weight was about one hundred and thirty-five or forty pounds. His head was the most prominent feature of his general make-up—it was quite large for a man of his size, and strange to say, to all appearances, seemed reasonably well balanced. His forehead was of medium height, square, and presented a deep, thoughtful appearance. His mouth was small and lips thin. His eyes were black, keen and restless. His hair and chin whiskers were black. His complexion was a swarthy brown or Mexican tint. Upon the whole, there was naught in his general appearance which would at once indicate such animal instincts as he surely possessed. His conversation was fluent, voice low, and his general demeanor evinced much travel and experience. But little is known of his past history. He was a man of great firmness and much nerve.

THE ASSASSINATION OF NICHOLAS LEEHMER.

Few homicides in Nodaway County have been perpetrated from more unaccountable motives or been attended with circumstances of deeper mystery than the murder of Nicholas Leehmer.

He was a German by birth, and, with his wife Eva Betta, and an only child a son, David, removed from Buffalo, New York, to the State of Illinois, in the year 1865. Subsequently, the family went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and, in the latter part of the year 1870, they moved from that city to Maryville, in Nodaway County. In this last place they resided one year, and then changed their residence to the country—first locating near Platte River, in the eastern part of the county, and afterwards settling upon an eighty acre tract of land in the Nodaway River valley. This land was the north half of the southwest quarter of section No. 36, in township No. 64, of range No. 37, about one mile southwest of the

residence of Anderson Cameron, where they still lived at the time of the tragic death of Nicholas Leehmer.

On their removal from Buffalo, they were accompanied by a young man, likewise a German, by the name of Martin Fluegal. Mrs. Leehmer had known him from his early boyhood. He was at the time of his trial, hereinafter detailed, about thirty years of age. He was of commanding personelle, being nearly six feet erect in stature, of dark complexion, regular features and of quiet unobtrusive manner. There was little of the emotional in his disposition. He was a fine type of the stolid German temperament. He seemed to have been greatly attached to the Leehmer family. He first left Illinois and was followed by them to St. Joseph, where he lived with them about a month. During their stay in Maryville, he was a boarder in their house. In 1871, his father and mother, an aged couple, came from Buffalo to Nodaway County and purchased a farm, and Martin went to live with them. Shortly afterwards, Nicholas Leehmer bought the land we have described. It lay contiguous to the Fluegal farm on the west. During the stay of the Leehmers in Nodaway County, John Sweitzer and his wife, Mary, the latter a sister of Mrs. Leehmer, lived in Maryville.

Martin's father died some time in the year 1873. After this event, Martin boarded part of the time with the Leehmers. At the time of the death of Nicholas Leehmer, however, he was living with his mother, near the Sweitzers, in Maryville. The house they occupied contained but one room, and was situated a short distance south of what is now called the Maryville Hotel.

At the time of his death, Nicholas Leehmer lived in a small, one-story frame dwelling, containing only two rooms. The house stood lengthwise east and west, near the north line and northwest corner of the east forty acres of his farm. It was surrounded by an enclosure containing a few acres. From the west room, the only outer door of the house opened toward the south. On the last Thursday preceding the date of his death, Nicholas Leehmer brought his wife to Maryville to visit her sister, Mrs. Mary Sweitzer. He returned home that day, promising to come back again on the Tuesday following, to take his wife home. On Sunday, March 8, 1874, the boy, David Leehmer, left his father at home at 8:30 o'clock a. m., and started to Maryville, where he arrived about noon. John Sweitzer and wife, Martin Fluegal and Mrs. Leehmer and David dined that day at the residence of the Sweitzers. Immediately after dinner Martin went to his mother's. David Leehmer's mother endeavored to induce him to return home Sunday afternoon, but his aunt, Mrs. Sweitzer, prevailed on her to allow him to remain with them Sunday night. Martin Fluegal was seen at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the brewery, half a mile south of Maryville, then owned by Wm. Guller. He left there a little while before sundown. He admitted that

he rode out west of Maryville, on the road going to Anderson Cameron's, but stated that he had been out to Wm. Bosley's, who lived half a mile northeast of Nicholas Leehmer's, on the preceding Saturday to collect some money due him from Mr. Bosley ; that he had stopped on his return about two miles west of Maryville, when he dropped his pocketbook. This pocketbook he first missed on Sunday, at the brewery when he went to pay for his beer, and that he went west two miles Sunday evening to get it.

On Sunday, March 8, 1874, Nicholas Leehmer was observed at home at different times during the day. He was last seen alive just at sundown of that day, by his nearest neighbor, Mr. Green Cameron. Sunday night was damp and somewhat cloudy. There was no moonlight. The roads were muddy and freezing slightly. Between 9 and 10 o'clock of that night a single report of some kind of firearms was heard in the direction of the house of Nicholas Leehmer. Five or six parties, coming from the church at Valley school house, a mile and three-quarters southeast from Leehmer's, heard the shot. The neighbors living southwest and north of Mr. Leehmer's house likewise heard it. The concurrent evidence of these witnesses established the fact beyond doubt that the report came from the house of Leehmer. Shortly after this report was heard, a horseman was seen galloping past the residence of Anderson Cameron, who lived on the road leading from Leehmer's house to Maryville. The night was dark and the witness could not identify the strange horseman.

On Monday morning, March 9th, a neighbor called at the Leehmer house on business, about 9 o'clock A. M. The door was slightly ajar. The dog jumped at him near the house. A little lamb put its head out through the partly opened door ; the witness thrust it back and closed the door. He supposed the family were absent visiting. Other parties passed near the house on Monday. The cattle were lowing for feed, and all appearances indicated the absence of the proprietors. On Monday at twilight Mrs. Leehmer and her son, David, who was about thirteen years old, returned from Maryville to their home. They found the door closed. They opened it. The lamb jumped out as they entered. The room was dark. Mrs. Leehmer, supposing her husband had retired to sleep, felt for his head upon the pillow of the bed which stood in the northwest corner of the west room. Her hand touched his forehead—it was icy cold. Nicholas Leehmer was dead ! She immediately dispatched her son to alarm the neighbors. A large number speedily gathered there. They found the deceased lying on his back in the bed. A red coverlet was drawn over him—a pillow lay upon his heart. His arms were straightened down and pressed upon his sides. He had on a shirt and a short woolen jacket. His drawers were rolled up and thrust between his lower limbs as if to gather the blood. His pantaloons and other cloth-

ing were hanging on the bedpost. A hole appeared in his shirt, near the left side, in front. Around this hole was a distinct appearance of powder-burn.

On removing the shirt, a gunshot wound was discovered three inches below and two inches to the right of the left nipple. It was probed to the depth of twelve inches. The ball had sped downward, passing through the stomach, *duodenum* and *aorta*. He could not have survived more than ten minutes after receiving the wound. The blood had flowed freely, saturating the thin undress just beneath the wound, and settling in a large pool on the floor below. A few inches east of the bed, a blood-stain as large as a hat-crown was found, and close to it appeared the print of a human foot in blood stain. It had been made by a bare foot. Near the door, in the middle of the south side of the room, began a train of blood—specks which extended to near the bed. Near the partition door opening from the west room into the east room was found a large spot of blood. Close beside the cupboard in the southwest corner of the east room on the floor were two small spots of blood. No firearm or weapon of any kind except the table-knives was found in the house. Death could not have resulted from any suicidal act.

The deceased had no money before his death. There was no evidence of any struggle with a foe. The facts disclosed indicated that some person, actuated by motives of malice only, had approached the house under cover of the night, and called the deceased up from his bed. As he opened the door the assassin, perhaps sitting on his horse, fired the deadly shot. His victim, no doubt, leaving the door unshut, ran into the east room to the cupboard, with the intention either to escape further harm or to procure a knife with which to defend himself. Instantly becoming faint from his wound, he escaped to the bed, standing beside which he must have paused a moment, probably, to insure his chances, and staunch the blood, then lying down upon the bed, he drew over him the coverlet, and in a few minutes was a corpse.

An inquest was held over the body on Monday night. Martin Fluegal was at once suspected, and on Tuesday evening, the 10th of March, he was arrested in Maryville by Henry Nelson, the marshal of the town.

. When taken in charge by the officer, he betrayed no signs of fear. On being asked if he did not think it rather a serious affair, he simply answered "Yes." He was arrested at his mother's house. The house and his person were searched, but no firearms could be found. He made no statements tending to commit himself.

On the 19th of March, 1874, he was indicted for murder in the first degree. Mr. Horace M. Jackson was then prosecuting attorney. At this term of the court a motion was filed by Major B. K. Davis, who defended the prisoner, to quash the indictment. This motion was considered by the court at the July term of that year, and sustained. The

defect was purely technical. A second indictment for murder in the same degree was prepared against him July 15, 1874, to which he entered a plea of not guilty. The trial commenced in two days afterwards, and lasted till July 21st, when the jury brought in a verdict, after being out a short time, finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. When this verdict was read, the defendant displayed little outward emotion—a slight pallor overspread his features. He was a stoic by nature.

A motion for a new trial was filed by Major Davis July 24. This motion the court took under advisement to September 9th, following, at which time an adjourned term was held. His honor, Judge Henry S. Kelley, was then on the bench. After careful deliberation, he sustained the motion. The evidence, though it pointed strongly to the defendant as the guilty perpetrator of the crime, was yet not of that indubitable and conclusive character which the law required before it declared the life of the defendant forfeited. Public sentiment during his trial had been strongly against him. Many expected, after his conviction, that he would make confession of the murder before the time for considering the motion for a new trial should arrive. In this they were disappointed. No admission of guilt escaped his lips. On the contrary, he stoutly maintained his innocence with great apparent sincerity. During his imprisonment his conduct had been unexceptionable, and after his conviction up to the time a new trial was granted him, a period of fifty days, his fortitude was of the most remarkable kind, and created among his friends strong sympathy in his behalf.

His second trial commenced March 24, 1875. A new prosecuting attorney had been elected—Mr. Cyrus A. Anthony. He was assisted, on the part of the state, by Mr. Horace M. Jackson.

Strenuous efforts were now being made by the friends of the accused. Mr. Lafayette Dawson and Mr. John Edwards were retained to assist Major B. K. Davis in the defense. The trial was conducted with great energy and earnestness on both sides. Much interest was manifested in its issue by the public.

In addition to the facts already detailed in relation to the murder, it was proved by the state that on Tuesday morning, after the killing, a horse had been hitched near the northeast corner of the fence enclosing the lot around Leehmer's house. The tracks of this horse showed he had been newly shod.

These tracks were followed. They lead in a southeasterly direction from Leehmer's house, then northward and out at a gate belonging to Anderson Cameron. The same kind of tracks appeared in the road leading eastward toward Maryville, next Mr. Cameron's house.

In December, 1873, defendant had a quarrel with deceased about some corn rows, and claimed deceased had stolen part of his corn. He

then threatened to "shut off the wind" of deceased, but expressed himself as afraid to do so on account of the law.

In the spring of 1872, he had been heard to say he would shoot Leehmer's heart out. Once he had interfered to prevent Leehmer from beating his wife. It was attempted to be shown that defendant and Mrs. Eva Betta Leehmer were improperly intimate.

A coat was found, in the spring of 1875, a little west of White Cloud Creek, on the road leading from Anderson Cameron's to Maryville. Several witnesses testified their belief that it was defendant's coat. It was a brown woolen coat, much soiled by long exposure, and had blots on it feintly resembling old blood stains.

Defendant had been heard, a short time prior to the commission of the homicide, negotiating the purchase of a pistol. His horse was bespattered with mud as it stood in his stable in Maryville on Monday morning after the murder.

A large blood stain was found on his saddle blanket. It appeared to be the print of a bloody hand. The blanket was examined on the day of his arrest. It was also proved that defendant's sorrel horse, which he usually rode, was accustomed to go in a lope rather than in a trot, and that he had been shod with new shoes March 1, 1874. The statement made by defendant that he had been out to John Clark's, near Leehmer's, on Saturday, March 7, was shown to be untrue. He was not at Clark's till Monday, March 9. William Bosley also denied seeing him on Saturday, the 7th of March.

On the other hand the defense offered evidence to show that defendant and deceased had been on friendly terms after the happening of the difficulties shown by the state. Mrs. Leehmer, about five months before this last trial, married a man named Hertzberger. She showed no attachment for defendant after his arrest. Her intimacy with defendant she positively denied. Another coat, similar to the one produced by the state, was introduced in evidence, and shown never to have been lost by defendant. It was proved that numerous herders, or cow boys, while tending their cattle in the valley of the White Cloud Creek, were accustomed to use old coats while camping out, and that they sometimes cast away on the plains. About the month of May, 1874, Judge Samuel Kennedy found an old coat near where the witness for the state said they had picked up this coat, offered in evidence by the state. The coat seen by Judge Kennedy lay about on the prairies for a long time, and was very similar to the coat offered in evidence by the state. Mary Fluegal, the mother of defendant, swore positively that Martin came home at eight o'clock on Sunday night, March 8, 1874, and that he slept all night in the single room occupied by them. A respectable witness in Maryville called on Martin about five o'clock on Monday morning, the 8th of March, and conversed with him, asking him for a loan of some hay.

Witness then went to Martin's stable and found his horses all there in good condition. A skillful tailor measured the old coat offered in evidence by the state, and also the person of this defendant, and pronounced the coat entirely too small. Defendant attempted to try on this coat in the presence of the jury, and gave ocular demonstration to them that it was many sizes too small.

Several physicians testified as to the impossibility of determining whether the blotches on the old coat were blood stains; much less could they say that they were stains made by human blood.

After the close of the evidence the case was argued at length on both sides. After the close of the arguments, the jury, after being out about forty-eight hours, announced to the court that they could not agree, and were therefore discharged. Nine of them were in favor of acquittal, and three were willing to render a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

The defendant had now been imprisoned a year and twenty-three days. The prospect of the further continuance of his incarceration; the uncertainty of the issue of a third trial; the anxiety he must endure in the interim, and the earnest persuasion of his friends after the failure of the jury to agree this last time, induced the defendant to consent to to enter a plea of guilty in the case to manslaughter in the second degree, which the law permitted him to do under an indictment for murder in the first degree. This plea was accordingly entered April 2, 1875, and the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of five years.

He served out three-fourths of his time, as fixed by the sentence, and was then pardoned by the governor for the remainder of the time, the law of this state permitting such pardon in case the defendant deports himself correctly during three-fourths of the period for which he is sentenced.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

On the evening of the 21st day of April, 1877, during the hour of twilight, Master F. M. Sharp, a lad about the age of twelve years, who resided with his parents in the town of Maryville, Missouri, near the Valley House, while engaged in playing at his home, missed his pet rabbit. After having searched every nook and corner in the house in the vain hunt for his rabbit, he finally concluded that the object of his search might be found under the house. So believing he continued there his explorations. While upon his knees, peering about in quest of the animal, he saw, as he thought, a bundle of rags, but upon taking hold of it and examining it more closely, he found to his great astonishment, that the supposed bundle of rags contained the body of an infant child, which had apparently been dead about four weeks.

Its lower limbs and body were wrapped with raw cotton and rags, while over all was fastened a portion of bedticking and a flour sack. The face was bare around the nose and mouth. The eyes were open and the mouth closed. Stains of blood were observed upon its right shoulder and right ear, under which and over the jugular vein was a small incised wound. Its neck presented a livid hue, evidencing that strangulation had been produced by the ruthless grasp of a brutal hand. Every appearance indicated that the little waif had been foully murdered by some one who was not humane enough to give it even the semblance of a Christian burial. The tattered and faded habiliments which partially concealed its nudity, bespoke the extreme poverty of its parentage, and its diminutive proportions and delicate form showed that its existence here had been but brief—its lamp of life being scarcely lighted ere it was extinguished forever.

Whence came this atom, this speck of humanity, which had hitherward drifted and found an accidental lodgment? What cruel hand had done the deed? Who was the mother with heart so adamant and soul so bereft of motherly instinct, that could thus destroy and abandon her own offspring? These were the questions which propounded themselves to the horror-stricken persons who had gathered there in the gloaming immediately after the discovery of the child.

About a month previously to the facts above narrated, the house under which the dead body was found had been occupied by a family who had lived there until the 25th of March. With this family resided a woman, whose name was Nancy Cornell. She was handsome, thirty-one years of age and unmarried. Suspicion at once pointed to her as the probable mother of the child and perpetrator of the dark deed. She was arrested and taken before Stephen Morehouse, a justice of the peace, where she had a preliminary examination. At this trial she made a confession, acknowledging herself to be the mother of the child, but implicating another party as the murderer.

At the June term of the Circuit Court she was indicted, tried and convicted for the murder of her child, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. While incarcerated in the jail, she made another confession or statement, fully exonerating the party whom she had implicated in her previous confession, and taking the entire responsibility upon herself. The second confession or statement made by her (wherein it was believed, at the time, that she had given the facts in the case), is substantially as follows :

"I make this statement before God. The child was mine. It was born on Thursday in the forenoon, when I was alone. I murdered it by choking it, about one minute after its birth. I concealed it in the bed until Sunday morning, when, secreting it under my clothes, I took it out just before daylight and put it under the house. I laid it on the ground

and pushed it under with a stick. Mrs. Snyder was there on the day on which the child was born, but not till after its birth. She had sent me some medicine. I told her that I had been chilling. During her visit the child was at the foot of the bed, wrapped in cotton, bed-ticking and a flour sack. When the child was born, I intended to burn it in the stove, but my heart failed me. I was moved to another bed, but kept it concealed under my dress. I sent Bill for a pencil, as I wanted to write a note to the priest, whom I desired to send me something to eat, and wanted Mrs. Snyder to see the priest for me. I belong to the Catholic Church, and have made a confession to the priest, since being in jail. I was strong enough to walk just after the occurrence, and was only deceiving my sister and brother-in-law. When we lived in the Thil House, I was able to get up, but feigned illness to conceal my condition. The statement made by me before Mr. Dunn was partly false. No one has tried to force me to make this statement. Mrs. Snyder told me to tell the truth. George Middleton told me to feign insanity, but this I could not successfully do."

The impelling motive to the deed was that of shame, and in her desire to conceal from the world the evidences of this shame and infamy, she did not hesitate even to commit the crime of murder, her victim being the innocent offspring of her own flesh and blood.

There being two or three persons jointly indicted with Nancy Cornell, there were several lawyers in the case. The prosecution was conducted by John Edwards, Esq., who was, at the time of the trial, prosecuting attorney.

THE HOGAN HOMICIDE AND OTTO SHARP TRIAL.

On the 9th day of October, 1879, a sad tragedy occurred at Burlington Junction, in Nodaway County, which gave rise to one of the most interesting criminal trials ever conducted in the county. From the record of the case we find the facts connected with the homicide were as follows:

On the afternoon of the 8th day of October, 1879, a man by the name of Otto Sharp was charged with the commission of a felony—forgery—alleged to have been committed that day. The justice (Henry F. Barker) issued a state warrant for his arrest and delivered it to John Q. Adams, who was at that time acting as deputy constable of Lincoln Township. Adams, in company with Isaac Weddle, started from Lamar Station, for the purpose of arresting Sharp. Soon after their departure, the justice learning that Sharp was a dangerous man, and that he would not be arrested without great caution and difficulty, in company with P. P. Fox, Hiram Fox, James George and one William Brown, also left Lamar Station, to join Adams and Weddle in making the arrest. Adams

and Weddle arrived at Burlington Junction a short time after dark, and learned that Sharp was somewhere in the town. They instituted immediate search for him, and while so doing, they met with Martin Edward Hogan, who at that time was a resident of the town, and who had been acting in the capacity of constable. Adams informed Hogan of their business, and requested him to look out for Sharp and arrest him. Hogan joined in the search, and continued with them until midnight, when he (Hogan) retired. During the earlier hours of the night, Sharp was seen several times at a livery stable owned by the Ball Brothers, in the south part of the town, where he made arrangements for a team, stating that the Lamar Station men were after him for forgery, and threatened to "hurt them," if they attempted to arrest him, and pulled out of his pocket a revolver and kissed it.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the night Adams and his men learned that Sharp, in company with Zopher Bull, (one of the stable men), had gone from the stable in a buggy, in an eastwardly direction, toward Maryville. A portion of the posse of men started in pursuit, while Adams and others went to the house of Solomon Scull, where it was supposed Sharp would go. This house was in the opposite direction from that taken by Sharp and Bull, and about two and a-half miles northwest of Burlington Junction. After waiting and watching at Scull's for some time, Adams, with two men, started north on the road to Lamar Station. At a point one mile north of Scull's they met Sharp and Bull. Adams commanded them to halt. They urged forward their team, running the buggy against one of the men in pursuit, knocking him out of the road, then drove south toward Scull's and Burlington Junction at full speed. Adams and his men gave chase. At this point and for more than a mile south the road is narrow, heavily timbered on each side, and runs along the summits of the bluffs which skirt the west bank of the Nodaway River. The constable was unable to overtake the buggy, and although he pushed his horse to his fullest speed, Sharp and Bull crossed the river and reached Burlington Junction in safety. Here Sharp jumped from the buggy and made his escape.

The parties in search were unwilling to give up the prize. The town was again hunted in every direction. Baker and Hiram Fox chanced to come upon Sharp who was, at the time, making his way to the stable mentioned. Barker again commanded him to halt. Sharp drew a revolver, fired two shots at Barker, and then wheeled and fired two more shots at Hiram Fox. Barker and Fox retreated toward the west, while Sharp passed on in the direction of the stable. Sharp here met William Brown, and told him to go and tell Adams and his *posse* if they would go away and let him alone, he would appear before the justice the next day, but if they attempted his arrest that night, he would kill the man who attempted it. While these incidents were taking

place at the stable, Barker went to the room of Hogan, aroused him from sleep and informed him that Sharp was in town, telling him, also, of what had occurred, and requested him to assist in making the arrest. Hogan dressed himself and accompanied Barker to the place where Adams and his men were. At this moment Brown came from the stable and told what Sharp had said. When Hogan learned where Sharp was, he said he could arrest him without any trouble, and immediately started towards the stable, followed by Adams and Barker. On his arrival there, Hogan inquired of James Ball concerning Sharp. He was told that Sharp had just gone out of the stable to the east, and not to follow him, as he might get hurt. Hogan turned, and while walking away from the stable, saw Sharp and called to him to stop, telling him that he wanted him. Sharp answered with an oath, "take me!" Three shots were then fired in quick succession. Adams and others appeared upon the scene and found Hogan and Sharp on the ground, Hogan holding Sharp on his back, while Sharp was endeavoring to point a revolver at Hogan's heart. Adams took charge of Sharp and disarmed him. Hogan remarked he was wounded, and requested them to send for a doctor. He was carried into the stable some thirty feet distant and placed on the office bed, where he remained in a suffering and semi-unconscious condition until three o'clock in the afternoon of October 9th (the second day), when his brave spirit winged its flight beyond this earthly sphere. The wound causing his death was in his inner left thigh, the ball passing near the bone downward and outward, over the space of about seven inches and severing the *sciatic* nerve, which caused almost immediate paralysis, resulting in death, before reaction could be effected.

On the 19th day of January, 1880, in the Nodaway Circuit Court, before H. S. Kelley, judge, Otto Sharp was put upon his trial on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. The trial lasted some eight or ten days, developing the facts above narrated. Great interest was manifested in the trial throughout. The prosecution was conducted by W. W. Ramsay, Prosecuting Attorney of Nodaway County, and his law partner, John Edwards, Esq., who presented the theory that Sharp had committed a felony, by forging certain time checks; that he was attempting to make his escape and was resisting arrest for the commission of such felony; that any officer or private citizen had a right to arrest him for such crime, and to use all force that might be deemed reasonably necessary for that purpose; that Sharp was conscious of his crime, and that duty demanded his capture; that Sharp should have submitted to the commands of the law, and that his resistance was without just provocation and highly criminal.

The defense was conducted by Hon. Lafayette Dawson, Scribner R. Beech and L. M. Lane, who adopted the theories—

First. That Sharp did not know the object and purpose had in view by Hogan at the time, and that he acted in the lawful defense of his person.

Second. That Hogan's death was occasioned by the unskillful treatment of the doctor who attended him, rather than from the wound received at the hand of Sharp.

The jury found Sharp guilty of murder in the first degree.

Motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment were filed and overruled. Otto Sharp was sentenced by the court to be hanged on the 26th day of March, 1880. The defense were not satisfied with the result. The cause was appealed to the Supreme Court, where in the month of April, 1880, it was submitted to that court upon briefs, prepared by W. W. Ramsay, with Attorney General J. L. Smith, for the State, and by Scribner R. Beech and L. M. Lane, for the defendant.

The decision of the court was awaited with much interest. "Abhorrence of the crime seemed to be giving place for compassion for the prisoner." Many were the petitions circulated throughout the country addressed to the governor of the state for clemency to be used in case the decision of the trial court was affirmed. All but three days of the respite were gone, and the sheriff of the county, Henry Toel, was making preparations to carry the death sentence into effect, when the decision of the Supreme Court was announced, reversing the judgment of conviction, and remanding the cause for re-trial.

The point of reversal seemed to be, that the trial court had misdefined the word "deliberately" in an instruction to the jury. The word had been defined to mean "intentionally, purposely, considerably, therefore, if the defendant formed a design to kill, and was conscious of such purpose, it was deliberate;" whereas, it should have been defined to mean, "that which was done in a cool state of the blood."

At the June term of the Nodaway County Circuit Court, the cause again appeared in the trial court. Sharp filed a motion, supported by the affidavit of himself and two others, for a change of judges. H. S. Kelley granted the motion, and Cyrus A. Anthony was selected to act as special judge for the trial of the cause. Sharp then filed his application for a change of venue from Nodaway County, alleging that the prejudice of the inhabitants was against him. His application was granted and the cause transferred to the Atchison County Circuit Court.

In September, 1880, the cause was again tried at Rock Port, before Cyrus A. Anthony, judge, by L. D. Ramsay, Prosecuting Attorney of Atchison County, and John F. Lewis for the state, and Scribner R. Beech, L. M. Lane and William Herren, for the defense.

This trial resulted in the acquittal of the defendant, Otto Sharp, who, less than one year before, rightfully or wrongfully caused the death of Martin Edward Hogan; who had been once convicted of the crime

of murder in the first degree ; whose life and death turned upon so slight a pivot as the definition of a single word, was again a free man.

It is said that a subscription was raised for him after his acquittal in Rock Port. He was the first person sentenced to be hanged in Nodaway County.

THE TALBOTT BOYS.

The first legal execution in Nodaway County took place July 22, 1881, at Maryville, when Albert P. and Charles E. Talbott suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the crime of murdering their own father. As this criminal case has awakened such a public interest in this and adjoining states, we have compiled a synopsis of the case as part of the history of Nodaway County.

Dr. Perry H. Talbott, who was shot about seven miles south of Maryville at his own house, September 18, 1880, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 5, 1827. He received a good education as he grew to manhood, and was graduated in 1849 with honor at the Sterling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. Early the next year he started to seek his fortune, and found a home and friends in Northwest Missouri. In the year 1852, he joined a throng of gold seekers, then crowding to California. The next year he returned to Missouri, and soon after his return met Miss Belle McFarland, of Page County, Iowa, and in April, 1854, the two were united in matrimony.

Dr. Talbott might be termed a typical man of the border. He was fond of cards, and tradition gives him skill in their manipulation. As a physician, his reputation spread far and wide, and when the country was new and thinly settled, his professional visits extended for miles in every direction. Dr. Talbott and his old gray mule are historical figures in the annals of Nodaway County. He rapidly accumulated property, and became quite prominent in local politics, representing his county in the Legislature during the years of 1856-7. During the war he espoused the side of the Union, and was surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers.

After the war he again entered the political arena and became an aspirant for congressional honors. He was a candidate before different conventions, but failed of a nomination. In 1876, he became prominently identified with the Greenback Labor movement. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and possessed an indomitable will. He had a high ambition, but was not devoid of egotism. In person, he was tall and of rather commanding appearance, his hair and beard as black as the raven's wing. As a friend and neighbor Dr. Talbott always stood high among those who knew him. As a husband and father he seemed to lack affection, and his home was the abode of discord. His children grew up neglected, no care being given to their temporal welfare or

moral training. His house was an arsenal of small arms, and the children were familiar with their use.

On September 18, 1880, Dr. Talbott was shot, about nine o'clock at night at his home, by an assassin from without, through a window. It was a calm, beautiful moonlight night, not such an one as an assassin would naturally choose for dark and terrible deeds. Dr. Talbott, with some members of his family, had that day been attending the Nodaway County fair, and returned home in his buggy about six o'clock, his family going home by railway train. When he arrived at home, he found a call awaiting him to attend a sick child of a family residing some three miles south. He returned about nine o'clock, put up his horse, and went into the house. His wife and his son Albert were in the room, the rest of the family having retired. He handed Albert a copyright of a speech which he was having printed. Mrs. Talbott was lying on the bed with her head toward the foot. Albert was sitting by the table on the north side of the room, his arm on the window-sill. The doctor had taken off his coat, and was sitting on the bed when the fatal shot was fired. He was struck in the right breast, the ball passing clear through him, drawing blood on the calf of the leg of his wife, and striking in the plastering. The ball was a large conical one, and weighed an ounce and a half, being large enough to have been discharged out of a shot-gun. He had his hand up to his breast when the ball struck him, and portions of his thumb and middle finger were shot away. The doctor reeled and fell against the bed, exclaiming, "My God, Belle, I am shot."

About ten o'clock, the same evening, Henry Wyatt, a work hand of Dr. Talbott's, arrived in Maryville in great haste, after a physician, spreading the news that Dr. Talbott had been shot, and that he could not live long. Dr. Talbott expressed the opinion to those going to see him that he had been shot by some one on account of his political opinions. Before his death he called the members of his family about him, and bade them all good-bye, retaining his consciousness up to within five minutes of his demise, which occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. After his death, a coroner's jury was summoned, when the following testimony of Mrs. Talbott and Albert was taken :

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TALBOTT.

My name is Belle Talbott. I am wife of deceased ; am forty-seven years of age. On the night of the homicide, the deceased, myself, and my oldest son, Albert Perry Talbott, were in the room where the Doctor was shot. In the room immediately above us on the second floor, Jennie and Angie Talbott, aged respectively eleven and thirteen years, and John Talbott and Cicero Talbott, aged ten and eight years, were all

sleeping. In room over the kitchen on second floor, Charles Edward Talbott, aged sixteen years; and William Wallace Talbott, aged fourteen years, and Henry Wyatt, a work hand, were sleeping. These were all that were about the house. Henry Wyatt, Cicero and John had been at home all day. The rest of the family had been at the fair. I got home about dark from the fair. All the family were at home when I got there. The Doctor had just got there. He had eaten his supper and came out to the gate and met me. He told me he was going to Whit Leighty's to see a sick child. I had come home on the train. The Doctor had come home with the children in the buggy. I got off the train at Arkoe, and walked up part of the way, when my son William met me with the buggy. When I met the Doctor, as before stated, it was beginning to get a little dark. It was about half-past eight when he came home again. When he came home, he went into the north room below, and asked Bud (Albert) to take his mule to the pasture, which Bud at once did. From the front gate to the pasture is about 300 yards. Bud returned in about fifteen minutes, and came into the room where the Doctor and I were. The Doctor had gone to the drawer and was reading the copyright for a book he had written, and was talking about it while Bud was gone. He had put it up before Bud came back; but when Bud came in, the Doctor took it out again and gave it to Bud. Bud sat down by the northwest window to read it. The Doctor then walked to the south part of the room and sat down on the north side of the bed in front of me. I, at that time, was lying on the bed with my clothes on, my feet to the head of the bed. The Doctor was talking about this writing of his. He was in his shirt sleeves, and was facing the northwest window, the window where Bud was sitting. I saw him place his right hand up to his breast, and I think he was moving his shirt when I heard the loud report of a gun. I saw no flash. I had my face west with the side toward the window. The Doctor leaned and started forward, and cried: "My God, Belle, I'm shot. Some assassin has been sent here to shoot me." I jumped from the bed and caught hold of him. He was about half way from where he sat when he was shot and the northeast corner of the room when I caught him. He still had his hand up where he was wounded and was in a bent condition. Bud at that time ran around in front of the Doctor, and ran to get the shot gun which was in the southeast corner of the house. The Doctor had not, up to that time, spoken to Bud; but as Bud ran for the gun the Doctor said, "take my revolver, too." After this, as I swung the Doctor around to get him onto the bed, he said: "Get me on the bed as quick as you can." Bud assisted me with the Doctor back to the bed, and then took the shot gun and went out. Bud went south into the hall. I heard two shots out of doors south of the house after Bud went out. Bud was out but a short time until he came in. I saw no one out of doors at any time. It was per-

fectly light, or good moonlight, the night of the homicide. One could see all objects around them when out that night. No one of the family, but Bud, saw any one. I don't know that I can think of any one at outs with the Doctor. Don't know of his having any difficulty with any one lately. Had not heard him speak of any difficulty of any kind. On the night of the homicide as soon as Bud came in and set down the gun, I sent him after the neighbors, and sent Wyatt after the Doctor. There are two shot guns and four revolvers about the house that belong to the family. These are all the firearms that I know of.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT TALBOTT.

My age is twenty-one years. I was at home the night of the homicide. Had been at the fair that day, and got home about half past eight o'clock. All of the family were at home when I got there, except the Doctor (my father.) I learned he was down to see Leighty's child. I remained at home after I got there. The Doctor came home about fifteen minutes before nine. The boys were all asleep up stairs. I and ma were in the north room below. The Doctor came into the room, walked across it, and pulled off his coat, and hung it up on the east side of the room. He did not speak to me about putting up his mule, but I staid up for that purpose. I went out, put away the mule, and came back carrying a saddle, at which time pa was standing on the walk just in front of the house. He walked back into the hall, and, I think, went into the parlor, for he was standing in the parlor door as I came in at the west door with the saddle. There was no light in the parlor at that time. I put the saddle down at the east end of the hall, and then went into the north room, and sat down between the table and northwest window. The Doctor soon came into the room after I had been there. Ma was lying on the bed in the north room when I went into it, after laying down the saddle. I don't know what the Doctor was doing in the parlor door. After he came into the north room, he walked up to the drawer and took out a daybook and gave me an envelopé, and said that it contained a copyright for a book he had written. He then went back to the bed, and sat down and was talking to ma. I was reading the letter. After I had read it, the Doctor got up and pulled off his coat, vest and hat, and hung them upon the bureau at the west end of the room. He then sat down on the side of the bed and pulled off his shoes. I was at that moment putting the copyright in the envelope when I heard a gun crack. The gun was shot off at the right side of me. My right elbow was resting on the window. I did not see the flash, but I saw and smelt the smoke. It came into the room. I heard the glass fly. The Doctor raised up and started toward me, saying: "I'm shot." He took hold of my shoulder. I took hold of him, and

he wheeled over towards the southeast corner of the room, to where the guns were, and caught hold of a gun, which fell down as he pulled at it. I saw he was going to fall, and threw out my knee and caught him. While in this position, I reached and caught the gun. I raised pa up and let loose of him. The last I saw of him just then, he was staggering towards the bed. I think ma had hold of him. I went to open the south door, but failed the first time. Made another grab and opened it, and went out into the hall. I heard some one jump onto the walk in front of the house. I ran out at the west door and looked south, and saw a man running south through the yard. I ran southwest some eighteen or twenty feet, and fired at the man who was running off. I did not see any gun, if the man had one. I only fired one shot. I am sure of that. There was but one load in the gun, a load of goose shot. I was standing southwest of the house and shot directly south of me. I made examination next day for the tracks of the man, but found none. I think the man was of medium size, wore dark clothes and had on a black hat. Until he got out of sight he was running at full speed in a southeast direction. The orchard is sodded with timothy meadow. The land south of the orchard fence is sown in rye, and was broken up about three or four weeks ago. The land east of the orchard is wheat stubble. A few minutes after the shooting George Wyatt and I went down through the orchard to see if I had hit him, but could find no trace. That was all the search that night. Some five or ten minutes after the shooting I went to Arkoe, which was in the same direction the man had ran. I waked up Mr. Turner and told him what had happened. I knew at that time he was shot through and through, for ma had shown me where the ball had grazed her leg. I also went to Mr. Wilson and told him about it. I did not tell them about the man's running through the orchard. I simply told him pa was shot. I never thought of arousing the people to search for the man. I did not think it was necessary. I thought the man I shot at was the man who shot father. I never thought at any time during the night about having search instituted for the man.

In accordance with the above testimony, the jury returned a verdict that Dr. Talbott had been assassinated by some unknown person.

From the very first, however, suspicion rested on the family. The ball which had passed through the murdered man plainly showed it was of rough manufacture, and that the rifles on it had been marked with a knife. The actions of the family were also very strange. There had been no effort made to arouse the neighbors or to pursue the assassin. Even while the doctor lay dying the family seemed almost unconcerned. Several other circumstances about the premises indicated that some member of the family had perpetrated the deed. The public were thoroughly aroused. The sheriff of the county, Henry Toel, and the prose-

cuting attorney, W. W. Ramsay, were indefatigable in their exertions to discover a clew to the mystery.

In the meantime, strange rumors began to reach the public ear from the Talbott mansion. The family claimed that the house had been attacked by armed men, an entrance had been forced through the door, a battle had been fought, revolvers and shotguns had been emptied at short range; but a bullet-hole through Albert's coat, and divers bullet-holes in the ceiling and walls, all passing outward, were the only results that appeared. After this strange affair, shooting was almost of nightly occurrence around the house. The family claimed that some one was thirsting for their blood, and reported so to the sheriff, but when protection was offered it was refused.

At this juncture a man named Jonas V. Brighton, who claimed to be a United States detective, from Kansas, appeared on the scene, and the Talbott boys, whose entire confidence he secured, soon revealed to him the fact that they had killed their father. In the meantime the sheriff, who had obtained evidence enough independent of Brighton to warrant an arrest, with the assistance of William Toel, Hosea Torrence and Nicholas Jones, arrested Mrs. Talbott, the two boys and the hired man, Henry Wyatt. The parties offered no resistance, although from Albert there were taken two revolvers and a bowie knife, and a revolver from Charles. The prisoners were brought to Maryville; and a preliminary examination held October 27-8, 1880, resulted in Albert P. and Charles E. Talbott and Henry Wyatt being bound over to answer a charge of murder in the first degree, while Mrs. Talbott was held in a bond of \$1,000 as being accessory.

The grand jury, at the November term of the Nodaway County Court, found a true indictment against Charles E. and Albert P. Talbott and Henry Wyatt, but failed to indict Mrs. Belle Talbott, and she was thereby discharged.

The trial of this case occupied about ten days, and excited more public interest than any other trial that ever took place in Northwest Missouri, or perhaps in the state, the leading papers of the state and of Chicago, Cincinnati and New York publishing the proceedings almost in full. The defense was ably conducted by Lafayette Dawson, Thomas J. Johnston and M. G. Moran, who did all that could be done for the prisoners. The prosecuting attorney, W. W. Ramsay, was assisted throughout by his partner, John Edwards, and by Scribner R. Beech.

At the beginning of the trial the defense asked that the cause be tried before another judge. The request was granted, and Hon. John C. Howell, Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit, was selected. Judge Howell conducted the trial throughout in the most impartial manner; was sustained in all his rulings, and received from all parties the highest encomiums.

On January 29, 1881, when W. W. Ramsay closed his argument for the state, the Judge gave his charge to the jury who withdrew from the court room at four o'clock for consultation. In less than two hours court was called, and the jury, who had agreed, gave the following verdict :

"We, the jury, find the defendant Charles E. Talbott, and the defendant Albert P. Talbott, guilty of murder in the first degree."

THE SENTENCE.

"In the necessary preliminary steps, and in the trial of the cause we have now spent almost two weeks. On last evening about seven o'clock the case reached a crisis full of solemn and impressive interest. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against the defendants, and it is now my duty to pronounce the judgment of the law in pursuance thereof.

Upon such occasions it is perhaps customary to review briefly the history of the trial. This I deem unnecessary under the circumstances of this case. Many in this community attended this trial and know the history, and by means of the telegraph many abroad also know it. One thing, however, I feel that I must say in reference to the attorneys in the case. Both the state and these defendants have been well and ably represented, and if the issue has gone against them it was not from want of faithfulness or lack of eloquence, ability and skill in their behalf on the part of those who appeared in their behalf.

Besides reviewing the history of the case, it is also sometimes customary to strongly animadvert on the conduct of the defendants. That example I shall not follow except to say that if the defendants are guilty it is a most wicked, dastardly, ungrateful and atrocious crime—almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. But in my judgment this is no time for speech, but rather for solemn thought and melancholy reflection. No doubt the defendants are sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the situation. If they are guilty—and they know whether they are or not—I can only recommend to them that they heartily repent of their crime, and have washed from their souls the foul stain produced by this awful violation of human and divine law."

He then asked each of the defendants respectively if they had any legal reason why the judgment of the court should not be pronounced against them, to which each responded : "I have ; I am not guilty of the charge." His Honor continued :

"The jury says you are guilty, and therefore it is considered and adjudged by the court that you be taken hence to the county jail of Nodaway County, and confined therein till the 25th day of March, 1881, and that on that day you be taken thence by the sheriff to the place of

execution, and that you be hanged by the neck till you be dead, and may God have mercy on your souls!"

No pen can write, no tongue can tell, the awful scene as these words were uttered. The Judge broke down, covered his face with his hands, and quivered with emotion; strong men wept, women shrieked. The vast multitude present were shaken as if by a tempest. The agony of the mother and relatives of the condemned was terrible. Mrs. Talbott clung to her boys as if she would not have them torn from her. Albert's calmness forsook him. His mother, his affianced, both must be bidden farewell, ah! it was terrible. He wept like an infant. Charles was moved, but possessed to a great extent his wonderful composure. His fortitude was wonderful. Nothing like it, in one so young, was ever before witnessed. At last way was made through the packed mass of humanity, and the prisoners conveyed to the jail, followed by hundreds of curious spectators.

There was a motion for a new trial, on a bill of exceptions, and the case went to the Supreme Court, where, on April 20, 1881, it was fully argued by W. W. Ramsay, for the state, and Thomas J. Johnston and Lafayette Dawson, for the defense. The decision of the lower court was affirmed, all the judges concurring.

The Talbott boys were in jail at Savannah when the decision of the Supreme Court was communicated to them, but they were soon removed to St. Joseph, and placed in the Buchanan County jail for safe keeping. They had been there only a few weeks when a scheme was discovered to liberate the boys, and they were removed to Savannah, where they remained until the middle of May, when they were taken to Maryville and placed under a strong guard both day and night. When they were removed to Maryville, sheriff Lincoln, of Andrew County, found two ingeniously made keys concealed in their cell. The keys were constructed of hard wood, and would readily open their cell doors.

During the whole time after the arrest, the boys showed remarkable coolness and fortitude, considering their youth, Albert being only twenty-two and Charles only seventeen years of age.

Great efforts were made to secure executive clemency, but the governor could only be induced to grant a respite of the sentence from the 24th day of June to the 22d day of July, 1881, when the Talbott boys suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Maryville, amidst a vast concourse of people.

As we review this trial which has created such a public interest, it may not be improper to note the distinctive features as they appeared in a historical light.

First. The prominence of the individual murdered. Dr. Talbott had been a resident of Nodaway County about thirty years. He had

earned a wide reputation as a skillful physician, and had accumulated a large fortune.

Second. The crime, a parricide, is one of the deepest dyed known to the annals of history. The doctor was also killed in his own home, at an early hour of a bright moonlight night, in a thickly settled portion of country, while surrounded by members of his own family.

Third. The defendants were convicted upon admissions and statements by them made, perhaps inadvertently, at different times to different parties, and a concatenation of criminating circumstances, all of which was verified and strengthened by the testimony of an accomplice in the crime.

Fourth. Henry Wyatt, while jointly indicted with the defendants for the murder of the doctor, but had been granted a severance in the trial, was introduced by the state and gave the principal testimony, detailing all the plots and plans preceding the murder.

Fifth. An uncle of the boys by marriage, though at the time of the homicide residing in Kansas, lent his aid to the state in ferreting out the case.

Sixth. There has never been a case in Missouri where so much influence was brought to bear upon the governor to exercise his prerogatives in commuting the sentence pronounced by the court. Leading citizens from various portions of the state, and a humanitarian society from a neighboring state, all brought influence to bear upon the governor to exercise executive clemency, without avail.

Seventh. Another feature of this case is the rapidity with which the law was enforced. Perhaps history contains few precedents of cases of this magnitude where a crime has been committed, the perpetrator of the deed arrested, arraigned, tried, the verdict confirmed, and the culprits executed within ten months of the commission of the deed.

In passing this celebrated case into history, an invisible pen seems to write on every door post, "In family government it is dangerous to leave out the moral element."



CHAPTER XXIX.

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS BY DR. H. E. ROBINSON.

OLD SETTLERS TO WHOM PRIZES WERE PRESENTED AT BURLINGTON JUNCTION, 1880—
PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT THE FAIR OF 1881—HON. LAFAYETTE DAWSON'S
ADDRESS.

Below will be found the Centennial Address of Dr. H. E. Robinson, delivered at Maryville, Missouri, July 4, 1876. The doctor is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. His address is replete with historical facts and incidents, relating to the early history of the county, and being a carefully prepared and well written document, we deem it worthy of preservation :

Fellow-citizens of Nodaway County: In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, enforced by a proclamation by the President, and supplemented by one from the Governor of Missouri, to the effect that each county should, at its celebration of this Centennial Fourth of July, have an historical address delivered, which should contain a sketch of the history of the county from its earliest times, your committee has seen fit to select him who now stand before you to deliver such address. Whether a better choice could not have been made, is now too late to determine; it only remains for him to show how faithfully he has endeavored to perform his difficult task, for the task of preparing a sketch of this kind, short as it must be, is far more difficult than it would have been had more time and a lengthier article been possible. And however much this individual effort may fall short of completeness, it is sincerely hoped it will be found not lacking in truthfulness, in interest, and in evidence of careful research.

It seems hardly possible when we look around over our broad prairies and see them dotted with villages and farm houses, everywhere teeming with busy life, that but thirty-five years ago they were traversed only by their Indian inhabitants and the wild beasts and birds native to the soil, save occasionally by the hunter who had strayed for the time from his usual haunts. Yet such is the case, for as late as the spring of 1839 no white man resided in the boundaries of what now constitutes Nodaway County. That spring, however, the advance pioneers of civilization began to push their march forward, and a party composed of Isaac

and Daniel Hogan, Richard Taylor and Robert M. Stewart crossed the Elkhorn and selected claims near the present town of Graham. Isaac Hogan remained until he had broken a few acres of ground and planted it in corn; the other members of the party returned to Platte County, whence they had come. Robert M. Stewart, at that time a poor friendless boy, working out at days wages, in after years became Governor of Missouri and the most highly honored citizen of the Northwest. Although the force of circumstances prevented his ever becoming a citizen of our county, yet to the day of his death he remembered with enthusiasm the beauty of the country upon his first visit here, and always predicted a glorious future to the "noble County of Nodaway."

Late in the fall of 1840, Elijah Bunten, James Bryant and Harvey White explored the country along the White Cloud, and took claims. In those days all that was necessary to gain a title to land was to cut down some trees and start a house, and whether the house was ever completed or not, no honorable man would "jump the claim." Bunten seems to have been a professional claim taker. He first selected the tract of land now owned by Marion Woodward on the White Cloud, and made some few improvements. He also took a claim on the Nodaway River and on the Florida Creek now owned by Judge Shell. In the fall of 1840 he sold his White Cloud claim to Mijamin Byers, and built a cabin on his Florida Creek claim. After a year or two Bunten sold out and moved to Oregon, engaging in the claim business there. He died there in 1869.

Harvey White, who was a son-in-law of Bunten, took a claim on the White Cloud now owned by R. J. Boatwright. He remained there for a few years, when he sold out to a man by the name of Gray, and removed to Oregon.

Jim Bryant is said to have been one-fourth Indian, and at any rate it is known he would do but little except hunt, trade and drink. He built a log cabin in the woods, a little south of where Billy Jones' house now stands, and laid claim to all the timber land on the east side of the White Cloud, south of the Saunders school house.

Early in the spring of 1840, Isaac Hogan moved his family from Platte County, accompanied by Daniel Hogan, Richard Hogan and wife, and Joseph Thompson. R. M. Stewart had presented his claim, made the year before, to Thompson, who now commenced to improve it, living with Isaac Hogan, as he was a single man. Mrs. Hogan, after her arrival here, took a claim on the Little Elkhorn, now owned by W. I. Linville. One rainy day Thompson and Mrs. Hogan engaged in a game of cards, and bet their claims on the game. Mrs. Hogan won, and Thompson at once set off to look for a new location. He is now residing east of the Platte River, and remembers with pleasure those times of "Auld Lang Syne."

Early in the fall of 1841, Lorenzo Dow Vinsonhaler and Harvey Dillon found the beautiful Nodaway Valley and took claims therein. Dillon selected the land now owned by Lewis Anders, built himself a log house, broke and fenced several acres, and planted a lot of apple seeds. Several years after he sold out to Finley McCrary, and became lost to the sight of his old neighbors. Dow Vinsonhaler laid claim to the land now owned by Wm. Leeper and remained on it for several years. He then sold out and accompanied John C. Fremont's party of explorers across the Rocky Mountains. He was with this party during their terrible experience in the winter of 1849, when all their mules were frozen to death and ten men lost their lives by starvation. Fremont speaks in glowing terms of the courage and endurance of Mr. Vinsonhaler, and says he saved the lives of several of the party by his example and encouragement. Mr. Vinsonhaler afterwards settled in California, where he died several years ago.

In the years 1840, '41 and '42, emigration to this county set in with considerable rapidity. Among those whose names we remember with gratitude and honor as our first settlers, may be mentioned Hiram Hall, Colonel I. N. Prather, Burt Whitten, Thomas Adams, John McLain, William Cock, Daniel Marlin, Wesley Jenkins, Joseph Huff, the Finches, Morgans, Groves, J. E. Alexander, John Jackson, the Swearingens, Mozingos, Grays, Vinsonhalers, Ephraim Johnson, John Lamar, Cornelius Brackney, Chauncy Dalrymple, Samuel Nash, Joseph Hutson, Isaac Cox, James Noffsinger, James Penington, the Blaggs, Frank Conlin, and E. S. Stephenson. Many others might be mentioned did time and space permit. They may rest assured that their memory will be preserved with freshness that increases with the lapse of time.

When our county was first settled, the Indian title to the land had only been extinguished about three years, and many families still roamed over their "happy hunting grounds." For by all accounts this part of the United States was not surpassed by any in its abundance of game. Drove of deer bounded over the prairie or sought the welcome shade of the forests that lined the streams; while immense flocks of wild turkeys roamed through the under brush, and the whirr of the grouse and the pigeon was heard on every side. In the winter of 1810-11, the first expedition sent out by John Jacob Astor to found the Northwest Fur Company, encamped near the mouth of the Naduet River, or, as we now call it, the Nodaway River, for four months, on account of the excellent hunting found there and to the northward; and, attracted by its fame, the celebrated pioneer, Daniel Boone, made his last hunting expedition, at the age of eighty-two, into this region of Northwest Missouri. The advance of civilization has, of course, driven away the most of this game, although deer have been killed in Nodaway County nearly every year even to the present.

Nodaway County has never been remarkable for its noxious beasts and reptiles, although the first settlers found here, occasionally, bears, wolves, and rattlesnakes. The latter, indeed, were rather too plentiful for comfort, but the constant warfare waged between the descendants of Eve and those of the "Old Serpent," has so thinned the ranks of the latter, that when one is found it is considered a curiosity. John Bradbury, an Englishman, who journeyed through this section of our country in 1811-12, remarks the almost incredible number of snakes he found here in the spring of 1811, lying in a half torpid state under every flat stone and fallen tree. He also speaks of the vast flocks of pigeons he noticed at the same time, stating that he killed nearly three hundred one morning in a short time with a common fowling piece.

This whole country of Northwest Missouri, now known as the Platte Purchase, comprising some of the most valuable land in the world, was occupied by several Indian tribes until 1836, when, by treaty with the United States, they ceded the country to the general government, by whom it was granted to the State of Missouri. The principal tribes occupying here at the time of cession were the Crees, Gros Ventres, Iowas, Ottoes, Pawnees, Pottawatomies, Sauks and Shawanees. Families of these tribes continued to live in Nodaway County until 1856, and at different times the remnants of tribes, sometimes as many as two or three hundred, visited their former haunts, evidently looking with wistful eyes upon the paradise they had lost, with no hopes of recovery. Tradition seems to indicate that the Indians who last resided here were of the Pottawatomie tribe, sadly degraded, a lazy, brawling, whisky-drinking class of human beings. For although the law against selling whisky to Indians was very stringent, yet they never failed to find some one bold enough to brave the terrors of the law, and supply them with the much desired "fire water."

An impression seems to have obtained that Nodaway once formed a part of Andrew County. Although there were some grounds for this idea, yet, in fact, such was never the case. In 1839, when Buchanan and Platte Counties were laid out, comprising the southern portion of the lately acquired Platte Purchase, all the territory in said Purchase north of Buchanan County was attached to it for civil and military purposes—not included within its statute boundaries, nor known by the same name—but styled the "territory of Neatawah." All money collected as taxes for county purposes in this territory was applied to the purposes of internal improvement within said territory. In like manner, when in 1841, Andrew County was laid out, its boundaries enclosed the same territory as at present, and the territory now called Nodaway County was simply attached to it for civil and military purposes, all county taxes collected here being applied to internal improvements in this territory. Hence we see that Nodaway County was never a part of Andrew County in any real sense.

In 1844, the population of this county had increased to about twelve hundred souls, and feeling it would be better to have an organization, steps were taken to that end. William A. Miller, representative from Andrew County, introduced a bill in the Missouri Legislature providing for the organization of Nodaway County, which was passed, and on February 14, 1845, it was approved by Governor John C. Edwards, as follows:

"All that portion of territory bounded as follows, viz: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Nodaway River, opposite the line dividing townships 61 and 62; thence up the middle of the main channel thereof to the mouth of the brook, in what is known by the name of Roland Grove; thence due west to the dividing ridge, dividing the waters of the Big Tarkio and Nodaway Rivers; thence north upon the top of said dividing ridge to the state line; thence east with the state boundary line to the old western boundary of the state; thence south with the same to the township line dividing townships 61 and 62; thence west with said township line to the place of beginning, is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of 'Nodaway.'

Amos Graham and William M. Sitton, of the County of Andrew, and Daniel Hunsucker, of the County of Holt, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice of said county; said commissioners shall meet at the house of I. N. Prather on the first Monday of June next.

The County Courts of said county, shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, and the first meeting of said court shall be at the house of I. N. Prather, and shall continue to be there held, until the permanent seat of justice is established, unless otherwise ordered by the court."

Governor Edwards appointed Thomas A. Brown, James M. Fulkerson and John Lowe, county justices, and Bartlett Curl, sheriff, and they met for their first time at Colonel Prather's house on April 7, 1845. Their first official performance was to appoint Amos Graham, clerk. During this term Green McCafferty was appointed surveyor, and Daniel McCarty, assessor, and the townships of Buchanan, Atchison, Hughes, White Cloud, and Washington were laid out. Buchanan Township included the present townships of Atchison and Lincoln, besides extending about twelve miles into the present State of Iowa. Atchison Township covered the territory now comprised within Green Township. Hughes, White Cloud, and Washington included their present territory, besides the present townships of Grant and Jefferson, which were about equally divided between White Cloud and Washington. It is said that Bartlett Curl wore a beaver hat, perhaps the only one in the county, and carried therein his sheriff's office. He was elected sheriff at the first general election held in the county after its organization, serving until

November, 1848. During the gold excitement he went to the Pacific Coast, and at last accounts was living in Oregon, where he had served in the Legislature several terms.

The County Court met again in May, at the White Cloud school house, and laid out Polk and Dallas Townships. Polk included her present territory and Jackson also, extending to the Gentry County line on the east. Dallas covered the present townships of Union, Hopkins and Independence, also extending some twelve miles to the northward of the present state line. The same term Stephen Jones, of Andrew County, was appointed commissioner to locate the seat of justice of Nodaway County in place of Amos Graham, the latter having become a resident of this county, which forbade his serving in that capacity. The commissioners met in June, 1845, as required by the act of organization, and after mature deliberation decided upon the southwest quarter of section 17, township 64, range 35, as the best location for the seat of justice, and at the July term of the County Court the following entry was made :

"It is hereby ordered and declared that the seat of justice of Nodaway County, Missouri, shall be called and known by the name of Maryville."

This name was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Graham, wife of Amos Graham, then, and for fourteen years, the efficient county clerk of Nodaway County, and the first white woman who lived within the limits of the county seat.

Mrs. Graham still resides in Maryville, loved and respected by all. She has witnessed the manifold changes our county has undergone in the past, and it is the sincere wish of all her acquaintances that she may be spared to witness still greater changes in the distant future.

At the same July term Elhanan Reinhart was appointed assessor, in place of Daniel McCarty, and John Jackson treasurer. Mr. Jackson held this responsible office for ten years, after which he clung to private life, living on his farm, just north of Maryville, until his death, which occurred a little over a year ago.

During the summer of 1845, Green McCafferty, county surveyor, laid out the original town of Maryville, assisted by John Jackson, and Thomas Baker was appointed commissioner for the sale of the lots.

In September, the county court met at "Thomas Adams' house by the well," said house being the one afterwards owned and lived in by William Saunders, and still standing, about one-half mile northwest of our court house. During this summer there was considerable emigration to Nodaway County and Maryville.

Thomas Adams had a small stock of goods for sale, and James L. Ray also kept a little store in a log cabin on the lots now occupied by J. E. Alexander.

All the early settlers in Nodaway County seemed to have chosen timbered lands for their homes. They were mostly Kentuckians, with a sprinkling of Virginians and Tennesseans, and they passed by the beautiful prairie lands of the Platte Purchase to find the timbered country. They preferred lands that they must open for culture by the old familiar process of clearing and grubbing, to those already cleared and grubbed to their hands by a bountiful Providence. Then, also, the prairie was under the ban of unhealthiness. Ague, that great scourge of the South and West, was supposed to be snuffed in every breeze that bowed the tall grass of summer. All countries of great fertility of soil, where the vegetable products are unconsumed by stock and allowed to rot where they grow, are liable to miasmatic diseases. The chills and fever, which overcame Julius Cæsar when he was conquering Gaul, were as certain to come to the first settlers as their corn; and Sappington's pills and quinine were as much daily necessities as bread and meat or whisky bitters. All these things conspired to keep the prairie land unsettled, and it was not until most of the desirable timber farms had been occupied that the open country began to receive the attention of the immigrant.

At the February (1846) term of the Nodaway County Court, an order was made appropriating two hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of building a court house in Maryville, and the contract for its erection was let on the 7th day of March to Benjamin Sims, and James Vaughn was appointed to superintend the work. The following copy of the specifications well illustrates the modest ideas of our first settlers:

"Thirty-two feet long and twenty feet wide, with a partition wall, so as to make one room twenty feet long, and the other twelve feet long, and each twenty feet wide, all to be of good logs and durable timber. Rooms each to be nine feet between floors, and all covered with good shingles. Lower floor to be of good oak plank, well seasoned and jointed, to be sealed or plastered overhead nine feet from the lower floor. One door and window in the small room, and one door and three windows in the large room. Windows to be of twelve lights, glass ten by eight, and good sash. Doors to be good, strong, plain doors. There shall be six good, stone pillars under the sills, one foot above the surface of the ground. The whole building to be well chinked and pointed with good lime mortar. A good stack chimney in the middle of the partition, so as to make a fireplace in each room, to be of good bricks, all to be finished in workmanlike style by the first day of September, 1846."

Lot seventeen, western boundary, was appropriated for this court house, being the lot on the southwest corner of Main and Second Streets. Although the work of building this court house would not seem possible to have been very great, yet it was not completed until October, 1847, over one year and a-half after its commencement. The small room was then set apart for the clerk's office.

Some dissatisfaction existed from the first with the choice of location for the seat of justice of Nodaway County, as the southern part of the county was first settled, and continued for several years ahead of other parts of the county in population. This dissatisfaction led to the circulation of a petition, which was presented to the county court in December, 1850, praying for the removal of the county seat to a point about seven miles south of Maryville. The court, which at this time was composed of Joel Hedgpeth, W. J. W. Bickett and Adam Terhune, rejected the petition on the ground that it did not contain three-fifths of the names on the tax list. This was the last effort of any account towards removing the county seat from its present location, and we doubt not the last that ever will be made.

The prosperity of Nodaway County and of Maryville was now a firmly fixed fact. The population of the county had increased in the five years of its existence from about 1200 to 2118, notwithstanding the gold excitement of 1849 had drawn off hundreds of her citizens. The fame of her fertile soil began to spread abroad, and scarcely a day passed but the voice of the new-comer was heard in the land. These, of course, brought more or less money with them, and all combined to make times lively and business brisk. Everybody was happy and contented, whisky was cheap, and fun and frolic prevailed on every side. Fiddlers were in great demand, and we have heard that Uncle Mose Stingley and Doc. Ford would lose half their rest rather than disappoint any who called upon them to play.

In the fall of 1852, a small brick office was built in the court house square, a little south of the present site of the jail, for the use of the county clerk. This remained there until 1868, when it was torn down.

In July, 1853, an appropriation was made to build the present court house, and the plan drawn by James L. Ray was accepted, and he was appointed to superintend its erection. In June, 1855, it was accepted by the county court, at that time composed of Hiram Elliott, William V. Smith and Williams Emerson.

The total cost of the building was \$4,461.32, which presents a strong contrast to the little \$250 house, thought amply sufficient only about eight years before. But the population of the county had increased to over 4,000 souls, and the taxable wealth from \$22,256, in 1845, to \$394,662, in 1855, an increase almost unparalleled in a purely agricultural community, and well calculated to lead its beholders to almost imagine the millenium was at hand.

We have now reviewed some of the more important events connected with the early history of Nodaway County, coming down to the year 1855. As this period covers what may be called the "Era of Old Settlers," and more time has already been consumed in its recital than was aimed, we will close for this time.

There is one feature, however, which to neglect would be unpardonable, which Nodaway County has always possessed in a superlative degree even from its first settlement, and that is its never failing crop of babies. And as I look around upon this vast audience, assembled to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of this glorious republic, I see that this peculiar feature still prevails and hundreds of little ones laugh and crow at the gathering to-day, who will, we hope, celebrate in like manner long after we, their elders, have passed away. Let us resolve from this time forward that our teachings and example shall be such that they may look back with pride and say, "Our fathers and mothers lent a helping hand in making Nodaway County the banner county in the banner state of these grand and powerful United States of America."

OLD SETTLERS TO WHOM PRIZES WERE AWARDED.

There have never been any distinctive reunions of the old settlers of Nodaway County. There have been occasions, however, when these old veterans have met in common with others, at the celebration of our national holidays, and quite often a day has been set apart during fair time, when prizes were awarded to a few of the oldest settlers. These have always been occasions redolent of pleasant memories and sacred recollections to the gray haired sires who were present.

Presentation of Prizes at Burlington Junction, 1880: In pioneer life there are many dark days, and pioneers suffer privations and endure many hardships. But there are always "rifts in the clouds," and many a cloud has a "silver lining." Pioneer life often has an abundant fruitage, and the sons of the pioneer often become the "lords of the realm."

In the year 1880, the citizens of Burlington Junction bethought themselves of the pioneers of the Platte Purchase, and determined to offer to the oldest pioneers some slight token of their regard. The awards were to be made at the Fourth of July celebration at that place, and were to consist of the following:

First. Silver tea set, to the oldest couple of the pioneer settlers of the Platte Purchase, present.

Second. Silver castor, to the oldest female settler.

Third. Silver-headed cane, to the oldest male settler.

We clip the following account of the exercises of the gathering on that day of the citizens of Burlington Junction and vicinity from the Burlington Junction Post, of July 10, 1880. After some preliminary remarks, the Post says: "The Pioneers of the Platte Purchase found a spokesman in Rev. Sunderland, who filled the bill exactly, and gave us one of the best short speeches of the occasion. The old settlers prizes next came in order, and were presented by Prof. B. A. Dunn. The Pro-

fessor stated that it was a mark of American patriotism to pay homage to the gray headed fathers and mothers, and cited the fact that the pilgrim fathers, and our nation's fathers, whose names were signed to that sacred Declaration of Independence, were shown more respect and spoken of with more profound reverence than any of the leading men of our day. Imbued with this spirit, the people of Burlington Junction had tendered a reception to the gray headed sires of Northwest Missouri, and had procured some beautiful presents as mementoes of the occasion.

In compliance with the report of the committee on presents, the silver tea set to the oldest couple of the pioneer settlers of the Platte Purchase was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Joel Albright, of Nodaway County, who came here in 1837—forty-three years ago.

The committee reported two ladies, Mrs. Samuel T. Kennedy and Mrs. Mary Jackson, who had come to this purchase the same year, 1837, and both were awarded a silver castor.

Two gentlemen, Mr. Benj. R. Holt, of Andrew County, and Mr. John Grooms, of Nodaway County, came here in 1835, and both were awarded a silver-headed cane.

The committee on presents reported the following list of pioneers present at the celebration and reunion. There were quite a number present who did not compete for the presents :

Joel Albright was born in Gilpen County, North Carolina, July 10, 1813, and moved to the Platte Purchase in the winter of 1837. His wife, Carolina A. Holt, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, in the year 1815. They were married in 1832, and moved to the Platte Purchase in 1837. They have raised seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living.

Anderson Cameron was born in West Tennessee in 1813. Martha E. Cameron, his wife, was born in the same state in 1828. They came to the Purchase in 1837, and have lived in it ever since.

Solomon Shell and his wife, Sarah J. Shell, have resided in the Purchase since 1841.

E. W. Johnson was born in the territory of Indiana March 20, 1808, and was married to Margaret Allen in 1830. She was born in North Carolina in 1810. They moved to the Platte Purchase in 1841, settling on the farm where they now live, in Lincoln Township, October 14.

Levi Martin was born in Marion County, Ohio, July 8, 1805. Nancy A. Martin, his wife, was born in Pennsylvania March 24, 1809. They were married January 16, 1825, and came to the Platte Purchase January 30, 1840, entering the land where Burlington Junction is located.

G. B. Cooper was born in Virginia May 4, 1815. Elizabeth A. Cooper, his wife, was born in Indiana in 1812. They settled in the Platte Purchase in 1839, and are now residents of Maryville,

Mrs. Samuel Kennedy was born in Clinton County, Missouri, November 14, 1835, and came with her parents to the Purchase soon after.

Mrs. Mary Jackson was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1812, and came to the Purchase in 1833, three years before it was a purchase.

Sophia Calvin came here in 1838.

Charity Davis was born in Wood County, Ohio, May 6, 1818, and came to the Platte Purchase in 1841.

Benj. R. Holt was born in Orange County, North Carolina, on the 11th day of February, 1813 ; was married in 1840 ; came to Missouri in 1832 ; moved to the Platte Purchase in the fall of 1835, making a residence of forty-five years. Was at the treaty of eight days ; saw it made ; saw it signed by General Clark, and saw the Indians sign it, and furnished the provisions for General Clark.

John Grooms was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1817, and came to the Purchase in 1835.

J. G. Campbell was born in Joslin County, Kentucky, in 1817, and came here in 1836, just before the treaty was made.

William V. Smith was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1819, and came here in February or March of 1836.

W. H. Guthrie was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1819, and came here in 1837.

J. W. Owens came here in 1837.

Jacob Bowman, of Platte County, was born in East Tennessee in 1822, and came to the Purchase in 1839.

• C. B. Wilson is a native of North Carolina, and came here in 1838.

R. Broyles was born in Tennessee in 1811, and came here in 1840.

William Dillen was born in Johnston County, Missouri, and came to the Purchase in 1838, and to Nodaway County in 1840.

W. H. Griffith was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1821, and came to the Purchase in 1838.

Presentation of Prizes at the Fair, 1881: On Tuesday, the second day of the fair, 1881, at Maryville, a silver-headed cane was awarded to the pioneer who had resided the greatest length of time, within a radius of fifty miles of Maryville, and a china tea set to the pioneer lady who had resided the greatest length of time within the same radius of the city.

The cane was given to Mr. Irwin, of Andrew County, who had lived continuously for forty-nine years at one place, and the set of china ware to Mrs. John Riggins, who had lived three and a-half miles from Savannah, Andrew County, for forty-three years. The presentation address was made by Hon. Lafayette Dawson, who spoke as follows :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen : The task has been assigned to me by the association, to present this beautiful set of china ware to

the lady whom the committee selected for that purpose, should be entitled to receive it. This committee has reported that Mrs. Riggins, of Andrew County, has resided continuously within a radius of fifty miles of this place for a period of forty-three years, and that this period of time exceeds in its duration the length of residence of any other lady, who has laid her claim before the committee. This fact, ladies and gentlemen, is suggestive, and furnishes food for reflection. For y-three years is a long time, and many, very many now before me, had not been born at the time Mrs. Riggins took upon herself the duties of a housewife. The Platte Purchase was at that time a howling wilderness. Very few traces of civilization were to be found. Yet nature had been lavish in beautifying the country. I have had a conversation with Mrs. Riggins about her early days in Andrew County, and she assures me that forty-three years ago, everything then around her early home, assumed a radiance and splendor that she had never before seen. When, said she, the spring time came, the scenery was absolutely indescribable. Flowers, as full and perfect as if they had had the attention of a skilled florist, with all their sweet and captivating odors, and with all the variegated charms which color and nature could produce, were here in the lap of elegance and beauty decorating the smiling groves. The sweet songsters of the forest appeared to feel the influence of the genial clime, and in more soft and modulated tones warbled their tender notes in unison with love and nature.

This description represents Andrew County as it was when Mrs. Riggins first looked upon it, robed in primeval beauty. But mighty changes have come over the scene. The hand of man has been laid upon the forest, and the wild, romantic grandeur of nature succeeded by the arts of a civilized people. Mrs. Riggins has for more than forty years shared the joys and sorrows of the noble husband who stands by her side. He began the world with quite a start. His team consisted of a blind ox and muley cow, together with a rickety lynchpin wagon and a wooden mouldboard plow, made up his outfit for farming. This outfit he valued at five thousand dollars, and his wife, who is now to become the recipient of this elegant set of chinaware, at twenty thousand dollars. With the outfit alluded to, he and Mrs. Riggins began the great battle of manhood life, and it affords me pleasure to be able to state to you that success has attended them—an ample competency, a beautiful home, a happy family of well to do children and unsullied characters are the results of their married life. Mrs. Riggins, you will now please accept this present as a token of friendship on the part of our people, and as an evidence of the gratitude we bear those who battled with the obstacles of nature forty years ago and converted a wilderness into a garden."

The early pioneers of the county, like the aborigines of the soil, are rapidly disappearing. Each succeeding year they are passing to the land of shadows—

“Unblamed through life, lamented in the end,”

A few, however, still abide with us, as the oldest landmarks of Nodaway County. Brave hearted men and women! Golden be the evening twilight of their lives. A few more years of watching and waiting, and they, too, will have joined—

“The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death.”



CHAPTER XXX.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

GRAIN—STOCK—FRUIT AND GRAPES—NODAWAY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY—WHEN ORGANIZED—ITS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—LAST FAIR—PREMIUM LIST

The progress of agricultural enterprise in the past quarter of a century, evident all over our land, in no section has developed more marked advancement than that displayed in the present condition of Northwest Missouri.

Nodaway County, in common with others of the earlier settled portions of the state, enjoyed the advantage of numbering among her original settlers a few men of means, intelligence and enterprise. This fact is fully illustrated in the character of some of the earliest attempts at improvement to-day extant within her limits.

Naturally, the first settlements were made in the timbered districts of the county, and it was not until a very large proportion of this part of the same was settled that the pioneers from the older states, many of whom had never seen a prairie till their arrival in Missouri, began to venture settlement in that, in those days, doubtful region of treeless expanse. Indeed, there are to-day living in the county, on well improved farms, men who at the period of their first arrival in the county, forty years ago, declared the opinion that the timberless prairies would never be settled. These now include some of the best improved and most desirable sections of the county.

The cultivation of cleared timber land, with the necessary presence of stumps, precluded the application of machinery long after the use of the same had become comparatively common in the older settled districts. Slave labor was to some extent employed, and the hoe, an implement almost obsolete in this advanced age, was the indispensable means of cultivating every crop which required tillage after planting.

Notwithstanding the comparatively careless character of farming, which soon succeeded the first efforts of the pioneers, even in that early day, the returns from the agricultural labor were considerable. The very fact of the generous soil, so readily responding to the efforts of the husbandman, induced this lack of diligence and laborious care in farming, which was indeed unnecessary. Men from the older states,

who were accustomed in their former homes to manuring and preparing for seed, with much scrupulous care, the soil, which they afterwards hoed and plowed repeatedly to secure a scanty yield of corn or of some other product, soon learned that prairie sod corn, planted in simply upturned glebe, without any special subsequent attention, produced crops which, in their former homes, would have been regarded as enormous. Many of the early settlers of the county, who brought their slaves with them, came from districts of Kentucky and Virginia, where hemp was a staple product. The first attempt to introduce the culture of this crop, which was soon to become the great staple of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew and other counties, proved an unqualified success.

This success soon induced others to the culture of hemp, and in a few years this was recognized as the great staple, and so continued to be until the breaking out of the civil war, when in default of slave labor, the raising of this product was gradually discontinued. Other commodities were imported as substitutes, and in a few years the amount raised in the Platte Purchase became so insignificant as to be entirely omitted in commercial quotations.

In the palmiest days of hemp-raising but a comparatively small amount of wheat was produced in at least one-half of the Platte Purchase. The rich alluvial soil, fathomless in the depths of its exhaustless fecundity, was not so well adapted as the early pioneers thought to the yielding of wheat, which at best, commanded no such return as did hemp. So insignificant was the quantity raised (excepting in Platte County) that a considerable amount of the flour consumed in those days was imported.

Enterprise in the business of farming, in all its varied expressions, has, from time to time, been manifested in Nodaway County. All the latest appliances of art in the way of machinery for lightening and expediting labor are tested, and rejected or adopted on the basis of their respective merits, as soon as presented. The spirit of old fogysm on the part of the community is found to exist only in rare and isolated cases.

The county, like all sections, has, to some extent, suffered from drouth, but this has, perhaps, been less frequent here than in the contiguous counties. The soil is of such a character that it retains moisture with a remarkable tenacity, and the natural drainage is so admirable that no portion of the cultivated lands are ever damaged by standing water.

Nodaway County, as we have already stated elsewhere in this work, is so well supplied with living streams of pure, good water, and they are so well distributed, that the people could not possibly make an improvement upon the arrangement if they were endowed with the power to make a readjustment of the system of streams and water-courses. In

fact, nature has so wisely and generously veined the entire surface of the county with living streams of water, as to make it convenient to almost every quarter section, and where it is not found upon the surface, it can be obtained at an average depth of twenty feet.

Notwithstanding the drouth of 1881, which prevailed to an almost unparalleled extent over the entire Union, the crops of Nodaway County averaged fully one-half, while the grass crop was as abundant and nutritious as in any preceding year.

Besides the terrible consequences resulting from the civil war, Nodaway County suffered its full share from the grasshopper scourge of 1866, and especially 1875, when the corn crop of two-thirds of the county was entirely destroyed.

Confident in the power of her grand resources, and ever hopeful of better days, her people scorned in the hour of their calamity, to solicit aid of their more fortunate neighbors, and ultimately triumphed proudly over the ills which were poured upon her by malignant fortune. Phoenix like, she has risen from the wreck of every calamity more beautiful and enduring than ever, and to-day Nodaway County presents to the world a spectacle of solid growth and substantial wealth, of which many an older and more fortunate county might be justly proud.

Nodaway County embraces nearly nine hundred square miles, or five hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred acres. It is the largest county in the state, excepting Franklin, Howell, Shannon and Texas. It is more than two-thirds as large as Rhode Island, and nearly one-half the size of Delaware. It has a less number of acres of waste land in proportion to its area, and contains more fertile soil than any county in the state.

It is the fifth county in population, Jackson, Buchanan, Jasper and St. Louis each having a greater number of inhabitants than Nodaway.

When we consider the fact that the state is divided into one hundred and fourteen counties, and that ninety-five of these counties were organized before Nodaway County had an existence, we are prepared to appreciate something of its greatness in all that pertains to its growth and wonderful prosperity.

Its agricultural resources can only be estimated by comparing it with other counties and other sections of the country. According to the United States report for 1880, Nodaway County produced 6,961,556 bushels of Indian corn, being, in round numbers, 1,300,000 bushels more than is accredited to any other county in the state, Johnson being the next.

Illinois, which has for many years enjoyed the reputation of being the banner state for the production of corn, has a few counties which raise more corn than Nodaway. They are as follows :

	<i>Bushels.</i>
Champaign.....	10,132,525
La Salle.....	11,148,779
Livingston.....	11,094,043
McLean.....	11,976,581
Henry.....	8,774,002
Iroquois.....	8,394,776

Each of the counties named are older, and have more population than Nodaway, excepting Iroquois. Besides, each of these counties cultivated a greater number of acres of land in corn than did Nodaway, as may be seen in the statement below:

	<i>Acres.</i>
Champaign.....	263,354
Livingston.....	309,315
Iroquois.....	262,178
La Salle.....	286,866
McLean.....	297,191
Henry.....	211,905
Nodaway.....	159,580

Although, not producing as many bushels in the aggregate, Nodaway County yielded more corn per acre than any one of these counties.

The average yield per acre of McLean, which produced 11,976,581 bushels, was a little more than forty bushels, while the average yield per acre of Nodaway County was a little more than *forty-three* bushels. The same number of acres, which were cultivated in corn in McLean County, would have produced here 12,779,213 bushels, or 802,632 bushels more than the McLean County crop.

With these figures before us, taken from the last census report of the United States, we may confidently assert that in the production of corn Nodaway County is the banner county of all the counties, of all the states of the Union, and this, too, without any effort on the part of her farmers, who have never made the raising of corn a specialty.

The census further discloses the fact that Nodaway County produced more corn than the following states and territories:

	<i>Bushels.</i>
New Hampshire.....	1,350,248
Vermont.....	2,014,271
Rhode Island.....	372,967
California.....	1,993,325
Colorado.....	455,908
Utah.....	163,342
Nevada.....	12,891

Washington Territory	39,183
Oregon	126,862
Idaho	16,408
Montana	5,649
Arizona	34,746
Aggregate	6,585,800

Nodaway County produced 6,961,556 bushels. Twelve states and territories produced 375,756 bushels less than Nodaway County.

We might add to the above list the District of Columbia, which produced 29,750 bushels, and then have 346,006 bushels in favor of Nodaway County, or nearly as many bushels left over as the State of Rhode Island produced.

Pursuing the investigation of the cereals, we find that Nodaway County is not only the leading county in the state and country in the yielding of corn and in the average number of bushels per acre, but it produces more oats than any other, the county of Montgomery ranking second.

But a few of the farmers, however, if any, rely upon the oat crop as one of the staple products of the county. Its cultivation here may be considered as one of the necessary incidents of general and successful farming, without which the average, thrifty husbandman could not so well care for his herds and his flocks.

Having mentioned some of the cereals, we shall now take up the subject of live stock, and proceed to show by the facts that Nodaway County stands first among all her sister counties in the number of horses, hogs and cattle, and that it ranks fifth in sheep.

According to the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1879, (the latest we could obtain), the two counties containing the greatest number of horses were Nodaway and Harrison:

Nodaway	14,229
Harrison	10,099

The counties producing the greatest number of hogs were Nodaway, Andrew, Ray, Harrison, Gentry, Jackson and Daviess, as follows:

Nodaway	85,606
Andrew	64,903
Ray	58,462
Harrison	56,209
Gentry	55,000
Jackson	53,307
Daviess	53,291

The Berkshire and Poland China breeds predominate. The farmers claim that the Berkshire hog fattens and matures more rapidly than any other, and that the Poland China, while longer maturing, is larger after it does mature, than other breeds, and weighs more when ready for market.

The three leading counties in the production of cattle were Nodaway, Gentry and Harrison:

Nodaway.....	55,249
Gentry.....	40,000
Harrison.....	34,636

Among the cattle above enumerated, are several hundred short horns, of the best blood, imported from Kentucky. The first importation of these cattle dates as far back in the history of the county as 1841, when Colonel I. N. Prather brought with him six or eight head. He afterward brought others to the county, but for a period of many years, in fact, until 1865, there were but few short horns in the county. After that time a number of farmers turned their attention to raising this breed of cattle. They are now annually increasing in number, and but a few years will pass before Nodaway County will rank with the foremost in raising short horns.

The leading counties in the production of sheep were Livingston, Harrison, Linn, Boone, and Nodaway:

Livingston.....	32,268
Harrison.....	31,609
Linn.....	29,237
Boone.....	28,640
Nodaway.....	25,046

The raising of sheep in the county has never been made an object of special attention, by the farmer, until the past two or three years. With a little more care and attention in this direction, the number of sheep now raised may be more than doubled during the next three years, and the county be made to rank first in sheep, as well as first in horses, hogs, and cattle. The natural sheep-walks are unsurpassed by those of any other county in the state, and the climate is finely adapted to their well-being and healthful growth.

The Merino, Cotswold, and Southdown are all raised, the Merino being the most numerous, and the most highly prized for its luxuriant and most excellent wool, and the Southdown for its superior mutton.

It will be seen from the above figures that Nodaway County produced 4,130 horses more than the county ranking second; 20,703 hogs

more than the county ranking second; 15,249 cattle more than the county ranking second; 7,222 sheep less than the county ranking first.

The facts here presented have been compiled from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be carefully pondered by every citizen of the county.

Such is the Nodaway County of to-day (1881), and such has been its wonderful growth and prosperity in material wealth during the past thirty-six years, the brief period of its political existence. To what it may attain during the next quarter of a century it is now difficult to imagine. When its population shall have trebled, and its thousands of acres of untilled lands shall have been turned by the plow-share to the sunlight of Heaven, then may we understand more fully its capabilities and possibilities; then, indeed, will its cattle be found upon a thousand hills, and its valleys yield up their increase.

Agriculture is the oldest and most honorable vocation of civilized man, and the farmers of Nodaway have special reasons to be proud of their county; proud, because of its vast and magnificent extent, being an empire within itself; proud, because of its natural resources and geographical position; proud, because of its importance to the great state of which it forms an integral and conspicuous part; proud, because of its thrift and enterprise, and proud to anticipate the glorious future, which will dawn brighter and brighter until Nodaway shall rank first amid the one hundred and fourteen counties, which constitute the grand old commonwealth of Missouri.

FRUIT AND GRAPES.

Twenty years ago it was thought that Nodaway County was unfit for the growth and culture of fruit, but the experience of fruit men has demonstrated the fact that the climate, elevation and soil of the county is as well adapted to the successful growing of fruit as other districts located in a more southern latitude. It is true that fruit of all varieties do not thrive here, nor do they elsewhere in Northwest Missouri, but all varieties of the hardy kind grow in great abundance and to perfection.

Mr. T. W. Gaunt, a nurseryman, who has resided near the city of Maryville for many years, says: "We planted our first small nursery on the farm of our late and much esteemed friend, Colonel Graham, in the south part of Maryville, in the spring of 1857, and since that time we have added many valuable acquisitions to our fruit list which have given great satisfaction by the hardihood and good bearing qualities of the trees. We shall continue in a line of progression by introducing from time to time the newer kinds of fruit, which, after duly testing, we shall have found them worthy of general culture. When we came to Nodaway County we were satisfied that if the flat prairies of Illinois would raise

an abundance of fruit, as we have seen produced there, the high, dry, rolling lands of Northwest Missouri were especially adapted to fruit raising, and the many thousands of bushels of fine fruit raised every year on the trees we have sold throughout Northwest Missouri and Southern Iowa, that are bringing health and wealth to their owners, verify the belief we formed a quarter of a century ago."

There are now between three and five thousand acres in orchards, in the county, and these yield bountiful crops of apples, of as fine size, color and flavor as can be found almost anywhere. There are some varieties of cherries which do well, but the crop of pears, peaches and plums is very uncertain, the hard winters usually killing many of the peach trees.

The grape crop, in proportion to the number and extent of the vineyards, is very abundant. Many varieties are cultivated with great success, notably, the Concord, Isabella and Delaware. The Concord is found to be the most prolific and certain bearer, and is disposed of at a cost of one and two cents per pound.

NODAWAY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

The people of Nodaway County, feeling the need of a county fair, affected a preliminary organization, and issued an eighth-sheet poster, announcing that on Saturday, September 30, 1871, an exhibition of stock would take place at the stock yards of the National Hotel. The poster mentions the following committees:

To award premiums on horses—S. K. Snively, Col. J. H. Davis and W. Snively.

On cattle—E. S. Stephenson, E. Powell and J. E. Alexander.

On hogs—Frank Bellows, Col. M. B. W. Harman and Wm. Leeper.

On sheep—S. T. Kennedy, George Downing and Adelma Stingley.

On miscellany—G. N. Paige, George Huebeck and John Dean.

On finance, to raise money for premiums—John Ham, William Anderson and A. P. Morehouse. The same committee was appointed to arrange premiums.

It was further determined to meet at the court house in Maryville, on Saturday, the 30th of September, at ten A. M., for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, at which time all citizens of Nodaway County interested in the object and nature of an association of this kind, were requested to be present and participate in a permanent organization. It was arranged that all stock for exhibition should be on the ground by one o'clock, P. M., on said day. Premiums were to be awarded at three o'clock of the same day. The total premiums offered amounted to \$60.50. John Ham was president, M. G. Roseberry, treasurer, and A. C. Case, secretary.

At this preliminary fair the subject was thoroughly discussed in reference to effecting a permanent organization, and October 28, 1871, the present society was organized with the following officers: A. P. Morehouse, President; William Anderson, Vice President; I. K. Alderman, Secretary, and John Ham, Treasurer.

The capital stock was fixed at \$6,000, and divided into 300 shares of twenty dollars each, 200 shares of which were sold. The stock now amounts to about \$3,500. The difference between these amounts of stock has been taken up by the company, who have issued family tickets in lieu thereof to the stockholders.

The directors for the first year were as follows: M. B. W. Harman, Joel Albright, A. P. Morehouse, W. R. McKenzie, G. N. Paige, A. Stingley, Samuel T. Ware, Thomas L. Marlin, John Ham, William Anderson, Samuel T. Kennedy and William Swinford.

The society started with an indebtedness of \$2,500, which has been entirely liquidated, and at the close of the fair for 1881 they had a surplus in the treasury of \$700. They have held ten fairs, every one of which has been a success. The first fair was held October 1, 1872, and continued four days, the premiums aggregating about \$900. The premiums have been increased in amount from year to year, until they have now reached the handsome sum of \$4,500. The society has laid out in improvements on the fair grounds every year from \$800 to \$1,500. When the society was organized there were no short horns or thoroughbreds in the county. Nodaway, for all kinds of improved stock, is now the banner county of the state. All of this improvement is largely due directly or indirectly to the influence of the county fair.

The benefits of such an organization, when rightly conducted, are varied and manifold. The society placed right ideals before the people, and by various incentives, calls them to a higher plane of thought and action. The best thoughts of the world, the results of much study, experiment and investigation are transferred from all lands and brought into the homes of the people. The premium list covers the whole circle of human industries, and every family in the county feels the benefits incident to emulation. The gathering of people in masses, and the annual display of the best products for examination, comparison and study carries higher ideals and new thoughts to every home. Farmers discuss these matters around the fireside, and their farms begin to show improvement in every way. Improved breeds of stock are introduced, better seed is sown and new cereals tried, improved implements are bought, farm houses are constructed on better plans, and the home is furnished with many comforts and luxuries which would never have been thought of without the fair.

It may be conceded that conductors of fairs have fallen below the true ideals, and have not used all the forces placed in their hands by

these organizations for human improvement, but Nodaway County Fair has not fallen below the average. It has, on the contrary, been a powerful means in Nodaway County for the dissemination of those improvements in agriculture, and new methods of living, which cause the American farmer to be admired by the people of many lands.

Officers for 1872.—Albert P. Morehouse, President ; M. B. W. Harmon, Vice President ; F. C. French, Treasurer ; I. K. Alderman, Secretary. Directors—Albert P. Morehouse, Joel Albright, F. C. French, John Grigsby, Thomas L. Marlin, Edward M. Gardner, George N. Paige, Frank Bellows, Adelma Stingley, Samuel P. Kennedy, M. B. W. Harmon and John H. Davis.

1873.—Albert P. Morehouse, President ; M. B. W. Harmon, Vice President ; Thomas H. Brown, Treasurer ; C. A. Anthony, Recording Secretary ; Knox Jones, Corresponding Secretary. Directors—A. P. Morehouse, M. B. W. Harmon, Thomas Marlin, Joel Albright, John Grigsby, George N. Paige, Frank Bellows, S. T. Kennedy, Adelma Stingley, Thomas H. Brown, John H. Davis, and William Patterson.

1874.—Same officers. Directors—A. P. Morehouse, Joel Albright, Adelma Stingley, Thomas Marlin, Simeon Wright, John H. Davis, Henry C. Linnville, Frank Bellows, Samuel T. Kennedy, Martney Skidmire, John Lamar, and Lycurgus Miller.

1875 and 1876, no record kept.

1877.—Simeon Wright, President ; S. P. Kennedy, Vice President ; A. P. Morehouse, Secretary ; Thomas H. Brown, Treasurer. Directors—A. P. Morehouse, A. Stingley, Frank Bellows, Henry Linnville, John Lamar, Simeon Wright, Lycurgus Miller, S. T. Kennedy, Thos. H. Brown, I. N. Wray, and Thomas L. Marlin.

1878.—Same officers. Directors—A. P. Morehouse, A. Stingley, Frank Bellows, Henry Linnville, John Lamar, Simeon Wright, Lycurgus Miller, S. T. Kennedy, Thomas H. Brown, I. N. Wray, Henry Fleming, and John Ham.

1879, same officers and same directors.

1880.—Simeon Wright, President ; H. C. Linnville, Vice President ; A. P. Morehouse, Secretary ; Thomas H. Brown, Treasurer. Directors—Simeon Wright, S. T. Kennedy, I. N. Wray, Lycurgus Miller, Henry Linnville, A. P. Morehouse, M. B. W. Harmon, Adelma Stingley, Thomas H. Brown, Thomas H. Marlin, Frank Bellows and John Ham.

THE LAST FAIR.

The last fair was opened September 26, 1881, under the most favorable auspices, and continued four days. It was estimated that from twelve to fifteen thousand people were in attendance. We give below a list of the premiums awarded, and the names of the persons to whom

they were given, believing that they will be read with interest by the farmers and citizens of the county in the years to come :

Premiums Awarded.—Stallion four years old and over, J. B. Prather first premium, and James Creek, second.

Stallion three years old and under four, L. Miller first premium, and B. W. Trullinger, second.

Stallion two years old and under three, Perry Wilson, first, and Z. F. Antrim, second premium.

Stallion one year old and under two, Thomas Trotter, first premium.

Mare or gelding four years old or over, to be shown in buggy, J. B. Prather, first, and W. G. Johnson, second premium.

Thoroughbred Horses.—Stallion four years old and over, J. B. Prather, first and second premiums.

Stallion three years old and under four, L. Miller, first premium.

Stallion colt under one year old, B. Farris, first, and J. B. Prather, second premium.

Mare four years old and over, Samuel Williams, first, and James B. Prather, second premium.

Filly three years old and under four, James Craig, Atchison County, first premium.

Filly one year old and under two, B. Farris, first and second premiums.

Filly under one year old, J. B. Prather, first and second premiums.

Horses for all purposes.—Stallion four years old and over, J. B. Prather, first and second premiums.

Stallion three years old and under four, L. Miller, first, and J. Hunt, second premium.

Stallion two years old and under three, Perry Wilson, first, and H. N. Kennedy, second premium.

Stallion one year old and under two, S. M. Trussell, first, and Thomas Trotter, second premium.

Stallion colt under one year old, J. W. Shelton, first, and J. Everhart, second premium.

Mare or gelding four years old and over, J. B. Prather, first, and J. A. Alexander, second premium.

Mare or gelding three years old and under four, R. Craven, first, and M. S. Hughes, second premium.

Mare or gelding two years old and under three, S. T. Kennedy, first, and John Asher, second premium.

Mare or gelding one year old and under two, D. W. Kelley, first, and L. Miller, second premium.

Mare colt under one year old, W. H. Bell, first, and James M. Stephenson, second premium.

Short Horn Cattle, Sweepstakes.—Bull, any age, L. Miller, first, and J. H. Williams, second premium.

Cow, any age, L. Miller, first, and Peter Forcade, second premium.

Herd of cattle, owned by one person, not less than five in number, including bull, L. Miller, first premium.

Herd of cattle owned by one person, not less than five in number, under two years old, including bull, W. M. Wright, first, and L. Miller, second premium.

Bull, with five of his calves under one year old, L. Miller, first premium.

Swine.—Berkshire boar, two years old and over, W. P. Hayzlett, first, and L. E. Shattuck, second premium.

Berkshire boar one year old and under two, T. F. Miller, first, and J. B. Prather, second premium.

Berkshire boar, under one year, L. E. Shattuck, first, and T. F. Miller, second premium.

Berkshire sow, two years old and over, W. P. Hayzlett, first, and T. F. Miller, second premium.

Berkshire sow, one year old and under two, L. E. Shattuck, first, and T. F. Miller, second premium.

Berkshire sow, under one year old, L. E. Shattuck, first, and D. C. Hurley, second premium.

Poland China boar, one year old and over, W. P. Hayzlett, first premium.

Poland China boar, under one year old, L. F. Miller, first, and D. D. Bollinger, second premium.

Poland China sow, two years old and over, W. P. Hayzlett, first premium.

Poland China sow, one year old and under two, W. P. Hayzlett, first and second premiums.

Poland China sow, under one year old, W. P. Hayzlett, first, and T. F. Miller, second premium.

Sweepstakes.—Berkshire boar, any age, L. E. Shattuck, premium.

Berkshire sow, any age, W. P. Hayzlett, premium.

Poland China sow, any age, T. F. Miller, premium.

General Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age or breed, James B. Prather, premium.

Sow any age or breed, with five of her pigs, under six months old, D. C. Hurley, first premium.

Sheep.—James Caster, of Gentry County, seven ewes, three buck lambs, three yearling bucks and one three-year-old buck.

W. B. Caster, of Gentry County, one yearling Merino buck.

G. S. E. Vaughn, twelve head of imported Cotswolds, imported from Canada ; also two thoroughbred imported Southdown bucks ; also his well known Cotswold buck David.

L. E. Shattuck, twenty head of thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep, six ram lambs, eight yearling ewes, one two-year-old ewe, three spring lambs.

M. L. Stewart & Bros., of Camp Point, Illinois, twenty-five head of imported Cotswold sheep, two head of imported Southdowns and eighteen head of American Merinos.

Curg Miller, eight thoroughbred Southdown sheep.

D. D. Bollinger, of Hopkins, one imported Cotswold ewe, Kate, and two Leicester lambs, five months of age.

F. M. Wallace, of Hopkins, one Cotswold ewe, Daisy, two ewe lambs, four months old, two rams four months old, and one ram, three months old.

B. G. Eaton, of Hopkins, eight thoroughbred Cotswold, registered sheep, with the famous buck Comet at their head. Comet is three years old and his fleece weighed thirty pounds, sheared at the public shearing last spring.

Sheep, fine wools.—Best ram, two years old and over, M. L. Stewart & Brothers, first, and L. E. Shattuck second premiums.

Best ram, one year old and under two, William Caster, first, and L. E. Shattuck second premiums.

Best ram lamb, L. E. Shattuck, first, and J. Caster second premium.

Best ewe two years old and over, J. Caster, first and second premiums.

Best ewe one year old and under two, L. E. Shattuck first, and J. Caster second premium.

Best flock of one ram and five of his get, L. E. Shattuck, first, and Stewart & Brothers second premium.

Middle Wools.—Best ram, two years old and over, L. Miller first premium, and G. S. E. Vaughan second premium.

Best ram, one year and under two, Stewart Bros. first and second premiums.

Best ram lamb, L. Miller.

Best ewe, two years old and over, L. Miller first and second premiums.

Best ewe lamb, L. Miller first and second premiums.

Best flock of one ram and five of his get, L. Miller.

Long Wools.—Best ram two years old and over, G. S. E. Vaughan first, and B. G. Eaton second premium.

Best ram one year old and under two, B. G. Eaton first, and Stewart Bros. second premium.

Best ram lamb, G. S. E. Vaughan first, and D. D. Bollinger second premium.

Best ewe lamb, G. S. E. Vaughan first, and Stewart Bros. second premium.

Best flock of one ram and five of his get, G. S. E. Vaughan first, and Stewart Bros. second premium.

Miscellaneous.—Best span of mares for farm use, F. Bellows.
Best walking mare or gelding, R. L. Davis.
Saddle stallion, Newton Kennedy.
Saddle mare or gelding, J. A. Forecade.
Stallion, with five colts under one year old, J. B. Prather.
Mare, with colt on ground, J. W. Shelton.
Span of mares in light harness and buggy, W. G. Johnson.
Best lady equestrienne, Mrs. P. L. Cheney.
Best equestrienne miss under twelve years, Nelly Hays.
Equestrian, boy under fifteen years, Milton R. Hays.
Lady driver, single horse and buggy, Mrs. P. L. Cheney.
Best lady driver, two horse buggy, Miss Sallie Hutchinson.
Poultry Premiums.—Awarded by pairs unless otherwise mentioned.
Light Brahma fowls, C. C. Palmer.
Dark Brahma, C. C. Palmer.
Cochin fowls, O. A. Stewart.
Partridge Cochin, Mrs. Chas. Beal.
Black Cochin, C. C. Palmer.
Dominique fowls, Lee Pankey.
Silver Spangled Hamburg, Lee Pankey.
White Leghorn, Lee Pankey.
Brown Leghorn, Lee Pankey.
Houdan fowls, C. C. Palmer.
White-crested Black Polish, Lee Pankey.
Plymouth Rock fowls, Claude Briggs.
Black-breasted Red game fowls, Lee Pankey.
Irish Gray fowls, Lee Pankey.
Black-breasted Red game Bantams, C. C. Palmer.
Golden-laced Sebright Bantam fowls, Arch Edwards.
White Bantam fowls, Lee Pankey.
Bronze turkeys, C. C. Palmer.
White turkeys, Lee Pankey.
Toulouse geese, C. C. Palmer.
White China geese, C. C. Palmer.
Aylesbury ducks, Lee Pankey.
Muscovy ducks, C. C. Palmer.
Common Guinea fowls, Lee Pankey.
Carrier pigeons, Lee Pankey.
Outside tumblers, Lee Pankey.
Inside tumblers, Lee Pankey.
Jacobins, Lee Pankey.
Ring doves, Wilda Weaver.
Canary birds, Alice Kennedy.
Chickens, O. A. Stewart.

Largest and best variety of chickens owned by one person, O. A. Stewart.

Largest and best variety of poultry owned by one person, L. Pankey.

Agricultural Implements.—In this department premiums were awarded best articles as follows :

Farm gate, Wolf & Vancamp.

Mower, C. C. Dittmer.

Pump for farm use, Grundy & Terhune.

Pump for pumping stock water, Grundy & Terhune.

Hay loading machine, Grundy & Terhune.

Two-horse riding cultivator, Grundy & Terhune.

Self binder, C. C. Dittmer.

Floral and Art Hall.—Specimen penmanship, H. C. Gilbert.

Record writing, H. C. Gilbert.

Pen and ink drawing, H. C. Gilbert.

Display of stuffed birds, Mrs. H. M. Carver.

Display of minerals and shells, Mary A. Orear.

Rustic picture frames, Mrs. D. Andrews.

Pair hand bouquets, Lucy Jones.

Display of house plants in pots, Mrs. Bean, first, and Maggie Pierce, second.

Best roses in pots, Mrs. Bean.

Begonias in pots, Mrs. Bean.

Geraniums in pots, Mrs. Bean.

Fuchsias in pots, Mrs. Pierce.

Vebeas in pots, Mrs. Bean.

Collection blooming plants, Mrs. Bean.

Collection ornamental foliage plants, Mrs. Maggie Pierce.

Hanging basket with plants, Miss Alice Kennedy.

Collection of green-house plants in bloom, Mrs. Bean.

Display of photographs, C. W. Briggs.

Crayon picture, Mrs. Dr. Morrison.

Best aquarium, Dora Carver.

Agricultural wreath, Chester Andrews.

Brush of peacock feathers, Mrs. Burdick.

Rustic picture, Mrs. Lovett.

Washing machine, Grundy & Terhune.

Family knitting machine, O. P. Bogart.

Specimen marble cutting, W. R. Smiley.

Specimen stone cutting, W. R. Smiley.

Pair gent's fine boots, J. McGroarty.

Pair gent's winter boots, James McGroarty.

Pair fine shoes, James McGroarty.

Pair of shoes for winter, James McGroarty.

Display of boots and shoes, James McGroarty.

Vineyard and Orchard.—Largest display of apples raised by one person, Wm. Johnson, first, and H. M. Sharp, second premium.

Five pounds wine grapes, Wm. Johnson, first, and J. Lieber, second premium.

Grapes for table use, Thomas H. King, first, and Wm. Johnson, second premium.

Peck of fall apples, H. Sharp, first, and D. M. Vinsonhaler, second premium.

Peck of winter apples, A. Trussell, first, and I. N. Wray, second premium.

Peck of peaches, Charles Allen, first and second premiums.

Display of plums, Wm. Johnson.

Display Janet apples, T. F. Miller, first, and H. W. Johnson second premium.

Display of wine-sap apples, Thomas Looker, first, and H. M. Sharp, second premium.

Display white winter Pearmain, T. F. Miller, first, and H. M. Sharp, second premium.

Display New York Pippins, William Sturgill, first, and T. F. Miller, second premium.

Display Siberian crabs, Mrs. Burdick, first, and W. H. Johnson, second premium.

Display of fall pears, Mrs. Samuel, first, and James Carver, second premium.

Display of winter pears, R. P. Weaver, first, and James Carver, second premium.

Display of quinces, Mrs. R. Johnson, premium.

Best collection of fruit, William Johnson.

Display of grapes, five varieties, J. Lieber, first, and T. H. Kind, second premium.

Farm and Garden Products.—Peck of popcorn, with specimen popped, C. Leach, first, and Mrs. Susan Thomas, second premium.

Peck sweet corn, C. Westbrook, first, and Griffin Martin, second premium.

Half bushel Irish potatoes, A. Bullener, first, and H. M. Carver, second premium.

Half bushel sweet potatoes, William Burr, first, and Griffin Martin, second premium.

Half bushel carrots, Thomas H. King.

Six heads cabbage, Mrs. S. W. Gavin.

Half bushel beets, Mrs. Susan Thomas, first, and C. Westbrook, second premium.

Display of pumpkins, not less than six, H. W. Johnson, first, and F. M. Tiller, second premium.

Peck of garden beans, Mrs. Susan Thomas.

Bushel of fall wheat, William McComb, first, and A. Trussell, second premium.

Bushel of spring wheat, William McComb, first, and A. Trussell, second premium.

Bushel of oats, M. Kettering.

Yellow corn, E. McAllister.

White corn, H. W. Johnson.

Field peas, Mrs. Susan Thomas.

Fifty pounds of broomcorn, ready for market, Griffin Martin.

Half bushel of flaxseed, Scott Betts.

Half bushel of timothy seed, J. M. Linnville.

Farm, Garden and Culinary.—Cucumber pickles, Miss Meriman.

Cabbage pickles, Miss Meriman.

Tomato pickles, William McNeil.

Mango pickles, Mrs. Hartness.

Display of pickles, Mrs. Charles Beal.

Strawberry jelly, Mrs. Bean.

Quince jelly, Mrs. John Donovan.

Siberian crab jelly, Mrs. S. Wills.

Grape jelly, Mrs. M. Morehead.

Plum jelly, Mrs. W. A. Bailey.

Apple jelly, C. K. Martin.

Currant jelly, Miss Elvira Young.

Gooseberry jelly, Mrs. Bean.

Pieplant jelly, Mrs. D. L. Cline.

Cranberry jelly, Mrs. Dr. Morrison.

Display jellies, Mrs. Bean.

Canned goods.—Grapes, Mary King.

Quinces, C. K. Martin.

Peaches, C. K. Martin.

Pears, C. K. Martin.

Plums, Elvira Young.

Strawberries, Mrs. I. N. Wray.

Raspberries, Mrs. A. K. Martin.

Apples, C. K. Martin.

Corn, C. K. Martin.

Tomatoes, D. Andrews.

Currants, Mrs. A. K. Martin.

Gooseberries, Thomas Martin.

Cherries, Thomas Martin.

Pieplant, C. K. Martin.

Whortleberries, Mrs. Bean.
Red cherries, C. K. Martin.
Blackberries, D. Andrews.
Display canned fruit, Mrs. A. K. Martin.
Preserves.—Strawberry preserves, Mrs. J. B. Miller.
Apple, Mrs. Wray.
Siberian crab, D. M. Vinsonhaler.
Display preserves, Mrs. John Donovan.
Plums, Mrs. Allie Torrance.
Peach, Mrs. John Donovan.
Pear, Mrs. Bean.
Cherry, Mrs. John Donovan.
Blackberry, Mrs. Charles Beal.
Grape jam, Mrs. Bean.
Spiced peaches, Mrs. I. N. Wray.
Brandy peaches, Mrs. I. N. Wray.
Chow chow, Mrs. William McNeal.
Tomato catsup, Mrs. William McNeal.
Plum butter, Mrs. A. E. Peters.
Blackberry cordial, James Nelson.
Yeast bread, Mrs. Bean.
Salt-rising bread, Mrs. Alice Torrance.
Pound cake, Miss Alice Kennedy.
Fruit cake, Mrs. Charles Beal.
Jelly cake, Mrs. Dr. Morrison.
Sponge cake, Sallie Boman.
Cocoanut cake, Mrs. J. S. Leighty.
Marble cake, Mrs. J. S. Leighty.
Butter, Mrs. G. M. Spurgeon.
Hard soap, Mrs. Mary Dean.
Soft soap, Mrs. Mary Dean.
Dried apples, Mrs. Alice Torrance.
Dried corn, Mrs. Alice Torrance.
Siberian crab apple butter, Mrs. D. L. Cline.
Light rusks, Mrs. J. B. Miller.
Watermelons, H. W. Johnson.
Currant wine, Mrs. Susan Thomas.
Cherry wine, Mrs. Susan Thomas.
Grape wine, Mrs. James Nelson.
Display of honey, W. Clark.
Celery, Mrs. Susan Thomas.
Domestic Manufactures.—Pair blankets, homemade, P. D. Bandervolt.
Woolen bedspread, homemade, Mary Dean.
Woolen bedspread, factory made, Mrs. D. L. Cline.

Five yards rag carpet, Mrs. Mary Montgomery.
Pair woolen hose, P. D. Bandervolt.
Pair knit woolen mittens, Mrs. M. J. Swearingen.
Pair knit woolen socks, Mary Orear.
Pair woolen hose by miss under twelve, Miss Jennie Jones.
Pair woolen mits by miss under twelve, Adaline Grove.
Miscellaneous.—Patchwork cotton quilt, Mrs. Thomas Forgerty.
Patchwork worsted quilt, Mrs. A. J. Kinney.
Specimen in quilting, Mrs. Burdick.
Cotton bedspread, Mrs. Mary Smith.
Specimen cotton embroidery, Mrs. Mustain.
Specimen silk embroidery, Mrs. Leo McDonald.
Specimen worsted embroidery, Mrs. Charles Beal.
Crochet cotton work, M. J. Hunter.
Chain stitch embroidery, by hand, Mrs. Mary Smith.
Canvas embroidery, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
Hair work wreath, Mrs. W. A. Bailey.
Worsteds work wreath, Mrs. O. P. Bogart.
Feather work wreath, Bertie Hartness.
Phantom flower wreath, Mrs. Charles Beal.
Pressed flower wreath, Dora Carver.
Moss mat, Mrs. Dr. Morrison.
Homemade rug, Hattie Pierce.
Set fancy toilet mats, Mrs. Dr. Morrison.
Display millinery goods, Mrs. M. B. Kelley.
Toilet bag, Miss Grace Higgins.
Card case, Lena Pankey.
Letter case, Mrs. T. F. Hood.
Display miscellaneous fancy work, Mrs. W. A. Bailey.
Lady's skirt, Hattie Pierce.
Worsteds shawl, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
Cotton tidies, Mrs. John C. Curfman.
Ironed shirt, Mrs. Mack.
Worsteds tidies, Mrs. Henry Toel.
Slipper case, Mrs. T. F. Hood.
Scrap bag, Mrs. A. W. Penny.
Collection coins and curiosities, Mary A. Orear.
Ottoman cover, Miss Mary Supple.
Specimen of braiding, Mrs. J. B. Miller.
Display of plain sewing, Mrs. John Donovan.
Afghan, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
Air castle, Mrs. T. F. Hood.
Perforated work, Mary C. Smith.
Specimen cone work, Mrs. B. Moran.

Pair braided pillow cases, Mrs. J. B. Miller.
 Pair fancy knit stockings, Mrs. Mary A. Smith.
 Darned lace by girl under 14, Annie Miller.
 Card receiver by girl under 14, Daisy Dean.
 Pin cushion by girl under 14, Minnie Hood.
 Embroidery by girl under 14, Mary Jones.
 Patchwork quilt by girl under 14, Hettie Kennedy.
 Decorated needle work, Mrs. John Donovan.
 Mantel lambrequins, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
 Bracket lambrequins, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
 Chair seats, with backs to match, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
 Sofa cushions, Mrs. Wes. McMacken.
 Large rug, Capitola McFarland.
 Small rug, Mrs. S. R. Beech.
 Stand cover, Mrs. John Donovan.
 Embroidered towel rack, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
 Tidy, Miss Annie Smith.
 Window lambrequins, Georgie McDonald.
 Honiton lace, Mrs. Pankey.
 Point lace, Mrs. Pankey.
 Darned lace bedspread, Mrs. Frank Holmes.
 Chenille work, Mrs. Rynerson.
 Wall protector, Mrs. J. F. Glass.
 Hand painted panel pictures, Miss Patterson.
 Specimen coral work, Mrs. C. Beal.
 Display of horn work, Lee Pankey.
 Display putty work, Mrs. S. R. Beech.
 Fishscale embroidery, Mrs. Charles Beal.
 Cross and vine in autumn tints, Mrs. Sam Phillips.
 Special Premiums.—The following entries were made in the special rings :

For the best twenty-five pounds butter, offered by J. J. Smith, two entries ; Mrs. J. T. Duffey and Mrs. Thomas Martin. Mrs. Duffey awarded premium of a portable creamer.

For best loaf of bread, by Hawkins & Craig, the following entries : Mrs. Thomas Martin, Malissa Carman, Mrs. J. B. Miller, Mrs. Charles Hyslop, Mrs. J. J. Bean, Mrs. D. T. Cline, Mrs. W. and Joe Meeker. Premium, Mrs. Charles Hyslop, sack of Mexico flour.

For best display of musical instruments, offered by Fred. Hastings: One entry, Mrs. A. K. Martin. Premium, Mrs. Martin.

J. B. Prather offered three special premiums for colts sired by his horse, Billet. The premiums were awarded as follows : Monroe Sharp, \$25 ; James Stinson, \$15 ; T. L. Robinson, \$10 ; respectively.

T. W. Gaunt offered three splendid premiums for the best display of fruit from trees from his nursery. These premiums were decided on Friday, as follows: D. M. Vinsonhaler, first; H. M. Sharp, second, and William Sturgill, third.

For premiums offered by the Homestead, the following entries were made: For best two pounds of butter, Robert Richardson; for heaviest six ears of corn, J. W. Kennedy and E. McAlister; for best looking baby from the country, J. L. Scott. Butter premium, Mrs. Richardson; corn premium, Mr. McAlister; baby premium, Mr. J. L. Scott.



CHAPTER XXXI.

RAILROADS.

THE KANSAS CITY, SAINT JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD THE WABASH,
SAINT LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The smoke of the great civil conflict had scarcely disappeared, when the citizens of Nodaway County began to agitate the subject of securing important railroad facilities. Early in the spring of 1866, a mass meeting of the citizens was called in the town of Maryville, to take into consideration the feasibility of submitting a proposition to the people, to vote in bonds, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the St. Joseph and Iowa line, and the Alexandria, Bloomfield and Rockport Railroad Companies. Much enthusiasm was manifested at that meeting, and so determined were the citizens to push forward the enterprise of aiding these companies in building their roads through the county, that the initial steps were immediately taken to have the proposition submitted.

Accordingly on the 19th day of May, 1866, the County Court of Nodaway County made the following order :

“Ordered by the County Court, that Nodaway County subscribe the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of building or aiding in building the following railroads through Nodaway County, viz :

First—The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to the railroad known as the St. Joseph and Iowa Line Railroad, from north to south, on the valley of the One Hundred and Two River, on the most practicable route through said county

Second—The like sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to the railroad known as the Alexandria, Bloomfield and Rock Port Railroad.

First—Run east and west through said county near the center and to pass within one mile of Maryville in said county. The work on said road to commence in good faith within eighteen months from the date of this order, but if either of said railroad companies shall fail to commence work within the time specified, then the whole amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be given or subscribed to the company which shall in good faith, first commence the work in the time specified. The said amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid

to one or both of said railroad companies, as the case may be, under the order as follows, viz :

First—One-fourth of the amount to be paid upon the completion of the first ten miles of the road-bed.

Second—One-fourth of the amount to be paid upon the completion of the second ten miles of the road-bed.

Third—One-fourth of the amount to be paid upon the completion of the third ten miles of road-bed.

Fourth, and last installment to be paid upon the completion of the whole road, or roads (as the case may be, under this order), ready for the rolling stock, said road, or roads, to be completed within five years from the first day of January, 1867.⁵

It is further ordered, that the County Court of said county, shall raise the said amount by taxation, on the taxable property of said county, by annual installments, not exceeding one-third annually, and no assessment of same be made until one or both of said companies have commenced work as heretofore specified ; and it is further ordered, that the foregoing proposition be submitted to the legal voters of this county for their approval or rejection, on the⁶ 16th day of June, 1866, and that the tickets for said election shall be as follows : “ For Railroad Tax.” Those voting in the affirmative to write or print the word “ Yes,” and those voting in the negative will write the word “ No.”

The proposition was submitted to a vote of the people, who signified their assent by a large majority. The railroad companies, however, to whom the people were willing to contribute so liberally, made no effort to build the roads, and nothing more was done in the matter until in September, 1867, when another proposition was submitted to vote bonds of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to each of the two following roads : The Missouri Valley and the Mississippi and Missouri River Air Line Railroads.

The County Court, at its August term in 1867, made the following order :

Ordered, that a special election be held on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1867, for the purpose of ascertaining whether two-thirds of the qualified voters of this county assent to a subscription by the county of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company, on the following conditions :

First. Of such subscription, there shall be paid to the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, when the road of such company shall be completed with the cars running thereon to a point in the valley of the One Hundred and Two River, opposite to Howard's Mill, in Nodaway County, forty thousand dollars. When said road shall be completed in

like manner to a point in said valley opposite to and within a distance of one mile from the court house, in the town of Maryville, in said county, forty-five thousand dollars ; and when said road shall be so completed to the Iowa line, forty thousand dollars. Said road to be so completed to the point opposite to the town of Maryville, by the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and to the Iowa line by the first day of May, 1870.

Second. Of such subscription, there shall be paid to the Mississippi and Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company, whenever the road of such company shall be completed, with the cars running thereon to a distance of eight miles within Nodaway County, forty thousand dollars ; when said road shall be so completed to a point within one mile of the court house in Maryville, in said county, forty-five thousand dollars, and when said road shall be so completed through said county, forty thousand dollars. Said last named road to be so completed through the county in five years from the date of this order.

Third. Should the assent of two-thirds of the voters be given at such election to the subscription above proposed, then no subscription shall be made by said county, under the proposition heretofore submitted and adopted by the voters of this county on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1866.

Fourth. At such election the voters assenting to the foregoing subscription, shall write or cause to be written on their respective ballots : " For the railroad subscription," and those against such subscription shall cause to be so written or printed the words : " Against the railroad subscription."

Fifth. The judges of the election, aforesaid, shall cast up the votes then given, for and against such subscription, and return the same to the Clerk of the County Court, as in the case of other elections as provided by law.

The above proposition carried, and the Missouri Valley Railroad Company gave notice of its acceptance of the amount so voted.

On the 25th day of March, 1869, the court formally subscribed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, as will be seen from the following order :

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF NODAWAY. } SS.

WHEREAS, On the 25th day of March, 1869, the County Court of Nodaway County made and entered of record the following order :

WHEREAS, On the sixth day of August, 1867, it was ordered by the court, that a subscription for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) to the capital stock of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, be submitted to the qualified voters of Nodaway County, for their assent, adoption or rejection, at a special election to be held for that purpose on the 10th day of September, 1867, and which was assented to by them in the manner provided by law, by a two-thirds majority ; and,

WHEREAS, The same was accepted by the said Missouri Valley Railroad Company, on the second day of October, 1867, which acceptance was received and ordered filed, and the receipt acknowledged on the 11th day of November, 1867; and,

WHEREAS, The said subscription was never formally made by this court, or by its authority, therefore, be it ordered that the clerk of this court subscribe the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) amounting to twelve hundred and fifty (1250) shares of the capital stock of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, in the name of Nodaway County, on the conditions of the propositions adopted by the voters of said county, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867, assenting to a subscription by Nodaway County to the capital stock of said company; and it is further ordered, that the several payments of said subscription be made in the bonds of Nodaway County, to be issued and made payable, one-fourth thereof in two years, one-fourth in three years, one-fourth in four years, and one-fourth in five years, from their respective dates, and to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date.

Now, know ye, that in consideration of said order, and in consideration of the premises, I, Joseph Jackson, Clerk of the said Nodaway County Court, do hereby, in the name of and for the use of Nodaway County, subscribe to the capital stock of the said Missouri Valley Railroad Company, the sum of \$125,000 for 1,250 shares of the stock of said company, which said stock is submitted to the capital stock of said company upon the following conditions, that is to say: First—Of said subscription, there shall be paid to the said Missouri Valley Railroad Company, when the railroad of said company shall be complete, with the cars running thereon to a point in the valley of the One Hundred and Two River, opposite to Howard's Mill, in Nodaway County, State of Missouri, \$40,000; when said railroad shall be completed in like manner to a point in said valley of said river opposite to and within a distance of one mile of the court house, in the town of Maryville, in said county, \$45,000, and when said road shall be so completed to the Iowa State line, \$40,000; said road to be completed to the point opposite to the town of Maryville by the 1st day of March, 1869, and to the Iowa State line by the 1st day of May, 1870.

It being further understood and agreed that the said several payments of said subscription are to be made in the bonds of Nodaway County, to be issued and made payable, one-fourth in two years, one-fourth in three years, one-fourth in four years, and one-fourth in five years from their respective sales, and to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from date.

In witness whereof, I, Joseph Jackson, clerk as aforesaid, hereby subscribe the name of said County of Nodaway, and for its use and benefit, by the authority aforesaid, this 25th day of March, 1869.

NODAWAY COUNTY.
By JOSEPH JACKSON,
Clerk of Nodaway County.

On the 25th of May, 1869, a motion was made before the county court, asking the court to reconsider its order subscribing the bonds, which motion was sustained. On the 10th of February, 1871, the court

revoked its order, and instructed the county treasurer not to pay the railroad bonds which had been subscribed, or any part thereof, and authorizing Herren & Rea, attorneys, Savannah, Missouri, to defend upon the part of Nodaway County, in the Supreme Court, the cause at that time being about to be transferred to that court.

On the 25th of September, 1871, the following peremptory writ of mandamus was issued by the Supreme Court of the State, requiring the County Court of Nodaway County to issue the bonds :

The State of Missouri to the County Court of Nodaway County, in the State of Missouri :

WHEREAS, The Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, did lately petition your court, to issue forty thousand dollars in the bonds of the County of Nodaway, in payment of so much of subscription of said county to the capital stock of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, to all the powers, rights and privileges of which last mentioned company, the said Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company claims to be entitled, and whereas, heretofore, to wit, at a session of the Supreme Court of Missouri, held at the city of St. Joseph, the third Monday of February, 1871, it appeared upon the petition of the said Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company among other things, that at a session of said County Court, lately before holden according to law, that said application was rejected, and said county court refused to issue said bonds.

Wherefore, the said Supreme Court, at the instance of said petitioner, granted a rule, requiring the justices of said County Court, to show cause, if any they had, why a writ of mandamus from said Supreme Court, should not be awarded and issued to said County Court commanding it to issue said bonds ; and, whereas, at said session of said Supreme Court, held at said City of St. Joseph, on the third Monday of August, 1871, said justices certified and filed a return to said rule, showing the reasons why said bonds had not been issued ; and, whereas, afterwards, to wit, at the term last aforesaid of said Supreme Court, upon consideration of said returns of the causes shown therein, against the said rule being made absolute, and against the awarding and issuing of said writ of mandamus, and upon the consideration of the arguments of counsel, it was considered by said Supreme Court, that said returns set forth an insufficient cause for having refused to issue said bonds, and against the awarding and issuing of the said writ of mandamus ; and it was also then and there considered by the said Supreme Court, that the peremptory writ of the State of Missouri issue, requiring and commanding you, the said County Court, to issue said bonds. Therefore, you are hereby commanded and enjoined immediately after the receipt of this writ, and without delay, you proceed to issue said forty thousand dollars of the bonds of said County of Nodaway, in payment of so much of the subscription of said county to the capital stock of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, that said bonds be issued and delivered to the said Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company ; said bonds to bear date the first day of January, 1871, at the rate of seven per centum per annum from date, said interest to be paid

annually, so that complaint be not again made to the said Supreme Court, by the said last mentioned railroad company, and that you certify certain obedience and due execution of this writ to said Supreme Court, to be held in said City of Joseph, on the third Monday of February next. Hereof fail not at your peril, and have you then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, Litt. R. Lancaster, Clerk of said Supreme Court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at office, this 25th day of September, 1871.

[SEAL.]

LITT. R. LANCASTER,
Clerk of the Sup. Court.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad was completed to Maryville in the fall of 1869, and to the Iowa line in the winter of 1870.

The Missouri River Air Line Railroad was never built.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

This railroad was called, at the time of its construction, the Council Bluffs and St. Louis, and was built entirely by private subscription.

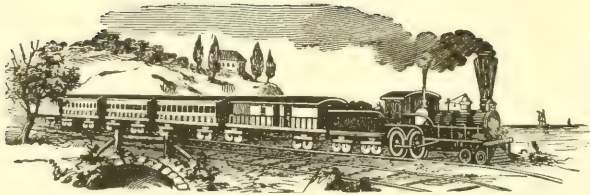
In the fall of 1878, the citizens of Maryville met at Union Hall in mass convention, for the purpose of raising a cash subscription of fifty thousand dollars. These meetings continued for the space of about one week, and embraced among those in attendance a large number of ladies, who manifested great interest in the success of the railroad project, which was then being considered.

The Council Bluffs and St. Louis Railroad Company required of Maryville the amount above mentioned (fifty thousand dollars), in money, and required from the county, outside of Maryville, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars from the city and county, the subscription from the county to be paid in produce. Altogether, in cash and produce, there was raised about one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, fifty thousand of which was cash.

This amount secured the railroad, whose company began work immediately, and so rapidly was the enterprise pushed forward that the railroad now known as the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, was completed by the 24th day of October, 1879, with its cars running upon the road.

The depot of this road is located in the northwest part of Maryville, about a half a mile from the court house. The depot of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad is located one mile east of the court house.

Since the completion of the first railroad, in 1869, to Maryville, the population of the city has almost doubled. The town has now assumed something of the appearance of a city, and is regarded as one of the best business centers in Northwest Missouri. Its rapid increase in wealth, business and population being largely, if not altogether, attributable to the influence of its two railroads—the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.



CHAPTER XXXII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The following chapter is one which we have found most difficult to write, owing to the difficulty in obtaining full and accurate information. It should be the most interesting of all the chapters of the book. We have endeavored to remain in the realm of the real, and deal as little as possible in the ideal and imaginative. Comparatively little has been made a matter of record relating to the early schools and churches of the county. What has been made a matter of record and what has been remembered by the old settlers whom we have seen is here given.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the news-boy's bundle, the title of the universities of the poor. The close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more men and women better fitted for business and usefulness than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of our public schools afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which people are the only factor, the education which the public schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard reached in this county, do fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools and academies.

The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is so intensely American. They are the colleges of Democracy, and if this government is to remain a republic, governed by statesmen, it must be from the public schools they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge that the masses here receive is important beyond measure, and forms the chief factor in the problem of material prosperity; but it is not so much the practical knowledge, which it is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart, that makes this system the sheet anchor of our hopes. It is rather the silent, social influence which the common schools incidentally exert.

It is claimed for our country that it is a land of social equality, where all have an equal chance in the race for life; and yet there are many things which give the lie to this boasted claim of an aristocracy of manhood. Our churches are open to all, but it is clear that the best pews are occupied by the men of wealth and influence. The sightless goddess extends the scales of justice to all, but it will usually appear that there is money in the descending scale. It requires money to run for office, or, at least, it takes money to get office.

The first experience of the American citizen of to-day, however, is in the public school. If he is a rich man's son, his class-mate is the son of poverty. The seat which the one occupies is no better than that occupied by the other, and when the two are called to the blackboard, the fine clothes of the rich man's son do not keep him from going down, provided he be a drone, neither do the patches on the clothes of the poor man's son keep him down, provided he has the genius and application to make him rise. The pampered child of fortune may purchase a diploma at many of the select schools of the land, but at the public schools it is genius and application which win. That state or nation which reaches out this helping hand to the children of want will not lack for defenders in time of danger, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually expended for the common education of children is but money loaned to the children, which they will pay back with compound interest when grown to manhood.

In a modest, unassuming way, our schools inculcate lessons of common honesty. The boy hears his father make promises, and sees him break them. Mr. Jones is promised twenty dollars on Monday. He calls on Monday and again on Tuesday, and finally gets the twenty dollars on Saturday. The boy goes with his father to church, and frequently gets there after the first prayer. In vain does that father teach his boy lessons of common honesty, when the boy knows that the father disappointed Jones, and never reaches the church in time. The boy soon learns at the public schools that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues; that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to be absent a day is to get a big black mark. A public school in which punctuality and promptness are impartially and fearlessly enforced is a most potent conservator of public morals.

It has been often said that the State of Missouri has not only been indifferent to the subject of education, but that she has been hostile to the cause of common schools. To prove that these are gross misrepresentations and that her attitude toward an interest so vital and popular does not admit of any question, it is only necessary to say that the constitutions of 1820, 1865 and 1875, make this subject of primary importance and guard the public school funds with a zealous care.

The fact is, the constitution of no state contains more liberal and enlightened provisions relative to popular education, than the Constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1875. During the past sixty years of her existence, not a solitary line can be found upon her statute books inimical to the cause. No political party in all her history has ever arrayed itself against free schools, and her governors, each and all, from 1824 to the present time (1881), have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education. As early as 1839, the state established a general school law and system, and in 1853, one-fourth of her annual revenue was dedicated to the maintenance of free schools. Her people have taxed themselves as freely for this cause as the people of any state. With the single exception of Indiana, she surpasses every other state in the Union in the amount of her available and productive permanent school funds, the productive school fund of Indiana being \$9,065,254.73, while that of Missouri is \$8,950,805.71, the State of North Carolina ranking third. The State of Indiana levies a tax for school purposes of sixteen cents on the hundred dollars of taxable values, and does not permit a local tax exceeding twenty-five cents on that amount. The State of Missouri levies a tax of five cents, and permits a local tax of forty cents, without a vote of the people, or sixty-five cents in the country districts, and one dollar in cities and towns, by a majority vote of the taxpayers voting.

For the year ending in April, 1880, only two counties in the state reported a less rate of local taxation than the maximum allowed in Indiana, only one the amount of that maximum, and the average rate of all the counties reported, was about thirty-nine cents, or fourteen cents more than the possible rate of that state.

It may not be known that Missouri has a greater number of school houses to the population than Massachusetts, yet such is the fact. The amount she expends annually for public education is nearly double the rate, on the amount of her assessed valuation, that the amount expended by the latter state is on her valuation, while the public school funds of Missouri exceed those of Massachusetts \$5,405,127.09.

The Missouri system of education is, perhaps, as good as that of any other state, and is becoming more effectively enforced each succeeding year. The one great fault, or lack in the laws, in reference to common schools, is the want of adequate executive agency within the county. The state department should have positive and unequivocal supervision over the county superintendent, and the county superintendent should have control over the school interests of the county, under direction of the state superintendent. When this is done, the people of the state will reap the full benefits that should accrue to them from the already admirable system of free schools, which are now in successful operation throughout the state.

ENUMERATION.

There are but four counties in the state having a greater number of children between the ages of six and twenty years (school age) than Nodaway County. These counties are as follows: (Report of 1880.)

Buchanan	14,662
Jackson	23,836
Jasper	11,152
St. Louis City	106,372
Nodaway	10,747

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

There are but three counties in the state whose total receipts from the various funds for school purposes are greater in amount than Nodaway:

Buchanan	\$ 81,092 16
Jackson	176,591 80
St. Louis	82,792 20
Nodaway	75,237 05

EXPENDITURES.

While Nodaway County ranks the fourth, in its receipts, it is the third in the amount expended in behalf of the cause of education. The counties expending the largest sums were:

Jackson	\$129,227 13
St. Louis City	820,925 48
Nodaway	55,474 94

TEACHERS.

During the year 1881, there were 11,659 teachers employed in the the public schools of the state, 6,068 males and 4,379 females. Only three counties employed more teachers than Nodaway, these being

Jackson	238
Johnson	219
St. Louis City	953
Nodaway	216

SCHOOL HOUSES.

In the number and completeness of her school houses, Nodaway County stands first in the list, and the number is rapidly increasing each year. These buildings are now estimated to be worth about \$100,000.

Nodaway County contains	165
Bates County "	137
Johnson County "	131

LIBRARIES.

Nodaway County expended more money for a library in 1881 than any other county in the state, excepting Crawford and the City of St. Louis, the figures being as follows:

St. Louis City	\$13,508 00
Crawford	451 25
Nodaway	360 14

The comparisons above made, have been instituted with no invidious motives towards other counties of our noble state, but simply to show the true status of Nodaway County so far as her public schools are concerned. Taking the above figures then as facts, it will be seen that Nodaway County is the fifth in the number of school children, fourth in the amount of her total receipts, third in expenditures for the maintenance of her public schools, fourth in the number of teachers employed, first in the number of school houses, and third in the expenditure of money for a library. Each of the counties named were not only organized, some of them many years before Nodaway County had an existence, but each has a greater population.

If the number of school houses, as we have always been taught to believe, indicate the interest the people have in the cause of education, then Nodaway County ranks first in the state, as she exceeds all other counties in this respect, having twenty-eight school buildings more than any other county. She has altogether one hundred and eighty-five schools in operation.

Below we give the county clerk's report for 1880, concerning the enumeration, annual distribution and the various school funds:

ENUMERATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of white persons in the county between six and twenty years of age	5,592	5,125	10,717
Number of colored persons in the county between six and twenty years of age	16	14	30

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

Cash on hand at settlement with county treasurer, in April, 1880	\$15,931 42
Amount of revenue received from state fund by auditor's warrant of 1880	6,973 20

Amount of revenue received from county funds in 1880 (in interest on notes and bonds).....	7,446 28
Amount received from district tax in 1880, as per settlement with collector, in March, 1880.....	38,678 48
Amount of revenue received from township fund in 1880 (interest notes and bonds)	3,157 43
Amount received from all other sources.....	3,150 24
Total amount.....	\$75,237 05
Total amount expended, as shown by settlement with county treasurer, in April, 1881.....	55,474 94
Cash on hand.....	\$19,762 11

PRINCIPAL OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amount of township school funds	\$23,527 40
Amount of county public school funds	70,529 29
Total.....	\$94,056 69
Amount received during the year for fines and penalties, which was loaned at 10 per cent. interest.....	\$237 00

The number of children of school age in the county in 1870 was 5,496. This number has nearly doubled during the decade which has followed. In 1870 there were about 110 school houses, the number having increased some six or seven per year since that period.

Nodaway County educational affairs are in a flourishing condition. The county has now become well supplied with comfortable, commodious school houses, and good schools are taught in all the townships and towns, sufficiently numerous and convenient for the accommodation of all parts of the county. Educational interests are considered of the highest importance, and means have not been spared to make the public schools a success, and under the efficient management of those who have held the office of superintendent, the schools are attaining a high standard.

The county teachers believe in the interchange of thought, also in the community of effort, and are making the profession of teaching a study as well as a practice. Teachers' institutes are now becoming of regular and frequent occurrence, and are well attended by those who take special interest in the work. The superintendent's examination grades are now of such a standard, that all applicants do not attain them, and for those who are successful, after diligent study and preparation, it shows a more creditable standing, besides furnishing a much more efficient class of teachers.

There has been as great a change in the character and qualifications of the teacher, as there has been in the architecture and arrangements of the school houses. Formerly, schools were held at the residences of the old settlers, or else in cabins whose external appearance and internal arrangements closely resembled the pioneer cabin. The teacher also, very closely resembled the early settler, or, as a rule, he was a settler, devoting a great portion of his time to making rails, grubbing hazel brush, and attending to his stock and crops, while teaching was simply incidental. Teaching has now become a profession, and the teacher devotes his entire time to it.

The following is a list of County Superintendents since 1852, which will embrace all, perhaps, who officiated in that capacity since the organization of the county :

James Saunders, 1852.	M. G. Roseberry, 1863.
C. S. Burns, 1855.	A. C. Votaw, 1864.
C. S. Burns, 1857.	I. N. Albin, 1867.
C. S. Burns, 1859.	S. C. McCluskey, 1868.
L. T. Ellis, 1862.	D. L. Chaney, 1881.
B. G. Ford, 1863.	

EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

“ You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild.”

The settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches were almost contemporaneous. The plow had scarcely begun to turn the sod, when the pioneer preachers commenced to labor in the new field. In the Western country, as well as in the Orient and the isles of the sea, marched the representatives of the Christian religion in the front ranks of civilization. Throughout the centuries which comprise this era, have the Christian missionaries been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent in Nodaway County. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities.

It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect it produced at least. The Christian religion had its rise, and the days of its purest practice, among an humble minded people, and it is among similar surroundings in modern times, that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times, the church has attained greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted, that it has gained a firmer discipline, and

wields a more general influence on society, but it remains true, in pioneer times, we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later period and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and the lowly spirit of the Christian faith—the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show—appear more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people, than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion.

But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with that of the pioneers, we may compare that of forty years ago here in the West with that in the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display and we find much of the same result.

The comparison is perhaps superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So looking back to the early religious meetings in the log cabins we may say: "Here was a faith, earnest and simple, like that of the early Christians."

It is not our purpose, at this place, to give a full account of the organization of all the churches of the county. Such matters of detail have been given in connection with the history of the towns and townships. It is our purpose here to speak only of the early churches and ministers, of those Christian ministers who first proclaimed the gospel of our Savior in Nodaway County, and of some of the organizations effected by them, and of the trials and privations which they suffered in common with the old settlers among whom they labored.

The representatives of the M. E. Church were the first to bear aloft the banner of the Christian religion in Nodaway County. The first church was organized in Hughes Township, in 1840, with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. James Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Hedgepeth, and Ruth Hedgepeth. The two first ministers in charge were Rev. Reuben Aldridge, in 1840, and Rev. Benjamin R. Baxter, in 1842. They were succeeded by Rev. Alexander Spencer, in 1844.

One among the first ministers, to officiate as such, among the pioneers of the county, was Bishop Marvin, who spent the early years of his ministry in Northwest Missouri. The Bishop was then a young man, with headquarters at Oregon, Holt County, and laboring in behalf of the M. E. Church. He held services about the years 1842 and 1843, at the house (a log cabin) of Mr. Oester, father of John Oester, now of Mount Tabor. Mr. Oester then resided in what is now known as Lincoln Township. Here the Bishop organized a class, and finally a church, which is still in existence. But we will let the Bishop tell of those days when he labored in this section of the country. In 1874, the old settlers of the Platte Purchase, held a reunion at St. Joseph.

Bishop Marvin had been invited to be present upon that occasion, but owing to his ministerial duties, which called him elsewhere at that time, he could not attend. He, however, wrote the following letter to Col. James N. Burnes, the President of the Old Settlers Reunion, which will doubtless be read with great interest by all who knew the Bishop and who are familiar with the incidents of that early day:

2719 LUCAS AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, September 3, 1874.

JAMES N. BURNES, ESQ.:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have just returned from a tour, and find yours of August 27th, inviting me to participate in the reunion of the "old settlers" of the Platte Purchase. I regret that I did not know of the reunion a month earlier. In that case I could have arranged my appointments so as to enable me to be present. As it is, I have an engagement in Dent County, which, for special reasons, it is necessary to meet. You may assure your board that no circumstances of a trivial character would prevent my acceptance of their invitation.

For the early settlers of Northwest Missouri I feel a regard that amounts to enthusiasm, and increases with time.

The early years of my ministry were spent in that part of the state. In 1842, I passed the present site of St. Joseph, on my way to a field of labor quite on the frontier. It embraced all the country west of Nodaway River. You will remember at that time there was no St. Joseph. In subsequent years I labored in Clay, Platte and Buchanan Counties. I shall never forget the uncalculating, unbounded hospitality of the "old settlers." Many of them were in their first rude cabins, but those cabins had the rarest capacity for entertaining both friend and stranger of any houses of their size I ever saw. I often saw them crowded, but to the best of my recollection I never saw one of them full; there was always room for a fresh comer. I recollect once in the Platte Purchase, I was wedging myself into a bed already occupied by five children, when one of them waked sufficiently to exclaim, "Mamma, mamma, he's a scrougin me!"

You will yourself remember that I was more than once a guest at the house of your honored father. Bear with me while I say I can never forget the model Christian mother, mistress and hostess, who presided over the domestic scene there.

At that time I knew many men who did not know me, for I was a mere youth. I knew they were great as compared with other men I knew, but I had a fancy that the great men were in the east. But after many years of extended observation I have come to the conclusion that I heard as fine a specimen of political speaking in Liberty, in 1844, by Colonel Doniphan, as I have ever heard since, and that the country would be happy if the balances were everywhere held by hands as intelligent and firm as those of the pioneer jurist, David R. Atchison.

Among my own class there was the laborious Redman, the scholarly Tutt, the impetuous and saintly Roberts, and many others, now dead. Nor can I omit the name of the incorruptible and courageous Roberson. Some are still living: Holmes, Perry, Ruble, Jordan, Rush, Spencer, Barker and others.

There was a man, a minister of Christ, a large portion of whose public career belongs to the Platte Purchase, of whom I must say, he was in some respects the most remarkable man I ever saw. I refer to W. G. Caples. He was another "Agamemnon, King of men." He was a first-class wit, a man of the finest social feelings, having positive ideas, and a great end to accomplish. That end was the extension of the kingdom of Christ and the salvation of men. In his view, a high standard of popular education would contribute to this. He did much for Northwest Missouri in establishing schools under Christian auspices, and although they did not survive the war, they did much to elevate public sentiment, and have left an influence behind them that must be permanent.

Now I proceed to say that the old settlers of Platte have heard as great preaching as any other people on the American continent, and from the lips of the man, Caples. I have heard more scholarly men, men whose sermons evinced higher cultivation and a better classical finish; but for power of argumentation, for philosophical breadth and sweep, for grandeur of conception, for greatness of imagination, for force and pungency of popular appeal, for originality, variety and opulence of thought, and for pathos, my conviction is his superior has not appeared in the American pulpit.

I make no doubt that the ministry and church have done more to quicken thought and create a thirst for knowledge in the west, than is generally understood. Ministers of the gospel in the new communities, being above the average of people in culture, and dealing in truths of a character to elevate the mind and provoke inquiry, have, as an incident of their calling, toned up the popular mind, encouraged a taste for reading and created a demand for schools. Such a man as Caples cannot mingle with people without elevating them.

But pardon me. I had no thought of becoming so garrulous. I am getting to be almost an old man, and thoughts of the old times have awakened the talking mood in me, until it seems a real hardship and self-denial not to be with you at the reunion. It is thirty years since I heard Doniphan. How I would like to listen to his utterances on this occasion, when old memories will mellow his voice, and since, as I doubt not, Christian sentiments will exalt and irradiate his conception.

Will you have the goodness to present to the "old settlers" my profound regard, and express to them my deep regret that I cannot greet them on this pleasant occasion, for there are many whom I shall never meet again.

As ever,

E. M. MARVIN.

Bishop Marvin died in 1878.

During his pastorate in one of the St. Louis churches, he delivered his famous lectures on Catholicism, which have ever since been accepted as a standard defense of the Protestant faith. In 1876, he sailed as one of the missionaries of his church to visit the missions in foreign fields, and returned in 1877. While on his death-bed he finished his book, the most important of his writings, entitled "To the East by Way of the West," which gives an account of his voyage around the world, and describing the field of labor in heathen lands. About the same time that Bishop Marvin came to Nodaway County, or soon after, another

minister of the gospel, the Rev. W. G. Caples, of the M. E. Church, did missionary work in Northwest Missouri, extending the field of his labor to Nodaway County. Mr. Caples was an earnest, sincere and eloquent preacher, and did much for the cause of Christianity. Bishop Marvin speaks of him in laudatory terms in the above letter. Mr. Caples went to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1852, and took charge of the M. E. Church South, where he remained for several years.

Among other ministers, who officiated at an early day in the county, was the Rev. Shyves, who was also of the M. E. Church.

The Rev. E. A. Carson was the first Presbyterian clergyman to conduct services in the county. The place where he held meetings was known as the Saunders' school house, located about three miles west of Arkoe, in White Cloud Township. Mr. Carson is a Virginian by birth, and now resides at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, at the advanced age of eighty years.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF NODAWAY COUNTY.

POLITICS BETWEEN 1845 AND 1860—CAMPAIGN AND ELECTION OF 1860—THE CONDITION OF PARTIES—ELECTIONS OF 1862, 1865, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880—CONCLUSIONS.

FINANCES.

Below will be found a concise statement of the finances of Nodaway County during the years 1850, 1860, 1870, 1881, prepared by John Miller, the county clerk. Anything like a complete financial history of the county would alone fill a large volume. Did we, however, desire to give this history, we could not do so, as the records are too imperfect. What is here presented will show the financial condition of the county for the decades mentioned.

Valuation of property in Nodaway County, Missouri, in the year 1850:

Real Estate.....	\$266,228
Personal	90,819

Total in county..... 357,047

Tax for county purposes in 1850:

County revenue.....	\$645
Poor fund.....	244
Grand jury fund.....	104

Total levy for county..... \$993

Valuation for year 1860:

Money and notes.....	\$140,947
Number of slaves, 135 ; value.....	60,500
All other personal property.....	224,989

Total personal property..... \$426,436

Real Estate:

Resident—Number acres.....	158,751	\$ 763,224
Non-resident—Number acres.....	348,440	980,945

Total in county.....\$2,170,605

Valuation for 1870:

Number of horses.....	7,337	\$ 406,095
Number mules and asses.....	1,125	74,575
Number neat cattle.....	17,491	264,020
Number sheep.....	11,182	8,830
Number hogs.....	46,024	125,755
All other personal property.....		632,665
Real estate.....		\$1,511,940
Number acres.....	560,171	4,161,114
Total in county.....		\$5,673,054

Assessed value of county for 1880:

Number horses.....	14,229	\$ 433,265
Number mules.....	2,200	83,910
Number asses and jennets.....	56	2,895
Number neat cattle.....	55,249	580,354
Number sheep.....	25,046	27,336
Number hogs.....	85,606	112,439
Money, notes, bonds and other credits.....		666,839
All other personal property.....		506,998
Corporate companies.....		7,753
Total personal property.....		\$2,421,789

Real estate:

Number acres.....	557,111	\$4,606,800
Number town lots.....	5,500	677,760
		\$7,706,549
Merchants' statements.....		332,951
Railroad and telegraph companies.....		641,430
Total valuation for 1880.....		\$8,680,930

An aggregate abstract of the receipts and expenditures of Nodaway County, Missouri, for the year ending December 31, 1881, showing the condition of the several funds at that date:

I—PAUPER FUND.

Receipts from all sources.....		\$5,261 79
Expenditures.....	\$ 3,866 45	
Outstanding December 31, 1880.....	1,048 20	4,914 65
Balance in treasury, December 31, 1881.....		\$347 14

2—ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts from all sources.....		\$15,463 78
Expenditures.....	\$11,775 00	
Outstanding December 31, 1880.....	8,822 96	20,597 96
Outstanding December 31, 1881.....		<u>\$5,134 28</u>

3—SALARY FUND.

Receipts from all sources.....		\$ 8,717 04
Expenditures.....	\$ 7,526 13	
Outstanding December 31, 1880.....	1,462 30	8,988 43
Outstanding December 31, 1881.....		<u>\$271 39</u>

4—JURY FUND.

Receipts from all sources.....		\$3,092 79
Expenditures.....	\$ 1,932 30	
Outstanding December 31, 1880.....	666 95	2,599 25
Balance in treasury December 31, 1881.....		<u>\$493 54</u>

5—CONTINGENT FUND.

Receipts from all sources.....		\$3,879 34
Expenditures.....	\$ 5,223 23	
Outstanding December 31, 1880.....	675 71	5,898 94
Outstanding December 31, 1881.....		<u>\$2,019 60</u>

6—COUNTY ROAD FUND.

Receipts from all sources.....		\$1,564 47
Expenditures.....		1,569 66
Outstanding December 31, 1881.....		<u>\$5 19</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts for year ending December 31, 1881.....	\$37,979 21	
Total expenditures for year ending December 31, 1881.....	31,892 77	
Receipts over expenditures.....		<u>\$6,086 44</u>
Floating debt December 31, 1880.....	\$12,676 22	
Floating debt December 31, 1881.....	7,430 46	
Reduction for the year.....		<u>\$ 5,245 76</u>

BONDED DEBT.

When due.	Amount.
September 8, 1886, at 6 per cent. int., payable semi-annually. . .	\$32,000
September 8, 1887, at 6 per cent. int., payable semi-annually. . .	8,000
September 8, 1888, at 6 per cent. int., payable semi-annually. . .	8,000
September 8, 1889, at 6 per cent. int., payable semi-annually. . .	8,000
September 8, 1890, at 6 per cent. int., payable semi-annually. . .	8,000
September 8, 1891, at 6 per cent. int., payable semi-annually. . .	8,000
	<hr/>
	\$72,000

Court house and jail bonds, principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office issued September 8, 1881, sold at three per cent. premium.

The above constitutes the entire bonded debt of the county.

In relation to the floating debt of the county, the present tax levy made for the year 1881, will amply provide for the payment of said debt, and leave a handsome balance in the treasury to pay current expenses of the county. At this writing, January 7, 1882, the county collector has in his hands county revenue to the amount of over \$30,000. This will be paid into the treasury at once, and will place our funds all in good shape—entirely out of debt with a good balance to start on for the ensuing year.

Expenditures for 1878 :

County expenditures.....	\$16,731 01
For county bridges.....	3,447 11
For county poor	613 67

Total expenditures for 1878.....	\$20,791 79
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Receipts for 1878 :

County revenue	\$18,207 40
County bridges.....	1,377 18
County poor fund.....	363 92
	<hr/>
	\$19,948 50

Expenditures over receipts	\$843 29
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POLITICAL HISTORY.

"There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give expressions to."

From 1845 to 1860, or during the first fifteen years of the county's history, party politics wielded but a slight influence in the local government of the county. While it is true that many of the first settlers from

the earliest days, possessed well defined political views and tenets, and were thoroughly partisan upon all questions pertaining to national or state elections, an indefinite number of candidates were usually permitted to enter the race for the respective county offices, and the one possessed of superior personal popularity, generally led the field, and passed under the wire in the advance of all opponents.

In the early days it was not at all unusual to meet the energetic candidate for the sheriff's office, the treasurer's office, or who aspired to represent his people in the State Legislature, astride his horse, going from settlement to settlement, to meet with the voters of his county at their own firesides, to sleep beneath their humble roofs, and sup with them at their family boards, to compliment their thrifty housewives, and to kiss the rising generation of little ones.

The historian would not dare draw upon his own imagination to supply the stock of rich, rare and racy anecdotes, moulded and circulated by these ingenious canvassers, or to describe the modes and methods by them adopted to increase their popularity with the people. There was then no press, as now, to perpetuate daily events as they transpired. Many of the maneuvers and capers, successes and failures, with their pleasures and sorrows, of twenty and more years ago, in this county, are hidden from us by the shadows of time. Darkness intervenes between us and many sayings and doings of bygone days, which, could we but penetrate that darkness and gather them in, would shine out upon the pages of this history "like diamond settings in plates of lead." In vain have we tried through the lens of individual recollection to ferret them out. We could not do it. Our discouraged fancy dropped the pencil, and said 'twas no use. We could not paint the picture. A little consolation may be found in the lines,—

" Things without all remedy,
Should be without regard ; what's done, is done."

In some of these early campaigns the various candidates for a single office, and sometimes those running for the different county offices, would travel together from settlement to settlement throughout the county. Every camp meeting, log raising, shooting match and even horse race occurring in the county during the season preceding election, was a favorite resort of the electioneer, and every honorable device was adopted by each candidate to develop his full strength at the polls.

From 1845 to 1860, no political conventions were held in the county. During this period the county was largely Democratic, perhaps two to one ; but, notwithstanding this fact, occasionally a Whig, on account of his fitness and popularity, was elected to office. All records and certificates of elections held in the county prior to the year 1860, having been

misplaced or destroyed, it is impossible to here insert the names of the respective candidates who ran for office at such elections, or the number of votes cast on such occasions. Little more can be said of this period of the county's history, than to give the list of county officials, which has been done in succeeding pages.

The first record of election returns preserved in the county is as follows :

"Abstract of the vote cast in the county, in 1860, for Congressman:"

Candidates.	Votes received.
E. H. Norton	1,084
John Scott.....	241
Harrison Branch.....	10
Total number of votes cast at this election was.....	1,335

No record has been preserved of the votes cast for county officers at such election.

Shortly after this election the civil war broke out, during which all political differences were forgotten, or were held in abeyance by the excitement generated in the friction of contending armies and military movements.

The election held in the fall of 1862 will be seen in the following official returns :

Official vote of county, year 1862 :

Candidate.	Office.	Votes received.
Benjamin F. Loan.....	Congressman	589
John P. Bruce.....	Congressman	270
H. B. Branch.....	Congressman	5
William Herren	State Senator	582
Perry H. Talbott.....	State Senator	274
Alonzo Thompson	Legislator	585
Stephen Morehouse.....	Legislator	239
*A. P. Morehouse.....	Legislator	3
William Swinford.....	Sheriff.....	582
N. H. Watson.....	Sheriff.....	212
John Lieber.....	Coroner	27
L. T. Ellis.....	Justice County Court.....	422
J. P. Carver.....	County Treasurer.....	450
T. L. Robinson.....	County Treasurer.....	111
John Lieber.....	County Treasurer.....	222

The total number of votes cast at this election was 864.

*There was perhaps an error made in the name of the candidate; but two candidates were running for the Legislature at this election.

Many were absent from the county in the army, and the vote was thus reduced.

No records or returns of the election held in 1864 have been preserved.

The close of the war left the county government in the hands of the Republican party. For the first two or three years after the war, little opposition was manifested against the reign of this party.

Many citizens of the county, under the state constitution adopted in the year 1865, were disfranchised on account of their participation in, or sympathy with the rebellion. Numbers of the oldest citizens in the county, for several years, could not take the test oath by the state constitution made requisite to complete citizenship. The interest in governmental affairs of those thus situated necessarily abated. During the period of this political status, the Republican party held conventions and placed candidates in the field for the different county offices. The election held in the county in the fall of 1866, will be seen in the following official returns :

Official vote of county, year 1866 :

Candidates.	Office.	Votes Received.
Benjamin F. Loan.....	Congressman.....	710
G. A. Hawley.....	Congressman.....	254
N. Harris	Congressman.....	3
I. C. Parker.....	Circuit Attorney	734
D. Bonham.....	State Senator.....	573
S. M. Dunn.....	State Senator	381
William A. Jones	Legislator	665
B. K. Davis.....	Legislator	329
I. N. Wray.....	Sheriff.....	590
William Swinford.....	Sheriff.....	359
A. J. Wray.....	Sheriff.....	47
Joseph Jackson.....	County Clerk	818
J. C. Terhune.....	Circuit Clerk.....	585
Henry Graves	Circuit Clerk.....	445
W. L. Johnson.....	County Treasurer.....	630
John Lieber.....	County Treasurer.....	392
William H. Stewart.....	County Assessor.....	604
William Allen.....	County Assessor.....	311
N. Smith.....	County Assessor.....	57
A. Royal.....	Probate Judge.....	644
J. E. Alexander.....	Probate Judge.....	343
Solomon Shell.....	County Court Commissioner.....	569
William Leeper.....	County Court Commissioner.....	576
P. R. Cooper	County Court Commissioner.....	303

Candidate.	Office.	Votes received.
M. D. Nobles.....	County Court Commissioner.....	357
T. Fakes.....	County Court Commissioner.....	16
I. N. Albin.....	School Commissioner.....	696
H. J. Bickett.....	School Commissioner.....	277
John Bainum.....	Commissioner of Registry.....	588
Robert R. Patridge.....	Commissioner of Registry.....	400
George Lucas.....	Coroner.....	632
J. S. Jobe.....	Coroner.....	315

The total number of votes cast at this election was 967. Though the war was over, a great number of citizens of the county could not qualify under the registration law, then in force, and were not allowed to vote.

When the campaign of 1868 opened, in the spring of that year, the Democracy of the county began to partake of the spirit of enthusiasm kindled throughout the country by the approach of the coming National election. Strenuous efforts were made by some of those most thoroughly aroused to organize the Democratic party in the county and to place it upon a proper footing to contend with the Republican party.

Early in the summer A. P. Morehouse and Joseph E. Alexander were chosen as delegates from the county to attend the first Democratic State Convention which had been called in the state since the war.

This convention was held in St. Louis. On their return all efforts were doubled to effect a perfect organization of the party in this county ; a convention was called and a Democratic county ticket was placed in the field. During the summer the Democrats held a grand rally at Maryville, which was attended by members of the party from all parts of the county. Foreign speakers were procured, and every step was taken to arouse the partisan spirit, and effect a unity of action upon the part of the Democracy.

The Republican party was also wide awake during this canvass, and seemed to be nettled to greater exertions by the movements of the opposition. This party also held a grand rally at Maryville during the campaign. Though there appears to have been no well defined plan of canvassing the county adopted by either party, both sent speakers into the field to address the people. Among those who addressed the people in behalf of the Republican party in this canvass, may be mentioned B. K. Davis, M. G. Roseberry, A. B. Cornell, Spencer, Stark and others. Among those who stumped for the Democracy may be named A. P. Morehouse, Lafayette Dawson, Stephen Morehouse, Perry H. Talbott and others. The result of this canvass is shown in the following official returns of the fall election :

Official vote of county, year 1868 :

Candidate.	Office.	Votes received.
†U. S. Grant	President	1,104
*H. Seymour	President	587
†J. W. McClurg	Governor	1,082
*John S. Phelps	Governor	609
†Joel F. Aspen	Congressman	1,075
*M. Oliver	Congressman	618
†I. C. Parker	Circuit Judge	1,056
*William Herren	Circuit Judge	628
†B. K. Davis	Circuit Attorney	1,032
*D. Rea	Circuit Attorney	627
†M. G. Roseberry	State Senator	1,063
*Pat Frawly	State Senator	44
†W. M. Coston	State Senator	2
‡— Vanbuskirk	State Senator	4
‡— Hubbard	State Senator	2
†William A. Jones	Legislator	1,063
*R. G. Hubbard	Legislator	614
†John Ham	Sheriff	1,000
*Jos. M. Cooper	Sheriff	655
†Samuel Lutes	County Treasurer	1,063
*William H. McLain	County Treasurer	625
†Spencer Starks	County Assessor	1,038
*Elias Pitman	County Assessor	636
†Elijah Shelton	County Court	1,077
*James A. Forest	County Court	611
†S. C. McCluskey	School Superintendent	1,074
*L. T. Ellis	School Superintendent	612
†Jos. Miller	County Surveyor	1,072
*William Brady	County Surveyor	619
†I. V. McMillan	County Attorney	1,072
*H. J. Bickett	County Attorney	606

Total number of votes cast in the county at this election was 1,691.

The Republican party elected the entire county ticket by majorities ranging from 345 to 466.

Notwithstanding the defeat of 1868, the Democratic party maintained its organization. In the year 1869 a Democratic paper was established in the county, and from this time a constant opposition was maintained to the party in power.

†Republican. ‡Independent. *Democrat.

Long before the opening of the campaign of 1870, mutterings of discontent, characteristic of Republican institutions and American citizenship, began to be heard around the borders. An element of the Republican party began to chafe in its stall, as it were, and long for the chains which bound a portion of the citizenship of state and county to be broken, and to put to flight forever all the advocates of political proscription. This movement was denominated the Liberal Republican movement. It called to its aid all men whose former political principles were at variance with the original Republican party. This party was avowedly in favor of the constitutional amendments submitted, to be voted upon at the election in 1870.

The Democratic party and the Democratic paper of the county favored the movement, and joined with the Liberal Republicans in the campaign of 1870.

A dissension arose in the ranks of the Republican party of this county at this time which favored the Liberal movement. A. B. Cornell, who at the time edited the Maryville Journal, a newspaper which had theretofore been the organ of the Republican party, bitterly opposed the constitutional amendments. This gave rise to an opposition in his own party, for many of the Republicans of the county favored the amendments. A new paper was established, the Maryville Republican, edited by M. G. Roseberry. This paper advocated the cause of the Republican party, yet, at the same time expressed itself in favor of the constitutional amendments.

But two tickets were placed in the field—the Republican and Liberal Republican. The canvass was thorough and hotly contested. Both parties stumped the county in company with foreign speakers, who were pressed into the service during the electioneering season. The result of the election of 1870 is as follows:

Official vote of Nodaway County, 1870:

†J. W. McClurg	Governor	1,000
*B. G. Brown	Governor	995
†I. C. Parker	Congress	994
*J. H. Ellis	Congress	986
†H. S. Kelley	Circuit Judge	951
*Bennett Pike	Circuit Judge	1,028

Amendments to Constitution:

For First Amendment	1,749
Against	143
For Second Amendment	1,769
Against	223

†Republican. *Liberal Republican.

For Third Amendment.....	1,744
Against.....	126
For Fourth Amendment.....	1,244
Against.....	652
For Fifth Amendment.....	1,284
Against.....	623
For Sixth Amendment.....	1,788
Against.....	100
†W. A. Jones.....	Representative of County..... 983
*M. B. W. Harmon.....	Representative of County..... 1,005
†J. W. Morgan.....	Circuit Clerk..... 983
*Henry Graves.....	Circuit Clerk..... 999
†Joseph Jackson.....	County Clerk..... 1,298
*W. H. Smith.....	County Clerk..... 677
†I. K. Alderman.....	Probate Judge..... 983
*D. L. Palmer.....	Probate Judge..... 959
†J. F. Bainum.....	Sheriff..... 840
*I. N. Wray.....	Sheriff..... 904
‡James Boling.....	Sheriff..... 132
‡Samuel Robison.....	Sheriff..... 88
†H. H. Geiger.....	Treasurer..... 1,057
*Samuel Lutes.....	Treasurer..... 923
†W. Dougherty.....	Assessor..... 1,038
*G. W. Hatfield.....	Assessor..... 944
S. C. McClusky.....	School Superintendent..... 1,160
T. W. Gaunt.....	Superintendent Registration..... 976
†G. H. Sexton.....	Coroner..... 938
*Daniel Diamond.....	Coroner..... 903

The total number of votes cast at this election was 1,995. The Republican party elected seven of the county officers, and the Liberal Republicans elected three. All of the constitutional amendments carried by overwhelming majorities.

After the election of 1870, all residents of the county could exercise the elective franchise. The Democracy assumed the organization effected in 1868. Many of the Liberal Republicans returned to the ranks of the Republican party, while not a few remained with the Democracy. The Maryville Republican and the Nodaway Democrat became the champions of the respective parties in the county.

Though the campaign of 1872 was national in character, it was somewhat mild in this county. But two tickets were in the field—the Republican and the Democratic. A few Democrats in the county refused to vote for the National Democratic ticket. The two parties

†Republican *Liberal Republican. ‡Independent.

were organized, conventions held and the canvass continued up to the night before the election. The result of this canvass is as follows :

Official vote of Nodaway County, 1872 :

†U. S. Grant.....	President.....	1,683
*Horace Greeley.....	President.....	1,483
‡Charles O'Connor.....	President.....	29
†Henderson.....	Governor.....	1,695
*Woodson.....	Governor.....	1,566
†I. C. Parker.....	Congressman.....	1,706
*Bennet Pike.....	Congressman.....	1,512
‡Perry H. Talbott.....	Congressman.....	22
†Wyatt.....	State Senator.....	1,683
*Parish.....	State Senator.....	1,558
†Scott K. Snively.....	Representative.....	1,657
*T. C. Ellis.....	Representative.....	1,600
†Beech.....	Sheriff.....	1,666
*Johnson.....	Sheriff.....	1,554
†Carver.....	Treasurer.....	1,698
*Todd.....	Treasurer.....	1,540
†Jackson.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	1,680
*Anthony.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	1,565
†McClusky.....	School Superintendent.....	1,649
*Edwards.....	School Superintendent.....	1,598
†Linville.....	Surveyor.....	1,690
*Brady.....	Surveyor.....	1,569
†Wood.....	Public Administrator.....	1,662
*Snyder.....	Public Administrator.....	1,578
†Cox.....	Coroner.....	1,645
*Trublod.....	Coroner.....	1,581

Republican majority in the county for president was 200 ; for governor, 129. This party also elected every county officer at this election.

The total number of votes cast for president was 3,195.

The Democratic party lost none of its ardor by this defeat ; but, on the contrary, sought to add to its numbers and increase its strength for the next contest. The financial panic which took place throughout the country, in 1873, had a tendency to make the people distrustful of those in power. This fact, for the time, indicated a disintegration of the Republican party to some extent (that party being in power). The leaders of the Democracy began to take advantage of this situation of affairs, and to avail themselves of the opportunity to add to their party such as were becoming dissatisfied with the administration.

†Republican *Democrat. ‡Independent.

An early canvass was inaugurated in the spring of 1874. Both the Democratic and Republican parties commenced early to gird on their armor for the conflict. Through central committees, the townships throughout the county were organized, and political tracts and documents were conveyed into every neighborhood. The approaching campaign promised to bring with it a hand to hand struggle between these parties for supremacy. But a difficulty, little anticipated in the beginning, was to break the force of these two contending factions. Some of the Patrons of Husbandry, or friends of the Grange movement, which had imperceptibly grown up in the county, formed themselves into an Independent party. This new party marshalled to its principles a number of the best citizens in the county, and while it seemed confined to certain neighborhoods, or sections of the county, the most thoughtful politician could not foretell what the result would be. No one could predict which of the two old parties would be the more affected by this new movement. Three county conventions were called by the parties thus arrayed, and for many of the county offices three candidates entered the field. This triangular fight had a tendency to intensify the interest of the Republican and Democratic parties. The canvass was long and warmly disputed. The end of the campaign of 1874 is as follows:

Official vote of Nodaway County, 1874:

*Hardin	Governor	1,400
†Gentry	Governor	1,367
*Rea	Congress	1,522
†Thompson	Congress	1,384
*Herren	Circuit Judge	1,333
†Kelley	Circuit Judge	1,583
*Updegraff	Representative	1,462
†Terhune	Representative	977
†Greason	Representative	488
*Graves	Circuit Clerk	1,383
†Dougherty	Circuit Clerk	1,214
†Hall	Circuit Clerk	339
*Lamar	County Clerk	1,203
†Jackson	County Clerk	1,293
†Wilson	County Clerk	441
*Denning	Sheriff	1,137
†Beech	Sheriff	1,492
†Moor	Sheriff	306
*Keeler	Treasurer	1,577
†Mendenhall	Treasurer	1,302
*Morehouse (Stephen)	Probate Judge	1,291

*Democrat, †Republican, ‡Independent.

†Gremis	Probate Judge.....	1,231
‡McMacken	Probate Judge.....	392
*Anthony	Prosecuting Attorney	1,465
†Davis	Prosecuting Attorney	1,308
*Dean	Coroner	1,395
†Cox	Coroner	1,174

The Democratic majority in the county for Governor was 33, for Congressman 138, and at this election that party elected six county officers, the Republicans two.

The election was followed by much rejoicing on the part of the Democracy of the county. For twenty-four years this party had been in the minority, during which period it had been unable to elect a single officer. In the battle which had just ended, it had elected three to one of the county officers, and had established a Democratic majority in the county.

Prior to the opening of the National campaign in 1876, the Independent party, which had figured in the county in 1874, had disbanded and its members had fallen back within the lines of the two National parties. Yet other disturbances aroused the apprehension of the leaders of the two parties.

Another financial crisis was upon the country. Business failures were heard of throughout the land. The preceding Congress had spent much time in debating the financial problem, and the public mind seemed in a condition to center upon one single idea, how to avoid impending bankruptcy? Little interest was manifested in general political measures. To avoid the organization of a new party in the county upon this single question, both the Democratic and the Republican parties, keeping consistency in view, sought the sunny side of the situation. As early as the 29th of April, 1876, the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee issued a call to the Democracy to meet at the court house in Maryville, to discuss the financial question. Little was accomplished by this movement other than to ascertain the differences of opinion existing in the minds of the members of that party upon the question. From that time forward, all means were adopted to bring about a unity of sentiment and action upon this one disturbing question, and to confine its discussion within the old party lines. As the canvass progressed, and partisan spirit increased, the work was more easily accomplished.

After the National and State Conventions were held, the Democratic and Republican parties held their County Conventions, and with but two tickets in the field, they marched into the conflict. This was perhaps one of the most thorough canvasses ever made in the county. Meetings

*Democrat. †Republican. ‡Independent.

were held in almost every school district in the county. The respective candidates for Representative made a joint canvass of the county, while other speakers were busy all directions. As in former campaigns, able speakers from abroad were invited to participate, and for a time the usual routine of business seemed to stand still while the political war was waging. The fight continued until the night preceding the election. Each party was thoroughly organized for the day of election, which closed the labors of the season in this county as follows :

Official vote of county, year 1876 :

*Tilden	President	2,411
†Hayes	President	2,213
‡Cooper	President	59
*Phelps	Governor	2,403
†Finklenburg	Governor	2,238
*Rea	Congress	2,461
†Loan	Congress	2,224
*Parish, Thomas	State Senator	2,418
†Davis, B. K.,	State Senator	2,260
*Morehouse, A. P.,	County Representative	2,431
†Jackson, H. M.,	County Representative	2,235
*Keeler, P. J.,	Treasurer	2,428
†Beech, S. R.,	Treasurer	2,246
*Edwards, John	Prosecuting Attorney	2,505
†Alderman, I. K.,	Prosecuting Attorney	2,172
*Cooper, J.	Sheriff	2,340
†Dougherty, William	Sheriff	2,330
*Paquin, J.	County Surveyor	2,366
†Bariteau, A. L.,	County Surveyor	2,313
*Snyder, Fred.,	Public Administrator	2,430
†Andrews, Arthur	Public Administrator	2,240
*Phillips, Thomas	Coroner	2,450
†Baker, —,	Coroner	2,235

Total vote cast at this election, 4,683.

Democratic majority over Republican ticket for President, 198. This party also elected the entire county ticket.

Before either of the old parties had entered upon the canvass of 1878 the movement apprehended in the spring of 1876 was set on foot in the county. Financial embarrassments still prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land. Few questions were so fully discussed in the Congress of the United States as the financial problem. Books, essays, speeches and documents of every description bearing upon the monetary system of government flooded the country.

*Democrat. †Republican. ‡Independent, or Greenback

During the winter of 1877 and '78 the Greenback Standard was established in Maryville. A new party sprang into existence. Meetings were held and the county awakened to the new situation of political affairs before the first movement had been made by either of the old parties. The storm cloud had burst upon the political sea and the waves of excitement were running mountain high before the first mustering drum was heard in the old political camps. In the issue of the Nodaway Democrat of March 28, 1878, the Democratic Central Committee, then retiring from office, published a lengthy address to the members of that party, urging the voters to stay within its party lines, and maintaining "that all needed reforms and financial relief could be brought about earlier and better by and through the Democratic party than by any other political organization."

This was followed by a similar movement on the part of the Republican Central Committee of the county.

All parties commenced to organize from that date, and the entire summer was spent in electioneering. Conventions were early called in the summer, and three full tickets were placed in the field for county offices.

The Republican party of this congressional district, failing to place a candidate in the field for Congress, that party, in this county, united with the Greenback party upon their candidate. With the exception of this fusion, the three parties fought in their respective intrenchments, and for expressed principles throughout the canvass. This canvass was bitterly contested. The three parties sent their ablest workers into the field, and every neighborhood in the county witnessed the war of words and the conflict of theories concerning the moneyed interests of the country. Like the preceding canvass, this was continued with unabated fury up to the election, and never in the history of the county was greater labor performed in one day than on the election day, in the fall of 1878. The following are the returns of that election :

Official vote of county, year 1878 :

*Rea, David.....	Congressman	1,738
†Ford, Nicholas.....	Congressman	2,704
*Ellis.....	County Representative	1,835
†Leeper.....	County Representative.....	1,302
‡Robinson.....	County Representative.....	1,463
*Snyder, Fred.....	Probate Judge.....	1,756
†Vinsonhaler, E.....	Probate Judge.....	1,622
‡Snively, S. K.....	Probate Judge.....	1,278
*Ramsay, W. W.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	1,883
†Beech, S. R.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	1,667

*Democrat. †Republican. ‡Greenback.

†Somers.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	1,060
*Growney, L. J.....	Circuit Clerk.....	1,648
†McClusky, S. C.....	Circuit Clerk.....	1,519
†Wright, E.....	Circuit Clerk.....	1,392
*Lamar, John.....	County Clerk.....	1,656
†Miller, John.....	County Clerk.....	1,766
†Dougherty, William.....	County Clerk.....	1,182
*Updegraff, Joseph.....	County Treasurer.....	1,909
†McKee.....	County Treasurer.....	1,446
†Sisson, N.....	County Treasurer.....	1,247
*Linnville, James.....	Sheriff.....	1,625
†Toel, Henry.....	Sheriff.....	1,927
†Gill.....	Sheriff.....	1,058
*Pistole, James.....	Assessor.....	1,745
†Evans.....	Assessor.....	1,622
†Motch.....	Assessor.....	1,257
*Skidmore, Joseph.....	County Collector.....	1,805
†Hotaling, George.....	County Collector.....	1,614
†Greenlee.....	County Collector.....	1,166
*Phillips, Thomas.....	Coroner.....	1,855
†Hull.....	Coroner.....	1,565
†Geno, John.....	Coroner.....	1,163
*Guthrie, Samuel F.....	County Judge, at large.....	1,835
†Johnston.....	County Judge, at large.....	1,562
†Barber.....	County Judge, at large.....	1,218
*Myers.....	County Judge, First District.....	1,164
†Dimond.....	County Judge, First District.....	920
†Marlin.....	County Judge, First District.....	657
*Dinsmore.....	County Judge, Second District.....	674
†Thummel.....	County Judge, Second District.....	591
†McDowell.....	County Judge, Second District.....	577

The total number of votes cast in the county at this election for Congressman was 4,442.

The Democrats elected eleven county officers and the Republicans elected two.

The canvass and election held in 1880 was very similar to that of 1878, differing only in the fact that the latter was a National campaign. The three parties placed full county tickets in the field. The action of the Republican party in the Congressional race was the same as that of 1878.

But one distinguishing feature appears between the two canvasses: That arose in the ranks of the Republican party in its selection of dele-

* Democrat. † Republican. ‡ Greenback.

gates to attend the State Convention, which was to select delegates to attend the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

The Republicans of the county were divided over the question of the candidacy of General Grant for the presidency. Some of the strongest followers of the "Third Term Movement" canvassed the county, in order to secure Grant delegates to attend the State Convention. This aroused an opposition on the part of the opponents of Grant in that party, and when the County Convention was called to select the delegates to attend the State Convention, the two factions were present to contend for their respective views of the matter. The line was drawn in the selection of the delegates, and all anti-Grant men were chosen to attend the State Convention. This action of the Republican party in this county resulted in the selection of S. C. McClusky as one of the Republican delegates from this state to the Chicago Convention. Mr. McClusky proved true to the views by him expressed in the primaries, throughout the session of the Chicago Convention, casting every ballot in opposition to Grant and his entire state delegation. He cast every ballot, but the last, for Washburn. The last he cast for Garfield, who was nominated, and afterwards elected, President of the United States.

The result of the election of 1880 in this county is as follows :

Official vote of county, year 1880:

*Hancock.....	President.....	2,484
†Garfield.....	President.....	2,301
‡Weaver.....	President.....	930
*Crittenden.....	Governor.....	2,481
†Dyer.....	Governor.....	2,314
‡Brown.....	Governor.....	930
*Craig, James.....	Congress.....	2,340
†Ford, Nicholas.....	Congress.....	3,205
§Johnston, T. J.,.....	Circuit Judge.....	2,457
†Kelley, H. S.,.....	Circuit Judge.....	3,114
*Daniel, John.....	State Senator.....	2,831
†Dungan, —.....	State Senator.....	2,496
*Anthony, C. A.,.....	County Representative.....	2,441
†Dunn, B. A.,.....	County Representative.....	2,266
‡Robinson, Ed.,.....	County Representative.....	1,017
*Ramsay, W. W.,.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	2,749
†McMillan, I. V.,.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	2,151
‡Bently, Amos.....	Prosecuting Attorney.....	756
*Moran, James.....	County Collector.....	2,096
†Vinsonhaler, Ed.,.....	County Collector.....	2,580
‡LaTourette, I. V.....	County Collector.....	940

*Democrat. †Republican. ‡Greenbacker. §Independent.

*Young, James	Sheriff	2,130
†Toel, Henry	Sheriff	2,609
‡Merrigan, James	Sheriff	965
*Updegraff, J.	Treasurer	2,609
†Martin, H. K.	Treasurer	2,057
‡McCoy	Treasurer	1,048
*Given, James	County Assessor	2,497
†Harris, —	County Assessor	2,262
‡Trueblood, —	County Assessor	952
*Paquin, J.	County Surveyor	2,637
†Andrew, Arthur	County Surveyor	2,181
‡Hays	County Surveyor	899
*Morehouse, Stephen	Public Administrator	2,377
†Holmes, —	Public Administrator	2,269
‡Huffman, —	Public Administrator	955
*Phillips, Thomas	Coroner	2,487
†Williams, —	Coroner	2,270
‡Redfield, —	Coroner	939
*Myers	County Judge, First District	1,499
†Brigg	County Judge, First District	1,265
‡Burks	County Judge, First District	456
*Skidmore	County Judge, Second District	995
†Dale	County Judge, Second District	1,077
‡Hungate	County Judge, Second District	402
For Township Organization		3,122
Against Township Organization		1,507

The total number of votes cast at this election for president was 5,724; the Democratic majority over the Republican was 183. The Democrats elected seven of the county officers, the Republicans three.

The last election returns show, as nearly as may here be stated, how the political parties in this county stand at this time, the beginning of 1882. Few counties in any state can show a more healthful political condition than is presented in these few pages of history. With the opposing parties so evenly divided, that the slightest mistake on the part of one would cause its defeat at the polls, great caution has been exercised by the respective parties, in the selection of candidates to fill the different county offices. Since 1874, the county administration has been divided between the Republican and the Democratic parties. At no time since that date has either party had control of every county office. Though the Greenback party, in this county, has been unable to overcome the opposition of the Republican and the Democratic parties at the polls, it has developed great strength, and in the election of

*Democrat. †Republican. ‡Greenbacker. §Independent.

1878 and 1880, was chiefly instrumental in the selection and election of a Greenback Congressman in the Congressional District of which this county forms a part.

When we reflect upon the fact that, between the years 1870 and 1880, the population of the county more than doubled; that the aggregate number of votes cast in the county, increased from 1,995 in 1870 to 5,724 in 1880, the relative positions maintained by the Republican and the Democratic parties appears but little less than remarkable. The untried element (new voters) at each election has been equally divided between these parties. Independent movements and the organization of new parties have about equally effected them. Like twin children, they have grown up together. At no time in the past ten years have the leaders of either party been too sanguine of success at the polls. Party spirit has run high, it is true. In the midst of a canvass, when the barometer of hope was fluctuating between anticipated success and dreaded defeat, a few have been reckless enough to lay a wager upon the success of their party, but usually the vote has been counted and the result announced before many were certain who were elected. These close political contests have benefitted the county, as they do a state or a nation. They purify the social and political atmosphere as does the thunder storm the air we breathe. A spirit of energy and emulation are thus cultivated among the people. Public men and public transactions are watched and understood by the masses. A common interest is taken in the welfare of the county, and each public servant endeavors to excel in the public service. Chief among the leading causes which have contributed to bring about this wholesome situation of public affairs in this county may be mentioned the public press. The two political journals, while advocating the cause of their respective parties, have not hesitated to approve right conduct on the part of a political opponent, nor to condemn misconduct wherever observed, even in the ranks of their own party, while the independent press of the county has aimed to support merit in the political affairs and public administration of the county throughout.

We will offer no prophesies as to the future. Already the political war-horses are snuffing the breeze and are impatient for the campaign of 1882.

"In knots they stand, or in a rank they walk,
Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk;
Factions, and favoring this or t' other side,
As their strong fancy or weak reason guide."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TORNADOES.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO — THE HOPKINS TORNADO — LAWS GOVERNING THEIR MOVEMENTS.

Nodaway County, like all prairie countries, is occasionally subject to high winds. Destructive winds, however, are less frequent here than elsewhere, on account of the native growth of timber, which still fringes the banks of the numerous streams in great abundance.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

We clip from the Nodaway Democrat the following account of the disastrous tornado that swept through the southern portion of Nodaway County, May 29, 1879, as given originally by a reporter of the St. Joseph Herald :

Yesterday morning the Herald gave an account of the disastrous tornado in Nodaway and Andrew Counties, but the details as to the amount of damage done and the number of casualties could not be ascertained at the time of writing. Accordingly the news man boarded the six o'clock train Friday morning, and was soon speeding away on his mission. He arrived in Barnard in time for breakfast, and before he had finished his repast Dr. J. W. Heath, hearing of his arrival, had harnessed up his span of dashing blacks, and was in waiting at the door of the hotel to convey him to the field of destruction. The representative was only too glad to accept of the doctor's hospitality, and in a short time they were spinning away in a southwesterly course, toward the Nodaway River, where the storm first started. On the way Dr. Heath gave a description of its appearance when first seen by him

The cloud was first noticed at about 4 o'clock, and resembled a dense volume of smoke arising from a burning building, and such it was at the time thought to be. It did not appear to be over two or three rods in width, having the shape of a funnel, spreading out to larger dimensions at the top. Afterwards, it seemed to spread, until it finally covered a strip of territory half a mile wide.

Upon arriving at the point where the tornado did its first damage, the team was halted and a survey of the land taken. The first damage

done was at the farm of Dudley Messick, about nine miles northeast of Fillmore, in Andrew County, where it destroyed an orchard of bearing apple trees and blew down the fences over which it passed.

From there the whirlwind went to the farm of David Maginnis, about three-quarters of a mile further on, where it literally tore a lumber wagon to pieces, but not injuring any of the buildings. The next farm in the track of the storm was that of James Wade, whose fences were completely wrecked, the pieces being scattered far and wide over the farm. From there the storm passed on to the farm of Mr. Lemaster near that of Mr. Maginnis. Here it unroofed the cow-sheds belonging to the place, scattering the pieces in every direction, but strange to say, leaving the stock unharmed in their stalls. From here the tornado seemed to increase in strength, its velocity becoming greater, and the whirling motion growing more powerful. Sweeping at the rate of nearly sixty miles an hour, it passed a short distance north of the house occupied by Mr. Charles Schmidt, on the farm of George R. Montgomery, when it turned suddenly to the southwest and struck Mr. Schmidt's house.

This was a small frame building, and it was totally demolished. The frame work seemed to have been mashed down by some heavy weight, and the roof rested on the top of this pile of ruins. The weatherboarding and shingles were scattered in every direction for several hundred yards. Mr. Schmidt was not in the house at the time the storm struck it, but his wife was, and when her husband made search for her in the ruins, he found her in a very perilous position, in a sitting posture, with a part of the roof bearing heavily upon the back of her neck and holding her to the ground. The fallen timbers surrounded her in such a manner that she could not extricate herself, and it was some little time before her husband could relieve her. She was then taken to the house of a Mr. Davis near by, where she was cared for by Dr. B. P. Williamson as soon as he could be called. She was seriously bruised in various parts of the body, and perhaps injured internally. Her injuries are serious, but not supposed to be fatal.

A team on the farm being attached to a plow a few rods from the house, was unhitched by the driver when the storm was seen approaching. They were picked up bodily and carried a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and set down on the ground uninjured, and in a short time returned to the farm.

The house of Mr. Schmidt, together with all the furniture and household goods, was a total loss, amounting to about \$600.

From Mr. Schmidt's house the storm swept around a little further to the southwest, and then turned to the northwest again, circling around the barn of Thomas E. Smith, of Bolckow, occupied by Mr. H. Wilson, striking the house and demolishing it. Mr. Wilson saw the storm approaching and nailed the door shut, but when the house was struck

the nails were broken like little splinters, and the door blown open and the room filled with the surging element. One of Mr. Wilson's little boys started to leave the house, when the door was forced open, and was blown against the fence, to which he caught and held bravely on till the storm was over, being found completely covered with the *debris*. In a few seconds the building, a story and a half house, was turned over on its side without breaking it, and then torn to splinters and the pieces strewn in every direction. Mr. Wilson had caught hold of a door casing and was thus carried a distance of a hundred feet to the north, where he was landed, receiving several painful bruises about the head and shoulders. Mrs. Wilson and the children were found in the ruins, the lady being bruised somewhat about the head and arms. A little girl, about eight years old, was severely burned by the fire from the stove and scalded by boiling water. A little boy was hurt about the face and head.

Norton Geary, a young man employed by Mr. Wilson, received a few slight bruises. Mr. Wilson estimates the damage to his personal property at \$250. The damage to the house will amount to about \$400.

From here the current seemed to raise from the ground, and traveled a distance of two miles and a half before doing any further damage. Then it dipped to the earth again, swooping down with terrific force upon the old Sixteen-Mile House, on the Savannah and Maryville road. The building was owned by Al. Dearing, of Barnard, and was occupied by John W. Phelps. It was also completely demolished, and the material of which it was composed was more scattered than any of the former buildings. The house was completely blotted out of existence, not one stone being left upon another. On every side, timbers, boards and splinters were strewn, covering fully forty acres of territory. There was not a whole piece of furniture left. Stoves were broken, a sewing machine was torn to pieces, chairs, bedsteads, teacups, plates, saucers, all shared one common lot of demolition. The stable was struck alongsides and turned over, leaving three horses standing completely uncovered, while a mule, tied to the running gears of a wagon, was blown 200 feet over a high board fence, and set down unharmed. The wagon box belonging to these running gears was carried off in a northwesterly direction over a quarter of a mile. The orchard, one of the finest in Nodaway County, was totally destroyed, trees a foot in diameter being twisted off at the ground and literally torn to pieces.

The orchard of Mrs. Jackson, opposite, together with her house, was somewhat damaged. John Richardson, a son-in-law of Mrs. Jackson, was living in the same house with his wife and two children, and Miss Inez Jackson. When they saw the storm coming they ran into the Sixteen Mile House, and Mr. Phelps hurried them off down the road with his own family, and hid them under a large hedge, and thus saved them from annihilation.

The next farm in the track was that of Mr. A. J. Turner, upon which was situated a new frame house, a story and a-half high, costing \$800. This was picked up and carried to the east a distance of about fifty feet, where it was set down and literally torn to atoms. Not a whole piece of furniture was left in the house. The storm was seen approaching, and the family escaped to an old one story house, formerly occupied as a dwelling, and were not injured. Mr. Turner estimates his loss at \$1,500.

Here the destructive monster reached its most tremendous strength, sweeping on from the farm of Mr. Turner to that of Mr. Henry M. Harmon, sixty rods to the northeast. The destruction at this place simply beggars description. Mr. Harmon's barn, a large, substantial structure, was first struck and shivered to pieces. The whole place was covered with boards, shingles and timbers. One large sill was carried a distance of half a mile and driven eleven feet into the ground. Mr. Harmon's house, a story and a-half structure, was also wiped out of existence. Pieces of the house and barn were strewn along the path of the tornado for three miles. Harmon's orchard was destroyed, together with fences, granaries, etc. One wagon was carried high in the air across the One Hundred and Two River, over three miles, and landed a total wreck. The family retreated into the old part of the house and escaped with their lives. Two of the boys were in the new barn, and one in the barn lot, but in some way escaped with only a few bruises. Several hogs were killed and one horse will die.

At Harmon's farm the track of the storm was about fifty yards wide, but it spread out to a width of half a mile, and next vented its fury on the farm of Mrs. Goforth, tearing its way through the timber and orchard, and from there a mile east the timber was a mass of limbs, trees and saplings blown in every conceivable shape.

The next farm visited was that of Uncle Frank Conlin. A large story and a-half house, built at a cost of \$1,000, was wrecked, although not blown entirely down. Its walls stand at an angle of about forty-five degrees. None of the family were injured. A large granary, containing a large quantity of wheat and provisions, was entirely blown away, and the contents were a total loss. The contents of the house were badly damaged. Mr. Conlin's fine apple orchard was ruined, and the corn crib blown away, scattering the corn all over the place. Fence posts were pulled from the ground, and fencing and all carried away, no one knows where. His timber was also badly damaged.

A few rods from here was a small tenement house, occupied by William Bowman, and it was unroofed, the damage being about fifty dollars. Mrs. Bowman is said to be insane from the fright given her by the occurrence.

The next scene of disaster was at C. C. Robinson's house, occupied by Guilford Richards. This was a story and a-half structure, and it was

completely destroyed, nothing being left within twenty yards of the foundation. The contents were also destroyed. The family were absent at a wool picking. They are left entirely destitute. The carpet was left hanging in an oak tree, eighty rods from the site of the house, and forty feet from the ground. Five hogs were killed, one being torn in two behind the shoulders. The stabling was all blown away, and a large amount of corn damaged. Mr. Richards' dog was picked up by the storm and carried over the tops of the trees for nearly a mile, where he was let gently down, without material injury.

Right in this neighborhood a vest belonging to Mr. Phelps was picked up, with some private papers in the pocket, having been carried fully ten miles by the wind.

From here the storm kept on through the timber for a distance of two miles, where the damage stopped and the cloud disappeared, having spent its force. This was within about two miles of Guilford. It was probably the most violent tornado that has ever visited this section, and it was fortunate that its course was not over any of the towns in that region, else there might have been great destruction of human life.

THE HOPKINS TORNADO.

The following account of the Hopkins tornado we take from the Nodaway Democrat, of June 16, 1881 :

Last Sunday, June 12, 1881, will long be remembered by many on account of the terrible wind-storms which occurred. The day throughout all this part of the country was very warm, the atmosphere being somewhat sultry and oppressive. In fact, it was just such a day as tornadoes might be expected. Along in the afternoon, clouds began to darken the horizon in different directions, the deep mutterings of thunder were distinctly heard, and vivid lightning flashed back and forth from cloud to cloud in such a manner as to portend a much more than an unusual disturbed condition of the elements.

At about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, at Maryville, after quite a severe gale of wind, the rain began to fall, and we were favored with quite a heavy shower. About the same time, however, in different localities, and not many miles on either side of us, were being enacted quite different scenes. The winds gathered together, and with tremendous power passed through scopes or strips of country in regular tornado fashion, carrying death and destruction in their pathway.

From reporters who visited the course of the storm in the north part of the county on the day subsequent to its occurring, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following sad intelligence of the fearful havoc made by the storm king.

The tornado occurred between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. It had its origin or starting point near the Lone Elm school house, in Atchison Township, some six miles nearly due west of Hopkins. Those living in the vicinity, who witnessed the storm, are of the opinion that there were, near this point, four different branches or wings of the tornado, each acting within a scope of its own, and doing some damage before all of them were drawn to one immense funnel-shaped current, after which everything within its course was moved with such violence and force as is seldom exhibited even in these great storms. These currents seemed to unite near the Jeffrey farm, some half mile east of the Lone Elm school house. One of the strands, however, before the union, struck down on the school house, entirely demolishing it. Another strand started out southwest of the place where they united. This strand passed just to the north of A. C. Miller's house, the edge just reaching to the house, tearing down the flues and his outbuildings and some of his fencing. As before remarked, the general course of the tornado, after the uniting of the different currents near the Jeffrey farm, was from northwest to southeast. There were, however, some variations.

From Miller's the next place was that of Scott Bland. Mr. Bland himself was away from home in Kansas, and the sole occupants of the house were his aged mother and sister, who reside with him. His sister saw the storm coming, and told her mother that they had better get into a cave just by the house. The old lady rather objected, but in a moment yielded to the persuasions of her daughter, and they were no sooner in the cave than the house was carried away, twisted up and jammed to pieces. Everything in its sweep, orchard, fences, outbuildings, here as elsewhere, was entirely swept away.

Continuing on in a southeast direction, it next struck the place of Zach Davidson. His house shared the fate of others mentioned, but, before the general falling to pieces, was blown some ten rods across a ravine. He and his wife, two boys and a hired hand were in the house. Mr. Davidson told our reporter that about the only impression he remembers having while the house was being carried away, was that he thought he was still alive. As soon as that part of the house in which the members of the family were, came down, Mr. Davison remembers looking about to see if all were there, and the feelings of all, on learning that not one of their number was missing or seriously hurt, can better be imagined than described. It was almost a miracle, and probably could not occur again in one case out of a thousand. His stable was blown all to pieces, and two horses were lifted and carried by the storm nearly a quarter of a mile, one of them being blown through a wire fence, still remaining attached by a halter to the log of the stable to which he had been tied while in the stable. Strange to relate, the horses received but little injury. Mrs Davidson was quite painfully bruised.

The tornado next passed over a part of the farm of Frank Morehouse, removing fences and doing other damages, as in the instances before mentioned. Frank went to work the following day to rebuild the fence.

Its course from here was due east for half a mile down a lane. The north fence of the lane was entirely destroyed, not a rail or post being left. The south fence—wire and rail fence—was badly scattered, the rails being nearly all carried away and the wire badly twisted. Half a mile down this lane, from the point last mentioned, to the north side, stands a tenant house belonging to Sam. Wood, around which there is a large orchard, to the west and north of which is a beautiful willow fence, which the storm did not hurt. A strange feature of the storm to be seen here is that while this willow fence remained intact, the orchard and house which it inclosed on the west and north, were ruined. Fine, noble looking trees in the orchard and some shade trees were torn out by the roots, limbs and branches twisted off, the house demolished, and the fence to the south blown away, and yet the willow fence was left apparently without injury.

Its course from here was southeast down a hollow or draw for about half a mile. It took the stable and barn of Sam. Wood in its sweep, and made a fearful pathway through about thirty acres of splendid timber. His house was just without the south edge of the storm, and the principal injury it sustained was the blowing down of flues.

Less than half a mile east from here is the farm and residence of John Graybill. The house was destroyed, orchard, fencing and everything within the scope of the all-powerful whirling wind. At this point a stone which would have made a good lift for three men was carried a distance of some thirty feet. Mr. Graybill's family were badly injured, as will be seen in the list of the injured.

From here the tornado bore rather southeast. While the portrayal so far is sad and most gloomy, yet we now come to the point where death outright was wrought. Mr. James Young and wife, a couple somewhat aged, together with their family, lived probably a half mile from Mr. Graybill. The family were absent with the exception of the aged pair. Here the tornado struck in all its force and fury, seemingly determined to even outdo all it had previously done. The house was demolished, the old gentleman and lady being blown away some distance. Mr. Young was found some fifty yards from the house in a patch of brush. The wind snatched from the poor old body every shred of clothing except a little piece of one pant leg. Both legs were broken, both arms broken, a gash cut across his forehead, and something struck him so that his entrails protruded. In the sudden fury and unrelenting violence of the storm, while his mortal frame was being thus badly mutilated, his spirit, let us trust, passed tranquilly into the presence of

its Maker, where storms never come. What a sight it must have been to those who first discovered his body. Mrs. Young was blown in a somewhat different direction, and was severely injured, probably fatally.

The next work of destruction, so far as buildings were concerned, was the McMackin Mill, on the One Hundred and Two River. This was formerly the Jones Mill. It was made an entire wreck. Three young men were in the upper story at the time, and how they escaped is a mystery to themselves as well as to others.

Crossing the river, its course was still southeast, and while it did great damage to timber, fences, etc., it seems not to have struck any houses.

As showing the tremendous power of the wind, it is only necessary to allude to the fact that on its course it was noticed in several places that posts were twisted right out of the ground and carried away. Iron beam plows were seen with the beams terribly twisted. Fearful and terrible indeed are such storms, not only because of the destruction of property, but on account of the loss of human life. All who saw the course of this one agreed on the fact that its width was not uniform, but that it spread out at some points in its course much wider than at others. The edges were well defined, and the indications point to the greatest severity in the center. Its track was from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile in width, and its length west of the One Hundred and Two some three or four miles. East of that stream it also continued two or three miles, but with less force, and from the situation and surface of the country, with much less damage, according to all reports which we have been able to gain.

One feature noticeable along the track of the wind was that almost everything that was left was bedaubed with mud. It doubtless gathered up the mud made by the rain off of the ground and hurled it through the air, thus sending it against everything in its way.

This is probably the severest storm which ever passed over any part of our county, as it is thought to surpass the one in the south part a year or two ago, and we hope it will never devolve on us again to chronicle another so dreadful and destructive in its consequences.

The killed and wounded were: James Young, aged about sixty, killed outright.

Mrs. Young, aged about fifty, forearm fractured and badly cut about the head.

Susan Goodin, aged about fifty, leg and collar bone fractured.

John Graybill, aged about forty, spine injured and bruised about head and shoulders.

Susan Graybill, aged fifteen years, arm fractured and two ribs broken.

Clark Graybill, aged eight years, collar bone fractured.

Jack Graybill, aged six years, collar bone broken.

Maggie and Alice Graybill, twins, aged three years, badly bruised.

The following physicians were in attendance on Monday, and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferers: Drs. Hackedorn and E. T. Moore, of Maryville; Drs. Gerard, Hughes and Sergeant, of Hopkins, and Dr. Wallis, of Pickering.

The general meteorological disturbance of June 12, 1881, resulted in several other tornadoes, one at Rosendale, Andrew County, and three in Gentry and DeKalb Counties.

The following letter written by C. P. Smith, formerly of Maryville, but now residing near Rosendale, to his brother, Lawrence Smith, of Maryville, gives the particulars of the havoc done in that locality, with some account also of the appearance of the storm. The following is the letter:

ROSENDALE, June 12, 1881.

Brother Lawrence: As this Sunday evening will be memorable on account of the cyclone which passed near us, and as I was an eye witness to it, I thought I would write you some of the particulars. About 4:30 Father and Mother Rush, my wife and I, were standing on our front porch when we saw the storm coming. It passed within a hundred yards of us, filling the air with fence rails, tops of trees and parts of buildings. The sufferers in our neighborhood are as follows: Kellogg's large brick house, west of the One Hundred and Two River, two stories high, the upper story was entirely torn off, and the barn and outbuildings were swept away. Jerry Holt's large two story house was thrown from its foundation and turned about one-third round. It tore off the roof and demolished the whole inside of the house. Those of the family at home took refuge in the cave. Miss Cornelia Holt was at my house. The next were two small houses owned by the Masons, and occupied by families by the name of Cook and King. These buildings were swept away, wounding Mrs. King and a young man named Sypse. The houses of John Parker and Joseph Bradford were next, which were swept away. Several hogs were here killed in a pasture. The next sufferer is William Jones, living on John McLaughlin's farm. Everything here was swept clean, and nothing saved but two horses. The family took refuge about one hundred yards from the house. A large bridge was here torn up. By the way, the Parker and Bradford families took refuge in their cellars. The next place was that of William Roberts, where everything was swept clean. Family not at home. It actually sucked the water out of his well, which is fifty feet deep. The next place it came to was George Roberts. It swept off his buildings, killing his wife and two children. This is through a scope of country of about seven miles. The cyclone was about thirty rods wide, and everything in its track is demolished. No rain fell. We could feel a terrible heat. In the center of the funnel was a large ball of fire.

CHARLES P. SMITH.

As tornadoes would be robbed of much of their terror if people were generally better informed in regard to them, we give a concise statement of the laws governing their movements. Both tornadoes and cyclones

find their origin in the cosmical conditions of the globe, but are modified by secondary causes. A tornado is a storm on the *land* which has three movements, a linear, circulatory and vibratory or swaying movement. A cyclone is a similar storm on the *ocean*, originating in the torrid zone, and has a linear and circulatory movement, and passes on a parabolic curve, probably caused by the trade winds. A tornado will average from a few rods to half a mile in width, and expend its forces, and run its course in a brief period of time, often doing its damage in a few minutes, and seldom exceeding an hour. A cyclone will average from a few miles to five hundred miles in width, and pass from the neighborhood of the West Indies northwesterly, near the east Atlantic coast, and bending eastward in its course sweep on for several days, sometimes over a path three thousand miles in length. The laws and movements of cyclones have been thoroughly studied, and directions are now given by enlightened countries so that ships avoid them. Tornadoes are not exceptional in their nature, and when thoroughly understood will be rendered comparatively harmless. Tornadoes, when not deflected by surface currents from their course, move eastward by about twenty degrees north—a fact to be remembered by every one who values his life.

In northern latitudes tornadoes revolve in a direction contrary to the hands of a watch, in southern latitudes in the opposite direction. The swaying or vibratory movement is due to obstacles in the path, like hills and forests, which oppose and deflect the storm north of the equator. Currents from the north rushing in toward a center, passing over parallels of latitude constantly increasing in diameter, fall behind and pour into the revolving storm *west* of the center; currents from the south for a similar reason, pour into the storm *east* of the center. These two forces cause the whirl or circulatory movement. The linear movement is probably caused by the tornado being constantly fed by the northwest current from the regions of the upper air flowing downward into the tornado.

Now, if tornadoes move east by about twenty degrees north, one can escape when they approach by running north or south, as the case may be. Some persons not knowing this fact have run directly into the tornado and been killed. It is well also to remember tornadoes occur late in the afternoon, when the atmosphere is sultry, and in this latitude on the last few days of May, or the first few days of June, being drawn backward or forward, as the season is early or late, and that they are increased in intensity proportionally as the season is dry. Tornado caves are a safeguard in prairie countries. The only effectual remedy for tornadoes is found in planting forests, which drive these terrible storms into the upper air. Tornadoes seldom do much damage in forest states.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Solomon L. Leonard, 1845; William S. Almond, 1846; Elijah H. Norton, 1856; Silas Woodson, 1860; William Herren, 1864; I. C. Parker, 1869; Bennett Pike, 1871; Henry S. Kelley, 1874; Henry S. Kelley, 1880, present incumbent.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS.

I. N. Jones, 1846; L. Archer, 1849; James Craig, 1852; J. M. Bassett, 1857; Joseph P. Grubb, 1862; I. C. Parker, 1864; Jeff. Chandler, 1866; B. K. Davis, 1868. The office of Circuit Attorney was abolished before the term of B. K. Davis expired.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

J. P. Crew, appointed, 1867; I. V. McMillan, 1868; H. M. Jackson 1870; H. M. Jackson, 1872; Cyrus A. Anthony, 1874; John Edwards 1876; W. W. Ramsay, 1878; W. W. Ramsay, 1880.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

Amos Graham, 1845; James B. Prather, 1860; J. C. Terhune, 1862; J. C. Terhune, 1864; J. C. Terhune, 1866; Henry Graves, 1870; Henry Graves, 1874; L. J. Growney (term of office expires in 1882), 1878.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Amos Graham, 1845; B. G. Ford, 1860; Joseph Jackson, 1866; Joseph Jackson, 1868; Joseph Jackson, 1870; Joseph Jackson, 1874; John S. Miller, 1878; John S. Miller, 1880.

JUSTICES COUNTY COURT.

1845—Thomas A. Brown, James M. Fulkerson, John Lowe.
1846—Thomas A. Brown, John Lowe, William Hutson.
1847—Thomas Adams, Gillim Baley, William McDowel.

- 1848—William Ingles, Peter Loar, William McDowell.
 1850—J. W. Beckett, Adam Terhune, Joel Hedgepeth.
 1852—Adam Terhune, Joel Hedgepeth, Moses Stingley.
 1854—Hiram Elliott, William V. Smith, William Emerson.
 1856—William V. Smith, Henry Neal, Ambrose Cain.
 1858—Thomas A. Brown, Stephen Morehouse, Jacob Vinsonhaler.
 1860—Stephen Morehouse, Thomas A. Brown, William V. Smith.
 1862—John Wray, T. D. Wallace, J. E. Alexander.
 1864—T. D. Wallace, L. T. Ellis, M. D. Nobles.
 1866—T. D. Wallace, L. T. Ellis, M. D. Nobles.
 1868—Andrew Royal, William Leeper, Elijah Shelton.
 1870—A. Terhune, William Leeper, Elijah Shelton.
 1872—A. Terhune, William Brady, William R. Hays.

1872—John M. Bell, S. L. McDowell, R. B. Linnville, Wm. W. Wray, Alex. M. Hulse, E. George, M. Skidmore, John A. Mendenhall, James Wakefield, J. W. Houghtaling, Rufus McMackin, C. Farnean, M. D. Nobles, C. W. Hardesty. The above were elected June 4, 1872. Samuel McFarland was appointed in lieu of R. B. Linnville, elected county surveyor.

Elected April, 1873—C. L. McDowell, Samuel McFarland, Wm. M. Pistole, Alex. Gray, C. W. Hardesty, E. George, Marteny Skidmore, John A. Mendenhall, James M. Clizer, Samuel Phillipps, Rufus McMackin, C. Farnan, M. D. Nobles, John M. Bell.

Elected July, 1873—S. T. Kennedy, Martin Landfather, Amos B. Bentley, Stephen K. Wray, and C. W. Hardesty.

Elected April, 1874—Same court as above, except John M. Bell, in lieu of S. K. Wray.

1876—Same as above, except Ed. Donlin, elected April, 1876, in lieu of Amos B. Bentley.

July 28, 1877—Samuel T. Kennedy, Martin Landfather, and Ed. Donlin appointed by the Governor.

Elected November, 1878—Samuel F. Guthrie for four years, F. B. Dinsmore two years, and C. M. Myers two years.

November, 1880—C. M. Myers and Judge Dale elected for two years each, Judge Guthrie holding over.

From 1878 the county was divided into two districts, one judge being elected at large, the judge at large holding for four years, the others hold for two years each.

From 1873 up to 1878 the county was divided into four districts, one judge being elected at large.

PROBATE JUDGES.

A. Royal, 1866; I. K. Alderman, 1870; Stephen Morehouse, 1874; Frederick Snyder, 1878.

SHERIFFS.

Bartlett Curl, 1845; C. S. Burns, 1847; James Pennington, 1850; S. M. Juster, 1855; James R. Prather, 1856; B. F. Torrance, 1858; Thomas J. McQuiddy, 1860; T. K. Beal, 1861; William Swinford, 1862; J. E. Alexander, 1864; I. N. Wray, 1866; John Ham, 1868; I. N. Wray, 1870; Scribner R. Beech, 1872; Scribner R. Beech, 1874; Joseph M. Cooper, 1876; Henry Toel, 1878; Henry Toel, 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Jackson, 1845; Peter Loar, appointed October 4, 1847; John Jackson, 1848; A. T. Jenkins, appointed 1855; W. J. W. Bickett, 1860; J. P. Coover, 1862; J. P. Coover, 1864; W. L. Johnson, 1866; Samuel Lutes, 1868; H. H. Geiger, 1870; Henry M. Carver, 1872; Patrick J. Keeler, 1874; Patrick J. Keeler, 1876; Joseph Updegraff, 1878; Joseph Updegraff, 1880.

ASSESSORS.

David McCarty (resigned, Elhanan Reinhart appointed), 1845; James L. Ray, 1847; Dyer Cash, 1850; Isaac Harris, 1851; John F. Davis (resigned, Jas. Pennington appointed), 1853; Benjamin F. Sims, 1855; Arch Graham (removed from office, L. T. Ellis appointed), 1860; A. P. Craven (elected August, 1860), 1860; James A. Forrest, 1862; A. C. Votaw (appointed September 9, 1862, resigned 1865), 1862; L. T. Ellis (appointed May 13, 1865), 1865; John M. Busby, 1866; William H. Stewart (elected in 1866), 1866; Spencer Stark, 1868; William Daugherty (no assessor for county until 1877—township assessors between these dates), 1870; Lawrence J. Growney (appointed August 6, 1877), 1877; James C. Pistole (elected), 1878; James M. Given, 1880 (elected, but did not serve on account of county organization going into effect).

CORONERS.

The record prior to 1860 is imperfect.

John Lieber, 1860; John Leiber, 1862; ——— 1864; George Lucas, 1866; Thomas Wright, 1868; G. H. Sexton, 1870; Robert Cox, 1872; John Dean, 1874; Thomas Phillips, 1876; Thomas Phillips, 1878; Thomas Phillips, 1880.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

James W. Lamar, appointed August 5, 1877; P. J. Keeler, appointed March 5, 1878; Joseph Skidmore, elected in November, 1878; Ed. Vinsonhaler, elected in 1880.

Previous to 1873 the sheriff acted as collector. From 1873 the treasurer was collector.

SURVEYORS.

Green McCafferty, appointed 1845. (Record from 1845 to 1864, imperfect.) Nathan Goslee, 1864; Joseph Miller, 1868; R. B. Linnville, 1872; Joseph Paquin, 1876; Joseph Paquin, 1880.

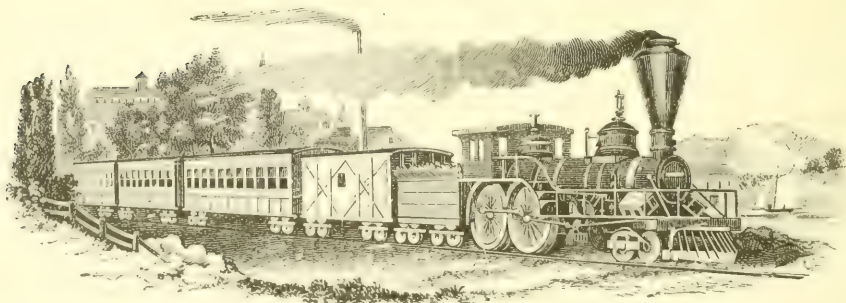
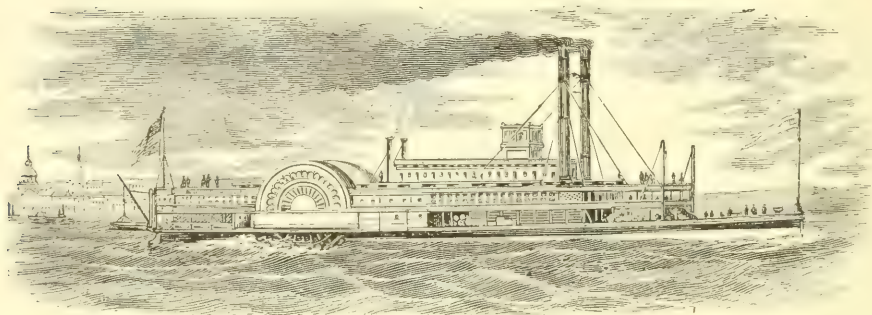
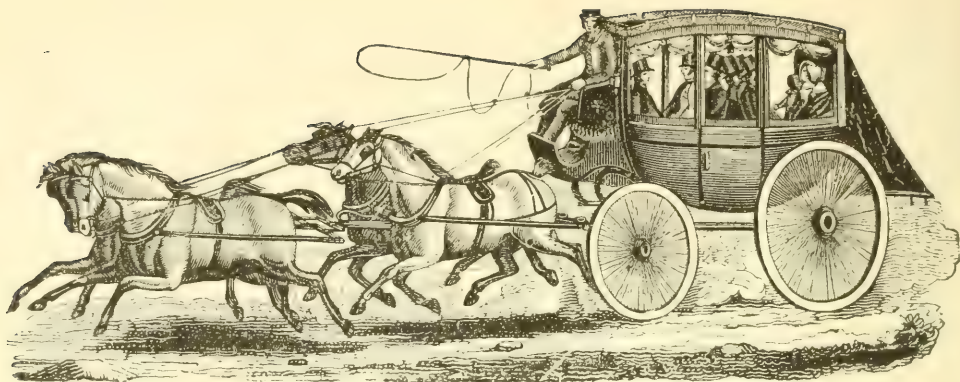
REPRESENTATIVES.

Thomas A. Brown, 1846; W. Cock, 1848; Thomas A. Brown, 1850; Joseph Nickols, 1852; Dr. P. H. Talbott, 1856; Dr. F. T. Davis, 1858; Amos Graham, 1860; Alonzo Thompson, 1862; Josiah Coleman, 1864; Wm. A. Jones, 1866; William A. Jones, 1868; M. B. W. Harmon, 1870; Scott K. Snively, 1872; Joseph Updegraff, 1874; A. P. Morehouse, 1876; Dr. T. B. Ellis, 1878; C. A. Anthony, 1880.

SENATORS.

Ed. Celly; General R. A. Wilson, 18—; William Herren, 1862; P. A. Thompson, 1864; D. Bonham, 1866; M. G. Roseberry, 1868; A. E. Wyatt, 1872; Thomas Parish, 1876; T. C. Dungan, 1880.





THE THREE STAGES OF TRANSPORTATION.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN APPLEBY.

farmer, section 4, post office Elmo, is a native of New York, and was born in Onondaga County, January 10, 1815. When about four years of age, with his parents, he moved to Cayuga County, where he was reared and educated, being brought up on a farm. He has made farming his occupation during life. In 1851, he moved to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and in 1875, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His farm contains forty acres. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Appleby was married in December, 1835, to Miss Louisa Annable, who was born in Saratoga County, New York, May 6, 1813. When a child she moved to Cayuga County, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. A. have a family of six children: Melissa, John, Silas, Leonard, Emerson, and Cecelia.

GEORGE W. ATHERTON,

farmer, section 19, post office Elmo, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 2, 1836, and was reared on a farm, and has made farming his occupation during life. In the fall of 1853, he moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1866, when he came to his present location, now owning a farm of one hundred acres. Mr. Atherton has been twice married. First, in March, 1862, to Miss Rebecca J. Price, who was born in Indiana. She died January 2, 1871. They had five children: Ida I., born December 6, 1862; Cora E., born April 4, 1864; Annie, born March 4, 1866; Edwin, born July 4, 1869, and Willie, born November 30, 1871. Mr. A. was again married June 21, 1875, to Miss Eveline Price, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Lee

County, Iowa, September 20, 1858. They have two children; Marion, born January 19, 1876, and Arthur, born September 20, 1879.

WILLIAM M. ATHERTON,

of the firm of Scott & Atherton, merchants, is a native of Ohio, and was born in the town of Lancaster, April 12, 1856. When three years of age, his parents moved to Dayton, Kentucky, where they remained three years, then moving to Cincinnati, where William grew to manhood. He was educated in the schools of that city, and when eighteen years old, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Cincinnati till the fall of 1878, when he wended his way to the west, making Nodaway his destination. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits till the fall of 1880, when he began buying grain in Elmo for N. J. Stratton, which he has since continued. In August, 1881, he embarked in the mercantile trade as one of the firm of Scott & Atherton. They do a large business, are excellent business men, and well thought of in the community. Mr. A. was married August 15, 1881, to Miss Catharine Colvin, of this county.

E. M. BAILEY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 15, post office Elmo. The subject of this sketch was born in Burke County, North Carolina, February 22, 1842, and when he was but a boy his parents, Joel and Nancy (Kerley) Bailey, moved to Platte County, Missouri, where they resided till 1856, then coming to Nodaway County. There E. M. was educated, being reared as a farmer boy, and he has made farming and dealing in stock his occupation during life. In August, 1861, he entered the Confederate service in Company B, Third Missouri Cavalry, remaining in this company till about 1864, when he was taken prisoner, but was afterwards released. He then joined Company F, Second Missouri Artillery of the Federal cause, and continued to serve till June, 1865. Mr. B. now has a landed estate of 280 acres, his home farm containing 160 acres. He has held the office of constable three terms, and is now deputy sheriff of the county. He participated in the hanging of the Talbott brothers, and also had been guarding the jail against the suspected mob. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. Mr. B. was married March 20, 1866, to Miss Barbara A. Pruett, a native of Illinois. They have five children: Ervin A., William F., Charley L., Mary F. and James B. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Church of God.

S. A. BALES,

farmer, section 24, post office Elmo, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Trobaugh) Bales, the former of Tennessee, and the latter of Virginia.

S. A. was the fourth in a family of eight children, and was born in Greene County, Tennessee, September 21, 1832. He was reared and educated in his native county, and, in 1848, with his parents, he moved to Illinois, and located in Coles County, where he resided till 1857. He then went to Coffee County, Kansas, and, in 1868, moved to Macon County, Illinois, and, in 1871, came to Nodaway County Missouri, where he has since resided. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now owns a farm of 150 acres. In 1862, Mr. B. enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and remained in service nearly three years. He has been twice married. First, March 23, 1854, to Miss Angeline Woodard, who was born in Indiana, December 17, 1836. She died August 27, 1868. They had four children, three of whom are now living: Minerva, born January 9, 1855; John R., born February 13, 1858, and Elmer E., born March 27, 1861. Mr. B. was again married March 9, 1874, to Mrs. Minerva J. McCord, a daughter of Henry and Rachael (Williams) Scott, both of Pennsylvania. Mrs. B. was born in Franklin County, Indiana, August 3, 1837, and when seven years of age her parents moved to Lee County, Iowa, where she was married to William H. McCord, on September 20, 1857. He was born in Cass County, Illinois, January 8, 1835, and died September 20, 1868. They had six children, four of whom are now living: Ida J., born August 16, 1858; May F., born April 30, 1860; William E., born March 21, 1862, and David A., born January 29, 1864. Previous to the death of Mr. McCord, in the year 1865, they moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bales there is one child, Maggie E., born April 16, 1874.

WILLIAM BALES,

blacksmith, Elmo, was born in Knox County, Tennessee, May 14, 1851, and when a child, with his parents he moved to Iowa and located in Appanoose County, where he was reared. When twenty years of age, he learned the blacksmith trade in the town of Livingston, which he followed till 1875, when he embarked in the mercantile trade for two years. In 1879, he went to Kansas, remained a short time, and then returned to Iowa, and again resumed his trade in College Springs. In 1880, he came to his present location. Mr. Bales has been twice married. First, June 1, 1871, to Miss Celestra Maddox, of Appanoose County, Iowa, who died July 27, 1875. They had two children, one of whom is now living: Hattie M. Mr. B. was again married August 26, 1877, to Miss Mary F. Ketter, who was born in Adams County, Illinois, in October, 1859. They have two children: Ollie P., and Albert L.

CHARLES BARRATT,

farmer, section 29, post office Elmo, is a native of England, and was born in the town of Liddington, Rutlandshire, February 3, 1830. He

was reared in his native town, receiving the advantage of a good school education. His father being a merchant and proprietor of a bakery, Charles learned the trade of baking, which he followed while in England. In August, 1850, he was married to Ann Wright, and in the following spring they emigrated to America, landing at New York, and locating in Racine County, Wisconsin, where Mr. B. was engaged in tilling the soil till 1860. At that time he became a citizen of Nodaway County, Missouri, and has since been engaged in his present occupation. He has a finely improved farm of 320 acres. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the Federal cause in Company C, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, remaining in service two years and six months. During this time he was regimental baker, and his wife and two adopted children were with him for two years, when, on account of his wife's failing health he was released and returned home. Mrs. Barratt was born in the same county as her husband, the date of her birth being 1821. They have no children of their own, but have raised two orphan children: Sarah J. (now Mrs. Price), and Nellie (now Mrs. Joy).

JOSEPH M. BANGS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, post office Braddyville. Was born in Hillsdale County, Michigan, August 10, 1837, and was raised and educated in his native county. In 1857, he went to Minnesota, where he remained three years, then returned to Michigan, and in a short time located in Page County, Iowa. In 1860, he took a trip to the mountains, where he was engaged in mining, and after making two journeys to the mountains and one to Michigan, he returned to Page County, Iowa. In the spring of 1866, he came to his present location. He now has a farm of 160 acres, which is well improved. He is an Odd Fellow and member of College Springs Lodge, No. 228. Mr. Bangs was married June 2, 1862, to Miss Christena Webster, of the same county as himself. They have two children: Charles H. and Herman M.

HENRY F. BARKER,

notary public and justice of the peace; also of the firm of Colvin & Murphy, lumber dealers, Elmo. The subject of this sketch is a son of William R. and Sarah (Fairwell) Barker, the former of New Jersey, and the latter of New York. Henry was born May 1, 1836, and is a native of New York. He was educated in the Brockport schools, and while there acted as clerk in the post office, but had resided in Rochester since he was ten years of age. He was there employed in the post office till eighteen years of age, when he was engaged in traveling till the fall of 1857. He returned to New York, and in the spring of 1858, went to

Illinois, and was there occupied in farming till the spring of 1862. At that time he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and November 3, 1863, he was appointed as first lieutenant; he also acted as commissary sergeant and as company clerk till the close of the war, when he returned to Illinois. In the fall of 1867, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, being engaged in various occupations. He was the first to build a house in the town of Elmo, and since that time has been engaged in his present business. In 1865, Mr. B. was elected township collector for one year, and in the following spring was elected as a justice of the peace, which position he has since continued to hold. In January, 1876, he was qualified as notary public. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Barker has been twice married. First, May 16, 1858, to Miss Marcia Dunn, of Monroe County, New York, who died June 22, 1858. He was again married May 1, 1865, to Miss Mary George, of Fayette County, Illinois. They have two children: William E. and Clara O.

REV. THOMAS BENNETT, M. D.,

section 31, post office Braddyville. The subject of this sketch is a native of England, and was born in Bedfordshire, within forty-five miles of London, on April 15, 1808. He was educated in his native land, and when fifteen years of age, he chose the practice of medicine for a profession. In the year 1827, he embarked for America, and at that time was appointed surgeon of the vessel on which he took passage. He landed at Philadelphia, and was located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, for one year, when he settled in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, for about three years. He then went to Philadelphia, where he was married to Miss Rachel Metcalf, of Pennsylvania. After residing there for six months, he immigrated to Clinton County, Illinois, and in 1862, moved to Montgomery County, where he resided till the spring of 1880, when he came to his present location. The doctor has been engaged in the practice of his profession since he came to America, and has met with a considerable degree of success. In the year of 1879, he received a diploma from the State of Illinois for the practice of his profession. He has also during life been engaged in the ministry, and is now a minister of the Christian Church. His first wife died in the year 1874. They had nine children, four of whom are living: Samuel, Joseph, Nathan and Thomas. Dr. B. was again married, on June 2, 1875, to Mary Starkweather, whose maiden name was Lyons. She was born in Matoupin County, Illinois, November 28, 1834.

JACOB BOONE,

farmer, section 29, post office Elmo, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, January 29, 1822, and when but five years of age he emi-

grated with his parents to Guernsey County, Ohio, in which location he was reared and educated, improving his useful time on a farm. In 1845, he located in Hannibal, Missouri, where, for a period of eight years, he was engaged in running a wood yard on the Mississippi River. He was a resident of Hannibal and vicinity till the beginning of the war, when, in the latter part of 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Missouri, continuing in service till the close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out, having participated in many important battles. He then went to Boone County, Indiana, where he remained two years, then removing to Tama County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1869, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His landed estate consists of 145 acres, most of which is improved. Mr. Boone acted as constable of the township for one year under the township organization. He was married April 22, 1866, to Miss Malinda J. Davis, who was born in Boone County, Indiana, September 26, 1843. They have had six children, five of whom are now living : Cornelia, Cora I., Mary C., Elizabeth, and Arminda.

MRS. MARIA BOWMAN,

section 12, postoffice Dawson, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 3, 1829. In the year 1852, her parents moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located on the farm where she now resides, the land having been entered at that time. Her father, Abraham, and her mother, Susan (Hamer) Hagey, now reside in Green Township, of this county. Mrs. B. was educated in Ohio, and in October, 1855, she was married to Henry Bowman, a native of Indiana. He was born February 4, 1837, and came to Missouri about 1840, residing in Platte County till 1844, when he came to Nodaway County. Here he died, February 7, 1866. Their family consisted of five children, four of whom are now living : John W., Susan J., Missouri A. and Sarah C. Mrs. B., since the death of her husband, has carried on agricultural pursuits, and now has a farm of 220 acres. During the past year she built a very fine residence, which adds much to the appearance of the farm. At the death of Mr. B. he left a farm in Green Township for his family, which is undivided. Mrs. Bowman is a member of the Christian Church.

J. C. BREWRINK,

farmer, section 27, post office Elmo, is a native of Holland, and was born May 19, 1838. When eight years of age he came to America and was located in St. Louis for two years, when he went to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he resided till 1871. At that time he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He has made farming his occupation dur-

ing life and now has a landed estate of 240 acres. Mr. B. was married November 21, 1868, to Miss Sarah Cheesman, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1847. When twelve years of age she went to Sangamon County, Illinois, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Brewink have three children, Georgia E., born January 26, 1871, and William L. and Mable L., twins, born September 21, 1879.

STEPHEN BROWN,

farmer, section 14, post office Elmo, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Sullivan County, February 4, 1853. When a child with his parents he moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, where they resided for seven years, when they located in Van Buren County. When he attained the age of sixteen years, they settled in Page County, and in 1873 Mr. B. came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He now has a farm of eighty acres. He was married March 16, 1874, to Miss Sarah O. Cuning, who was born in Humboldt County, Ohio, in September, 1855. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Dora M. and Olive M.

H. BURNETT,

dealer in general merchandise, also proprietor of the Burnett Mill, Dawson, was born in Dutchess County, New York, July 2, 1827, and when seven years of age his parents moved to Wayne County, Michigan, where they resided one year, then moving to St. Joseph County, Indiana. After remaining there two years they located in Jefferson County, Iowa, where H. Burnett grew to manhood. He was reared as a farmer boy, and in 1847, he went to Warren County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming till about 1853, when he began the milling business. This he has since continued. In 1856, he settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, except for four years, during which time he was in Atchison County. His present mill was built by him in the year 1870. In 1880, Mr. Burnett began in the mercantile trade at Dawson, and has since been doing a leading business. He was postmaster during the existence of the City Bluffs post office, which was for seven years, and was also postmaster in Dawson for a period of time. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. Mr. B. was married January 14, 1849, to Miss Mercy A. Whitton. She was born May 2, 1833, and is a native of Maine. They have had twelve children: Henry C., William H., Lafayette N., Willis A., James H. and Ida G.

R. S. BURNETT,

farmer and dealer in sheep and mules, section 36, post office Braddyville, is a native of Indiana, was born in Putnam County, February 10, 1838,

and was reared and educated in his native county. His father, William Burnett, is a native of Tennessee, and now resides in Buchanan County, Missouri. His mother, Sarah (Jones) Burnett, was born in North Carolina, and died when R. S. was but two years of age. He was then brought up under the instructions of his grandfather, and in December, 1856, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, being engaged in farming and dealing in stock. In the fall of 1880, he sold his farm in Grant Township, which contained 120 acres, and in March, 1881, he moved to his present location on the farm owned by Baker and Saunders, containing 370 acres, which he has leased for three years for the purpose of making sheep raising and dealing in mules his main occupation. In August, 1861, Mr. B. enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, and September 27, 1861, he was captured by Price's army and in two days was sworn out, when he re-enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment, and remained with this company till the close of the war. While in the battle of Lexington he received two wounds from which he has since been afflicted. Mr. Burnett was married December 26, 1861, to Miss Rebecca E. Allen, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, April 26, 1846. They have had ten children, six of whom are living: George W., born October 12, 1862; John A., born August 2, 1866; Richard S., born November 19, 1870; Linia L., born September 21, 1872; Amanda O., born October 23, 1875; Martha A., born April 9, 1877.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL,

retired farmer, section 11, post office Elmo, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, November 30, 1819, and was reared in Mason and Fleming Counties. In 1852, he came to Missouri, and located in Clay County, where he resided till 1855, when he moved to Nodaway County. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Price's army, and remained in service till Price surrendered at Shrevesport, January 9, 1865. He then located in Sarpy County, Nebraska, where he resided till 1869, when he returned to Nodaway County. His land he has sold and divided with his children, till he now only has eight acres. He resides with his youngest daughter, Mrs. David Reynolds, at present. Mr. Campbell is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married October 2, 1838, to Miss Frances J. Butler, who was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, August 14, 1813. They had eight children, five of whom are living: Robert T., born July 27, 1839; Isabella J., born November 19, 1841; Mary A., born October 22, 1846; John B., born May 5, 1844, and Paulina, born May 13, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church South.

ROBERT T. CAMPBELL,

farmer, section 4, post office Elmo, is a son of J. E. Campbell, and was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, July 27, 1839. His history from this time till he was grown is closely connected with that of his father, as he accompanied him in his various moves, finally locating in this county. In 1861, Robert enlisted in the Confederate cause in Company A, Third Missouri Cavalry, and remained in service till the close of the war, when he went to Sarpy County, Nebraska. There he resided till 1870, when he returned to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since lived, now owning a farm of 170 acres. Mr. Campbell was married October 20, 1860, to Miss Ruth Hedgepeth, who was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, September 19, 1844. They have six children: Francis E., born January 19, 1862; Mary P., born October 5, 1866; James R., born December 2, 1868; Rose A., born May 19, 1871; Arthur A., born March 28, 1875, and Flora, born April 23, 1879.

NILES CARVER,

farmer, section 34, post office Braddyville, is a native of Maine, and was born in Kennebec County, August 16, 1818. When twelve years of age he moved to Piscataquis County, and when sixteen years old he learned the shoemakers' trade, which he followed, in connection with other occupations, for nine years. He was then engaged in the mercantile trade for two years, and at the same time was occupied in the hotel business. Mr. C. then went to Phillipsville, New York, where his time was spent in the manufacturing business for three years, after which he moved to Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. There he remained one year engaged in a saw mill, when he located in Boone County, Illinois, and after residing in Illinois fifteen years, employed in various branches of business, in 1869 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since lived. He now has 87 acres of land, on which is a fine orchard of over 600 trees and all varieties of small fruits. Mr. Carver was married in the year 1839, to Miss Elmira Freeman, of Maine. She died in the year 1861. They had six children, three of whom are living: Franklin, Henry E. and Emily. Mr. C. was again married in September, 1864, to Mary E. Fuller, of Canada. They have had three children, two of whom survive: Lorenzo F. and Clifford A. During the war Mr. C. enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Regiment, and was mustered in as fife major, remaining in service till the following spring. He also had with him his son Frank, as drum major, who remained in service till the close of the war. His son Eugene, as tenor drummer, who was then but thirteen years of age, and his son Millen, who was bugler, and entered the service when about fifteen years of age, served two years.

I. N. CASTILLO,

farmer, section 11, post office Elmo, the subject of this sketch, may be termed one of the pioneers of Nodaway County. He is a son of Michael and Melissa (Bieson) Castillo, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a Kentuckian by birth. I. N. was born in the town of Monticello, Wayne County, Kentucky, July 2, 1824. He was reared in his native county, and spent his youth principally on a farm. March 10, 1848, he started for Missouri, and was located in Clinton County till fall, when he went to Savannah, Andrew County, where he resided and engaged in the carpenter's trade till September 17, 1854, when he came to Maryville, Nodaway County. There he was occupied at his trade till the date of his location in Lincoln Township, where he now resides. Among the different buildings on which he was employed was the old court house. Since moving to this township he has been engaged in farming and now has a farm of 160 acres. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M., and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Castillo was married March 2, 1848, to Miss Malinda Ray, who was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, August 11, 1830. She died December 20, 1858. They had five children: Mary J., born March 13, 1849; John F., born April 10, 1852; Joseph A., born January 30, 1854; Alice, born December 5, 1855, and Amos G., born May 10, 1857. Mr. C. was again married December 4, 1860, to Miss Mary Severs. She was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, February 2, 1832. They have five children: Hugh N., born August 26, 1861; Malinda A., born May 10, 1863; Daniel, born December 8, 1865; Napoleon B., born March 31, 1869, and Etta L., born December 30, 1871.

JOHN H. CLARDY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 1, post office Elmo, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, January 1, 1845, and resided in his native county till 1874, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He now owns a farm of 140 acres. In January, 1863, Mr. C. enlisted in the Confederate service, and remained in Company G., of Elliott's battalion, till the close of the war. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Clardy was married February 5, 1873, to Miss Rebecca A. Pew, an estimable lady. She was born in the year 1856, and is a native of Kentucky. They have three children: Sarah J., James M., and Annie.

A. COLVIN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 17, post office Elmo. The subject of this sketch is a native of Boone County, Missouri, and is now about

sixty years of age. He was raised as a farmer boy, and has made farming his occupation through life. When some eighteen years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Platte County, Missouri, where he remained till about 1850, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Here he has since resided. Mr. C. was in the Mexican War and acted as quarter master teamster, hauling the first cannon into the City of New Mexico. His estate consists of 560 acres of choice land. Mr. Colvin is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married about the year 1847, to Miss Delila Fulse, of North Carolina. They have had fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Missouri, Platte, Kittie, William, John, Robert, Eliza and George.

SPENCER COLLINGS, M. D.,

Elmo, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, September 13, 1828, and when four years of age he accompanied his parents on their move to Putnam County, Indiana, where he was reared. He was educated in the schools of Greencastle, and when in his nineteenth year he began the study of medicine and attended the Keokuk Medical Institute. During the fall of 1848, he began the practice of his profession in Mercer County, Missouri, where he continued till 1862, after which he was engaged at his profession in various localities in Missouri till October, 1873. At that period Dr. Collings came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located at Lamar Station, remaining there till 1878, when he took a trip, lasting over three months, to California and a number of the territories. He also at the same time visited the British Islands. After this journey he again resumed his practice at Lamar Station, and in 1880, he came to his present location, and erected the first dwelling in the town. Dr. Collings is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married September 7, 1847, to Miss Susanna Evans, who was born in North Carolina, November 13, 1831. She died November 9, 1862. They had six children, four of whom are now living: Francis A., Julia A., Octava C., and Burr. The doctor was again married May 1, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Henderson, a native of Caster County, Kentucky, where she was born February 22, 1845. They have one child: Spencer. Dr. and Mrs. Collings are members of the Church of God. The former is also a minister of that church.

GEORGE A. CROWDES,

farmer, section 28, post office Dawson, was born in Marion County, Kentucky, June 6, 1847, and, in 1851, with his parents he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a farm of eighty-seven acres. Mr.

C. is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married January 19, 1871, to Miss Nancy A. Bailey. She was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, November 7, 1852, and when seven years of age came to Nodaway County. Mr. and Mrs. C. have had five children, four of whom are living: Dora F., born November 4, 1871; May A., born May 30, 1874; Lueller E., born July 26, 1876, and Franklin, born June 11, 1882.

JAMES L. DAVIS,

farmer, section 12, post office Elmo, was born in Platte County, Missouri, March 18, 1837, and when three years of age his parents moved to Andrew County, where he was reared and educated. He has always made farming his occupation during life. In 1861, he moved to Nodaway County, where he has since resided, except from 1864 till 1866, during which time he resided in Nebraska, and from that time till 1871, he was a resident of Andrew County. He now owns ninety-five acres of land. In the fall of 1861, Mr. D. enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he remained till after the battle of Springfield, Missouri. During that time he acted as sergeant. He is at present a member of College Springs Lodge, No. 228, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Davis was married February 22, 1859, to Miss Mary Messick. She was born in Platte County, Missouri, July 14, 1843. They have had six children, four of whom are now living: Elizabeth F., born November 22, 1861; Mary A., born May 26, 1863; John W., born August 22, 1866, and Elias E., born November 6, 1868.

MARCUS M. DILLEY,

carpenter and farmer, section 15, post office Elmo, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1833, and was reared and educated in the town of Claysville, in his native county. After becoming grown (as did ex-President Grant) he learned the tanner's trade, but did not follow it as an occupation. In 1856, he immigrated to Page County, Iowa, and in 1868, to his present location, where he now owns a farm of 112 acres. He has in the past year (1881) erected a fine residence, doing the carpenter work himself, which trade he has followed more or less during life. When an orphan boy he was reared under the instructions of a carpenter, thus becoming acquainted with that occupation. He has been justice of the peace and has held other minor offices. Mr. Dilley is a member of College Springs Lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F. He was married December 25, 1857, to Miss Catharine Nizley, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 3, 1831. When she was eight years of age her parents moved to Fountain County, Indiana, where she was reared and educated, after which she came with her father to Page

County, Iowa, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. D. have four children : Edward C., Chester E., William S., and Eugene.

CAPT. WILLIAM B. DOUGHERTY

is of the firm of Bilby, Wood & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Dawson, and is also engaged in dealing in live stock and in buying grain for J. W. Chambers & Co. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, and was born in Ross County, May 31, 1839. He was reared on a farm in his native county, there being educated. In the year 1861, he enlisted his services in company C, Thirty-third Ohio infantry, and was mustered in as regimental quartermaster August 4th the same year. In 1864, he was promoted to captain of company H, and in a short time was appointed as commissary in General Walker's staff, first division fourteenth army corps. He was thus mustered out at the close of the war, having participated in a number of the most important battles during the four years' campaign. Captain D. then returned to Ross County, Ohio, and in a short time came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He was engaged in farming and dealing in stock till December, 1879, when he moved to his present location and began buying grain. June 4, 1881, the present store was opened, and the firm are now doing a thriving business, having a store room in all 100x20 feet. Their stock of goods is equal to that of most any store in the county. Capt. D. was once elected county assessor, which position he held one year, when township organizations came into effect. He is a member of Quitman Lodge, No. 196, A. F. and A. M. February 10, 1867, Capt. Dougherty was married to Miss Adasa J. Corken, of Ross County, Ohio. They have had five children, four of whom are now living : Wm. H., born December 31, 1867 ; Mary C., born November, 1874 ; Myrtie, born August 1876, and Charles M., born March 3, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church.

R. DWIGHT,

farmer, section 3, post office Braddyville, Iowa, was born in Cortland County, New York, October 3, 1824, and in 1836, with his parents, he moved to Ohio. In 1851, he went to Wisconsin, where he resided till 1861, when he returned to Ohio, and in 1877, visited Minnesota. He was located in Hamstead County for one year, after which he moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa. One year later he came to his present location. Mr. D. now has a farm of 150 acres, which will compare favorably with any in the county. He was married April, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Thompson, who was born in the City of Rochester, New York, October, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. D. have three children : Charles W., born October, 26, 1858 ; Celia A., born November 27, 1861, and Mattie A., born October 13, 1863.

R. D. EGGLESTON,

of the firm of J. P. Eggleston & Co., dealers in furniture and hardware, is a native of New York, and was born in Essex County, June 28, 1833. In the year 1838, with his parents he immigrated to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he resided till 1845, and then located in Sangamon County, Illinois. In this county he grew to manhood. Mr. E. was principally educated in the town of Rochester, Illinois, and was engaged in farming in that state till the spring of 1866, when he went to Cass County, Indiana, and was there occupied in burning lime, acting as superintendent for Talbet & Dunn, proprietors of the lime kiln. He continued in this occupation till 1873, when he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1881, when he began in his present business with his son, J. P., as a member of the firm of J. P. Eggleston & Co. Mr. E. was married February 13, 1856, to Miss Mildred A. Peddicord. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, November 5, 1840. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are now living : Jasper P., born August 13, 1857 ; Mary E. (now Mrs. Falyer), born December 28, 1858 ; Jennette B. (now Mrs. Beery), born October 23, 1860 ; Margaret L. (now Mrs. King), born April 27, 1862 ; Lucy M., born July 19, 1868 ; Jesse D., born December 13, 1874, and Jacob L., born July 23, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Church of God. Mr. E. has been an elder of that denomination for several years.

JOHN H. FULLINWIDER,

farmer, section 4, post office Elmo, is a native of Indiana, in which state he was born April 1, 1830. When six years of age he moved to Iowa, and in December, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Iowa Infantry, remaining in service for twenty-two months. Shortly after this, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. F. now has a farm of eighty acres of choice land. He was married November 13, 1851, to Miss Harriet E. Harper, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 23, 1830. She was reared and educated in her native county, and moved to Iowa when about sixteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. F. have had seven children, six of whom are now living : Edward T., born February 12, 1854 ; Charles H., born September 9, 1855 ; Laura E., born April 10, 1858 ; John H., December 23, 1860 ; Mattie V., born June 25, 1866, and William P. F., born August 31, 1869.

J. W. GILLESPIE,

farmer, section 9, post office Elmo. This gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Mercer County, November 18, 1850. When

he was a boy his parents moved to Venango, Pennsylvania, and in 1865 they located in Illinois. In 1880 Mr. Gillespie came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now owns a farm of 160 acres. He was married February 19, 1880, to Miss Ada Warren. She was born in Williams County, Ohio, April 19, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the M. E. Church.

COLONEL E. GEORGE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 10, post office Elmo, was born in Spartansburgh District, South Carolina, February 11, 1824, and, in 1833, he moved, with his parents, to Fayette County, Illinois. Their mode of transportation was by foot, carrying what property they possessed. He resided with his parents, near Vandalia, till 1842, when he went to Sangamon County, Illinois, and remained employed by Jacob Strawn (the widely known stock dealer in Sangamon and Morgan Counties,) for four years. He then located at Peoria, and entered the employ of the stage line running between Peoria and Rushville. He first began as teamster, and was afterwards promoted to the agency, supplying and fitting up teams, continuing this till 1847, when he went to Hancock County, Illinois. There he was engaged in farming for two years. In 1849, Mr. G. came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and, May 14, he started for California, arriving at Hangtown September 3. He was there occupied in mining and prospecting till 1853, when he returned to Hancock County, Illinois where he resided till the spring of 1855, when he located in Putnam County, Missouri. Here he embarked in the mercantile trade, and also dealt in stock and speculating. He continued this business on a large scale till the beginning of the war, when business ceased to a great extent. In 1862, he was chosen as a delegate from his district of Missouri to the Montgomery Convention, and from there, April 6, 1862, he went to Pittsburg Landing and joined Johnson's army. He was with Beauregard for five days, participating in the battle of Shiloh, after which he was discharged, and commissioned as Colonel. Colonel George then returned to Missouri for the purpose of recruiting; but upon his arrival home his good judgment bade him to recant, which he did, destroying his commission. He then went to Macon City, Missouri, where he began dealing in stock, etc., and, in 1865, he sold his property in Putnam County and came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Here he has since resided, and now his farm contains 800 acres, 600 of which are improved. Mr. G. is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F., holding his membership in Pontoosuc Lodge, of Pontoosuc, Illinois. He has been three times married. First, February 24, 1846, to Miss Christina Short, who was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, December 14, 1826. She died

March 3, 1849. They had one child, who is now deceased. He was again married to Mrs. Catherine Dort, whose maiden name was Sutton. She was a native of Illinois, and died in November, 1871. They had three children: William, John and Catherine. Mr. George was again married, the third time, April 7, 1872, to Mrs. Nancy E. George, whose maiden name was Thomeson. She was born in Moultrie, Illinois, in November, 1841. They have had three children, one of whom is now living, Edmond E. The Colonel is a son of Mathew and Vina (Sanders) George. The former was a native of South Carolina, and died in this County, April 22, 1881. The latter is a Virginian by birth. She was born December 12, 1804, and now resides in this county. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second in the family.

MICHAEL GUTHRIE,

farmer, section 35, post office Braddyville, Iowa, was born in Pike County, Ohio, May 5, 1811, and was reared on a farm, there being principally educated. In 1827, he moved to Vermillion County, Indiana, where he resided for eighteen months, then locating in Vermillion County, Illinois. After making his home there until about the year 1854, he came to Wayne County, Missouri, and in 1855, settled in his present location. While in Illinois he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for about ten years. With this exception, he has been engaged in farming during life, and now owns a farm of 209 acres. During the Black Hawk war, Mr. G. served for two months. He was married November 3, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Osborn. She was born in Adams County, Ohio, October 20, 1819. When about ten years of age, her parents moved to Kentucky, and one year later to Vermillion County, Indiana, where she was married. They have had twelve children, seven of whom are now living: William, Samuel, Melissa, Maria, Nancy, Emma, and Perry.

SAMUEL GUTHRIE,

farmer, section 10, post office Dawson, was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, August 9, 1846, and when about ten years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Nodaway County, where he has since resided. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal cause in Company I, First Nebraska Infantry, and remained in service till the close of the war. For some time after he was acting as a soldier on the plains. He now has a farm of 240 acres. Mr. Guthrie was married October 24, 1875, to Miss Estel Russell. She was born in Canada West, May 13, 1855. They have three children: Alfred H., born January 19, 1877; John L., born December 8,

1878 ; and Melvin, born January 16, 1881. Mrs. G. is a daughter of William and Julia A. Russell, both natives of England.

JAMES T. HALL,

farmer, section 8, post office Elmo, was born in Oakland County, Michigan, July 1, 1836, and was reared and educated in his native county, there residing till 1865, when he came to his present location. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now owns a farm of 120 acres, which is improved in the best manner. In the spring of 1875, he went to California with the intention of making that his future home, but not seeing the advantage of changing from Nodaway County, he returned during that fall. Mr. Hall is a member of College Springs Lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F. He was married February 25, 1858, to Miss Mary S. Fair, who was born in Oakland County, Michigan, November 3, 1841. She was there reared, educated and married. Mr. and Mrs. H. have two children : Charles N., born November 19, 1864, and Lillie F., born September 16, 1862.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON,

farmer, section 10, post office Blanchard, is a son of James A. and Hiliiah (Rhodes) Hamilton, both of whom are natives of New Jersey. G. W. was born in Sussex County, of that state in September, 1837. When fifteen years of age he moved to Warren County, where he resided till 1864, when he located in Bureau County, Illinois, there making his home till 1869, the date of his emigration to Nodaway County, Missouri. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a landed estate of 283 acres. Mr. H. was married in the year 1857 to Miss Mary E. Hull, of Hunterdon County, N. J. She died in April, 1878. They had six children : Joseph S., James A., Catharine, Benjamin, Charles V., Mary E.

JOHN HARDCASTLE,

farmer, section 4, post office Braddyville, is a native of England, and was born in Yorkshire, March 5, 1837. He was there reared and educated. He resided on a farm till sixteen years of age, after which he worked as an apprentice for five years at the wheelwright trade, or as it is here known, as carriage and wagon making. Mr. H. continued work in his native country for two years as a journeyman, and in 1859 he started to America, landing at New York, May 16. From there he went to Canada, where he remained about four years, most of the time working at his trade. Upon returning to the United States, he was for a few years engaged at his trade in Ohio and some of the Southern states,

where he was employed by the Government. He finally located in Cincinnati, where he continued his trade till 1868, when he came to St. Joseph, and for a short time was engaged in the cabinet trade. He then began work for the Missouri Valley Railroad in the car shops, and in 1877 he located on the farm where he now resides, there owning 120 acres of land, which is moderately improved. Mr. Hardcastle was married in May, 1874, to Mrs. Martha Ladue. Her maiden name was Brown, and she was born in Canada, in September, 1831.

ALEXANDER J. HORN,

farmer, section 23, post office Elmo, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, February 21, 1822, and while a boy his parents moved to Davis County, Kentucky, where he was reared. In 1841, he came to Missouri and located in Buchanan County, and in 1857, he settled in Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He now has a farm of 100 acres of choice land. Mr. Horn was married August 4, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Adams, an estimable lady. She was born in Adams County, Ohio. They have had ten children, nine of whom are now living: Andrew W., Martha A., Armilda J., Alexander, Irvin, James W., Reuben E., David and Henrietta E.

JOSEPH HUTSON,

farmer, section 32, post office Dawson. As the subject of this sketch we mention the oldest settlers now living west of the Nodaway River in Nodaway County. The manner in which he lived during the first settlement of the county may be inferred from reading the pioneer history of the county. Mr. H. is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Clay County, December 25, 1808. He was there reared, and was educated in the old-fashioned log school houses, consequently his educational advantages were very much limited. The days of his youth were spent on a farm, and in a blacksmith shop. He followed the trade of blacksmithing in connection with farming for many years, and in 1839 he emigrated to Missouri, and located on the farm where he now resides. His finances at the time of his arrival, October 31, were \$2.50. He now owns a farm of 140 acres, and has given to his children 480 acres. Mr. H. has never held an office in his life; was once elected to the position of justice of the peace, but would not accept the office. He has never been a member of any secret society, but has belonged to the Baptist Church for over thirty years. He has been twice married; first, June 4, 1830, to Miss Margaret Bowlin, who was born in Clay County, Kentucky, in the year 1810. She died in 1846. They had a family of eight children: John, Kasire, James, William (deceased), Margaret, Lucinda (deceased), George W., and Sarah. Mr. H. took for his second wife,

Mrs. Paulina Tender, whom he married October 12, 1856. She was born in Madison County, Kentucky, January 12, 1815.

JOHN HUTSON,

farmer and carpenter, section 33, post office Dawson. The subject of this sketch is a son of Joseph Hutson, an old settler of the county, and was born in Clay County, Kentucky, July 7, 1830. He came with his parents to Missouri in 1839, and in the following spring located in Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He was reared on a farm, and when nineteen years of age he learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed for a few years, and then returned to the farm, and has since been engaged in tilling the soil. For the past ten years he has also followed his trade more or less. He now has a farm of 170 acres. Mr. Hutson is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married December 30, 1852, to Miss Rutela E. Lamar. She was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, November 21, 1835. They have six children; James M., Charles W., Sarah A., Margaret, and Louis N. and Thomas P., twins.

ELMAS JAMES,

farmer, section 8, post office Elmo, was born in Muskingham County, Ohio, June 10, 1851, and when seven years of age, with his parents, he moved to McDonough County, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. In 1871 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now owns a farm of 200 acres. Mr. James was married July 1, 1871, to Miss Sidney Wheeler, who was born in Muskingham County, Ohio, December 13, 1851. She resided in her native county till 1856, when she moved to McDonough County, Illinois, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. J. have had three children, two of whom are now living: Cora A., born December 24, 1874; Edward O., born June 11, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. James are members of the M. E. Church.

JEFFERSON JOHNSON,

farmer, section 29, post office Elmo, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 15, 1837, and when twelve years of age, with his parents, he moved to DeKalb County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm, and followed farming in Indiana till 1859, when he wended his way to California. There he was engaged in lumbering in the red woods for about nine years, after which he returned to Bureau County, Illinois, where he resided till 1875, when he located in Adair County, Iowa. In the fall of 1880, he came to his present location.

Since his return from California he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, now having a farm of eighty acres. Mr. Johnson was married March 14, 1873, to Miss Emeline Harkley. She was born in Bureau County, Illinois, and was there reared and married. Mr. and Mrs. J. have two children, Mary and Essie.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON,

farmer, section 32, post office College Springs, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Mercer County January 18, 1840. When four years of age, with his parents, he moved to Lenawee County, Michigan, where he resided twelve years. In the fall of 1855, he moved to Knox County, Illinois, and in the following spring located in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was educated in the different localities in which he resided, completing his schooling in Amity College. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a farm of 100 acres. In September, 1861, Mr. J. enlisted in Company E, Sixth Missouri Mounted Infantry, remaining in service with this company till March 25, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri Cavalry. May 25, 1864, he was discharged on account of disability. Mr. J. has served as justice of the peace for ten years in this township. He was married August 24, 1864, to Miss Rosana Oster, a daughter of John Oster. She was born in Clinton County, Missouri, March 11, 1844. They have had six children, five of whom are now living: Zachariah, born May 15, 1865; Elvina M., born March 21, 1867; C. E., born October 17, 1871; Willie, born November 22, 1876, and Alice, born November 11, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the Baptist Church.

JACOB J. KING,

farmer, section 7, post office Dawson, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, December 15, 1832, and was reared on a farm and has followed tilling of the soil during life. He resided in his native county till 1856, and from this date till 1861 he made his home in Worth County, Missouri. Mr. K. then resided in Ringgold County, Iowa, till 1866, the date of his immigration to Nodaway County, Missouri. He now has a well improved farm of 323 acres. Since locating in Lincoln Township he has assessed the township during one year. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Carson, October 3, 1856. She was born and reared in the same county as himself, the date of her birth being October 5, 1831.

GEORGE KINMAN,

stock dealer and feeder, section 16, post office Elmo, was born in Boone County, Indiana, October 29, 1837, and there resided till the year 1853.

when with his parents he moved to Vermillion County. In 1865, he located in Page County, Iowa, and since 1867, he has been a citizen of Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. K. was reared a farmer boy, and has since made farming and the stock business his occupation. He has a landed estate of 240 acres, all of which is improved. His house and surroundings present an appearance indicating energy and enterprise, there being upon the place a very fine orchard of 400 trees. Mr. Kinman was married March 13, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Yager, who was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, May 20, 1837. She was reared in her native county, except for seven years, during which time she resided in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. K. have had nine children, eight of whom are living: William F., born February 17, 1860; Robert D., born August 15, 1862; George H., born April 29, 1863; Eliza J., born September 25, 1865, and died December 1, 1866; Mary C., born December 1, 1866; John R., born November 28, 1868; Charles H., born July 9, 1873; Dora O., October 24, 1876, and Freddie M., born January 30, 1879. Mr. K.'s father, John, was a native of England, and his mother, Judia (Dodsun) Kinman, of Kentucky.

M. B. KIRBY,

farmer, section 22, post office Blanchard, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1833, and was reared on a farm. When eighteen years of age, he learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed for six years. In 1855, he moved to Jackson County, Iowa, and in 1871, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, now having a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Kirby was married March 6, 1857, to Miss Mary Umphrey. She was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1835. They have a family of eight children: Louis, William, Andrew, Alice, Eli, Charles, Grant and Orra.

CHARLES J. LAMAR,

of the firm of C. J. Lamar & Son, merchants, Dawson, is a native of Anderson County, East Tennessee, the date of his birth being March 4, 1831. When a child, his parents, with the family, moved to Indiana, where they resided for two years, and then emigrated to Platte County, Missouri. In one year they located in Nodaway County, where Charles has since resided. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits till about the year 1867, when he embarked in the mercantile trade at Lamar Station, which he pursued till 1873. In 1877 he began in the same business at the point called Six Corners, and continued in that locality till the spring of 1880, when he began in his present location. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Lamar was married November 11, 1842, to Miss Gizor Hutson. She was born in Clay County,

Kentucky, March 23; 1832. They have three children: Madora A., Sterling and Joseph M.

JOHN MILLS LAMAR.

John Mills Lamar was born on the 6th day of July, 1804, in Anderson County, Tennessee, where he grew to manhood. He attended the schools in his native county, and acquired a substantial elementary education. During the year 1826, he was married to Hanie Smith, also a resident of Anderson County, Tennessee, but a native of Virginia. In the year 1836, Mr. Lamar recruited a company of volunteers in Anderson County, of which he was chosen captain, and with his company joined one of the last expeditions which took part in the Floridian War. In 1839, he moved from the State of Tennessee to Hendricks County, Indiana; in 1841, from that state to Platte County, Missouri, and in the summer of 1842, he located with his family just west of the Nodaway River, in the east edge of the Hutson settlement, now Lincoln Township. At this date his family consisted of himself, wife and five children, then under the age of fifteen years. His children were named respectively, Rufus, Napoleon B., Charles J., Rutela E., and Sarah. From the date of his settlement in this county, he began to adapt himself to his new home and surroundings. With commendable zeal he sought by correspondence to induce emigration from his native state to his adopted country. At the same time he bent every energy to civilize the then wild frontier. In the month of August, 1843, his wife Hanie, and eldest son Rufus, both died. They were the first white persons buried in the settlement. In the winter of 1843-4, Mr. Lamar taught a school in one of the newly erected cabins, which was attended by all of the children of the settlement. During the same winter he was appointed justice of the peace by the County Court of Holt County, the settlement then being a part of that county. In the fall of 1844, he was elected to fill the same office, and acted in that capacity for several years, and until after the territory constituting the Hutson settlement was attached to Nodaway County. Many of his official acts appear upon the pages of the first records of this county, while from a private diary by him kept, appear many official acts which ante date all public records of this county. From this record we extract the following entry, which will show the exact date of the first marriage in this county as it is now bounded:

The first wedding: "Be it remembered that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1844, I, John M. Lamar, an acting justice of the peace in and for the Township of Benton, Holt County, Missouri, did solemnize the rites of matrimony between Abijah Hampton and Nancy Oster, and join them together in wedlock as husband and wife.

Given under my hand this 16th day of February, A. D. 1844.

J. M. LAMAR, Justice of the Peace."

Similar entries of other marriages and official acts which took place in the Hutson settlement (now Lincoln Township), while it constituted a part of Holt County, and before the organization of Nodaway County, are found in this diary. Some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Lamar was married to Susannah Spencer, and during the first years of the settlement, his cabin was the home of all immigrants in search of homes in his neighborhood. We note in his diary the date of all arrivals and departures, to and from his section of the country. A welcome was extended to those who came, a regret followed those departing. Mr. Lamar took a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of his neighboring settlers, and never hesitated to espouse the cause of the weak or oppressed, if he felt their cause was just. In 1845, he composed and reduced to manuscript the account of a difficulty which arose between two settlers over a disputed claim. This narrative was entitled "Chronicles of the West."* In style and spirit it was quite characteristic of the author. In 1846, Mr. Lamar was elected and commissioned Captain of the Second Company, First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment, Second Brigade, Fifteenth Division Missouri Militia, and served in the regiment under Colonel Amos Graham, of Nodaway County, Missouri, for some time, but the regiment was never called into active service. From 1846 up to 1860, he filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable of his township. In 1855, he was one of the commissioners who located the county seat of Atchison County, at Rock Port, Missouri. He aided all enterprises which promised to benefit his county. In politics he was a firm Democrat. As far back 1849, we note in his diary the following entry: "The winter of 1848-9, the hardest winter ever known in Missouri, sent as a curse on the American people for electing General Taylor to the presidency of the United States of America, and as a preface to his administration." Many like entries show the tenacity with which he grasped a tenet. Though pronounced in his views, he rarely took an active part in political canvasses. He rather accorded to all mankind the unqualified freedom to think, speak and act according to the dictates of an individual judgment. During the late war Mr. Lamar, to some extent, sympathized with the seceding states; however, he took no part in the conflict. After the war, some years, he opened a store of general merchandise in connection with his son, at Six Corners, in Lincoln Township, and continued in that business up to the time of his death. On the 16th day of August, 1877, at the residence of his son, Charles J. Lamar, he died; and midst a throng of friends and relatives the remains of the old pioneer were conveyed to the beautiful hill-top, just west of the Nodaway River, where, among the forest trees, they were laid away to rest beside the graves of his first wife and child, who had there slept for thirty-four years.

"Disturb him not; let him pass peaceably."

*See page 347.

JAMES W. LAMAR,

farmer, section 27, post office Dawson, was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, April 27, 1834. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in the spring of 1850, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He was brought up on a farm, and after receiving his education he was for a number of years engaged in teaching school. In 1857, he embarked in the mercantile trade at Lamar Station, which business he pursued for a number of years. His estate consists of 235 acres of choice land. In his early days he was taught that slavery was right, and still adheres to his early teaching. His official career has been a quiet one. He was for one term deputy sheriff of the county, and was twice elected township trustee under the township organization. In 1877, Mr. Lamar was appointed tax collector, and served one year. He has been twice married; first, December 24, 1857, to Miss Lucinda Hutson, who died leaving one child, Winfield S. Mr. L. was married to his present wife April 25, 1861. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Terhune, and she was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, November 9, 1843. They have seven children, Eliza O., Robert, May, Charley A., Cora, Leona, and Maudie.

JACOB LAMB,

farmer, section 31, post office Elmo, is a native of England, and was born November 30, 1826, in the Parish of Bradley, Derbyshire, his post office in that land being Ashbon. He was reared and educated in his native country, and resided on a farm till eighteen years of age. After this he was engaged in various occupations till August 4, 1851, when he left Liverpool for America, landing at New York, September 4th of the same year. He soon went to Richfield, Ohio, his first work in America being to dig a well. Mr. Lamb then began working on a railroad, and in a short time commenced the improvement of a farm in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he continued for eighteen months. After this he went on the water, going from Cleveland, and was a sailor for three years. Upon giving up that life at Chicago, he went to Iowa, where he resided one year, and in the following spring (1856) he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, and now has a farm of 135 acres. Mr. Lamb was married October 4, 1857, to Eliza C. Severs. She was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, December 15, 1853, and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the year 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb have a family of seven children: Rebecca A., born June 7, 1858; Hugh R., born June 26, 1861; John N., born April 28, 1864; May M., born August 22, 1866; William P., born September 29, 1868; Ellen I., born July 26, 1870; and Melvin, born February 28, 1875.

WILLIAM S. LAMME,

farmer, Section 27, post office Dawson, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, December 17, 1832, and was reared in his native county on a farm, and has made farming his occupation during life. In the spring of 1856, he immigrated to Putnam County, Missouri, and, in 1864, he located in Grundy County, Missouri, where he resided till 1866, when he became a citizen of Nodaway County, Missouri. Here he has since resided. His landed estate consists of 155 acres, improved. August 15, 1854, Mr. S. was married to Miss R. J. Neel. She was born in Boone County, Kentucky, July 3, 1830. They have one child, Milton.

WILLIAM V. LANNING.

farmer, section 18, post office Elmo, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in Morris County, June 17, 1833. He was reared and educated in his native county, and subsequently went to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where, on the 6th day of June, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Smith. During that fall, they moved to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and, in the same fall, moved to Bureau County, Illinois, where they resided till 1868. At the end of that time, Mr. Lanning came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, and now has a farm of 200 acres. Mrs. L. was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where she lived until her marriage. Their family consists of three children: Cornelia, born May 7, 1857; Annie, born January 29, 1866, and Ida M., born October 29, 1867.

JAMES B. LESTER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 9, post office Elmo. As one of the progressive citizens of Lincoln Township, we mention J. B. Lester, who is a native of Tompkins County, New York, the date of his birth being January 5, 1823. His father, George, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Aurena (Bennett) Lester, of New Jersey. When J. B. was fourteen years of age, they moved to Chemung County, New York, where he grew to manhood. There he cast his first vote, which was for James K. Polk. From the time he was seventeen years of age till his twentieth year his time was occupied in operating on the canal. In 1845 Mr. L. drifted westward, making Henry County, Illinois, the point of his destination. He settled near the present site of Kewanee, and resided in this locality, engaged in agricultural pursuits, till the spring of 1875, which date found him tilling the soil of Fremont County, Iowa. In March, 1881, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he purchased a farm of 318 acres, on which he has since erected a handsome residence. March 20, 1852, Mr. Lester was married to Miss Barbara S. Kimberling, who

was born in Ohio, in October, 1832. She died October 28, 1878. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Cyrus J., born July 10, 1855; Frank D., born November 6, 1858; George W., born February 15, 1863; Grant, born June 8, 1864; Eddie E., born June 10, 1868; Minnie B., born July 8, 1878; and Emma E., born June 15, 1873. Mr. Lester's mother now resides with him. She was born January 27, 1800.

LEVI LIVENGOOD,

farmer, section 17, post office Elmo, was born in Fountain County, Indiana, March 10, 1838, and, when sixteen years of age, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His farm now contains forty acres. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry, remaining in that company till December, 1863, during which time he did gallant service. Mr. L. was married November 17, 1867, to Miss Lavina Neffeshe, an estimable lady. She was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 21, 1849. They have four children: William E., born May 12, 1870; Alpha, born June 13, 1873; Samuel E., born December 28, 1875, and Fred, born August 28, 1880.

ANDREW J. LIVENGOOD,

farmer, section 9, post office Elmo, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Fountain County, March 20, 1839. He resided in his native county till 1854, when, with his parents, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since remained. He now owns a farm of 120 acres. Mr. Livengood was married December 6, 1868, to Miss Sarah Farrens. She was born in Page County, Iowa, October 3, 1847, and was there reared and married. They have one child, Martha E., born September 22, 1869.

GEORGE W. LIVENGOOD,

farmer, section 16, post office Elmo, was born in Fountain County, Indiana, July 9, 1842, and when twelve years of age his parents moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was reared a farmer boy, and has followed the same occupation during life, and now has a farm of 180 acres. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and remained in the service of this company till December 12, 1863, when he re-enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, with which regiment he continued to serve till the close of the war. Mr. Livengood was married April 1, 1866, to Miss Frances E. Rutledge. She was born in Greene County, Indiana, March 16, 1848. They have had six children, four of whom are now living: Julian E., born January 16, 1867; Thomas R., born January 23, 1869;

Olive L., born December 2, 1871, and Nora, born November 25, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the M. E. Church South.

D. V. McCREA,

lumber dealer, Dawson, is a native of Canada, and was born in the town of Kingston, January 4, 1824. He was educated in his native town, and in June, 1840, he went to Rochester, New York, where he learned the saddle and harness trade, which he followed in that city till the fall of 1844. At that time he went to Franklin County, Ohio, where, for a period, he was engaged in the saddle and harness business. In 1853, Mr. McCrea located on a farm in Knox County, Illinois, and was there occupied in agricultural pursuits till 1856, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He was engaged in farming from that time till he began in his present business, excepting four years, when he gave his attention to the milling business. November 23, 1880, Mr. McCrea began in the lumber trade, and has since been doing a thriving business. He has a landed estate of over 300 acres, a good part of which is underlaid with coal. In the fall of 1871, he sank a coal shaft, which laid dormant till 1880, since which time it has supplied the wants of many families. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, Company C, Fourth Cavalry, and remained in service till June, 1863, being on detail duty during his time in service as horse farrier and blacksmith. He is now justice of the peace, which office he has held for over ten years, though he is no great aspirant for office. He has been for some years a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. McCrea has been twice married. First, August 18, 1846, to Dyan Hyles. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, and died in this county, December 24, 1866. They had a family of six children: Mary E. (now Mrs. Davison); Elizabeth J. (now Mrs. Dawson); Charlotte (now Mrs. Brambell); Hamilton, Alice (now Mrs. Eckley), and Florence (now Mrs. Huddel). He was married to his present wife in November, 1867. Her maiden name was Margaret B. Foster, and she was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 18, 1828. When she was but a child her parents moved to Wayne County, Indiana, and when she was ten years of age they moved to Hendricks County, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood, and was there married to Elihu Maines, April 16, 1851. Mr. Maines died in that county, February 16, 1861, leaving a family of five children, four of whom are now living: Mollie (now Mrs. Walker); William C., John W. and Theodore. Mrs. McCrea resided in Indiana after the death of her first husband till the fall of 1865, when she came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and until married to her present husband made her home with her father, who resided near Clearmont. Mr. and Mrs. McCrea have one child: Wellington.

A. F. MCCURDY,

farmer, section 6, post office College Springs, Iowa, is a native of Illinois, and was born in McDonough County, August 22, 1844. When about ten years of age his parents moved to Fulton County, where he resided for nine years and then located in Warren County. In 1875, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, now owning a fine farm of 280 acres. Mr. McCurdy was married November 19, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Patterson, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1846. She was reared and educated in her native county, and in 1865, moved to Warren County, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. McC. have six children, five of whom are living: Nettie, born August 28, 1871; James C., born February 17, 1874; Hattie, born May 10, 1876; Cora, born January 10, 1873, and one infant, born November 27, 1881.

THOMAS L. MARTIN, M. D.,

Elmo. The subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri, and was born in Livingston County, August 4, 1840. In 1851, he moved to Linn County, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, and received a literary education. When at the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine, having to teach school a part of the time to defray expenses during his studies. In 1865, he began the practice of his profession in Putnam County, Missouri, and in 1870, he located in Mercer County, where he continued his practice till June, 1880. He then came to his present location. Dr. Martin attended the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated February 19, 1873. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married October 27, 1867, to Miss Martha Wilson. She was born June 16, 1843, and is a native of Indiana. Dr. and Mrs. Martin have one child: Lillian May, born July 8, 1869. The doctor is an excellent physician, readily understanding the wants of his patients. He well merits his success.

EDGAR L. MORGAN,

farmer, section 1, post office Blanchard, Iowa, is a native of New York, and was born in Herkimer County, March 22, 1834. He was educated in his native county, and was reared a farmer boy, and has made farming his occupation during life. In 1854, he moved to Delaware County, Ohio, where he resided till 1866, when he moved to Racine County, Wisconsin. There he made his home till 1870, when he came to Nodaway County, where he has since resided. April 9, 1859, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss May J. Clark. She was born in Delaware County, Ohio,

June 17, 1833. They have had three children, two of whom are now living: Charles C. and Edgar E.

JOSEPH NELSON,

farmer, section 5, post office Elmo, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Adams County, August 27, 1815. He was there reared, and there he secured the advantage of a common school education, the school being held in the oldest style of buildings. While in his native county Mr. N. was married to Miss Ann McClure, which event occurred October 11, 1836. They resided in Adams County till the fall of 1852, when they moved to Fayette County, Indiana, and there remained till 1866, the time of their emigration to Nodaway County. Mr. Nelson's farm now contains 240 acres of land, well improved. His parents, Joseph and Nancy (Coleman) Nelson, were natives of Virginia. Mrs. N. was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 5, 1818. She was there reared and educated. They have had a family of twelve children, nine of whom survive: Martha A., born October 2, 1841; Nancy J., born December 13, 1843; James, born June 30, 1848; Lafayette, born May 28, 1850; George, born March 12, 1852; William, born January 21, 1854; Huston, born September 26, 1856; Mary W., born March 7, 1860, and Oliver P., born April 15, 1862.

JOSEPH R. NELSON,

dealer in general merchandise. The subject of this sketch was the first to open a store in the town of Elmo, and has ever continued to hold his share of the trade in that locality. He is a native of Louisiana, and was born near New Orleans, March 14, 1836. When but a boy he accompanied his parents to Lee County, Iowa, where he was principally reared and educated. In 1852, with them he moved to the Territory of Utah, where he began work in a woolen mill, which he continued for seven years. In 1860, he returned to Union County, Iowa, and operated a carding machine till 1863, when he moved to Albany, Gentry County, Missouri, where he was engaged in the same business till 1867. At that time he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and took charge of the carding machine which is now known as Burnett's Mill, which he continued to run for two years. After this he was engaged in the saw mill business in different parts of the county till the fall of 1871, when he embarked in the mercantile trade at Clearmont, there remaining till the spring of 1872. In the fall of that year he began in the mercantile trade at Lamar Station, where he continued till the beginning of the town of Elmo, and as before stated, was the first merchant in the town. Mr. Nelson was married June 14, 1858, to Miss Lydia A. Chadwick. She was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, February 5, 1834. They

have had fourteen children, twelve of whom are living: Elizabeth L., John J., Joseph R., George G., Henry A., Mary M., Emily A., Sarah A., Nora N., Attie L., Nina R., and Thomas N. Mr. Nelson is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M.

JOHN OSTER,

farmer, section 33, post office Braddyville, is a native of Virginia, and was born October 22, 1815. When three years of age his parents moved to Richland County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was a resident of that locality till May, 1837, when they immigrated to Missouri, and located in Caldwell County. Mr. O. was there engaged in farming till March, 1840, when, with his parents, he located in Lincoln Township, Nodaway County, Missouri. The condition of the county at that time may be readily inferred by reading the pioneer history of the county and township. Mr. Oster now has over eighty-five acres of land. He was married October 25, 1840, to Miss Melvina Potter. She was born in Clay County, Missouri, September 27, 1822, and when about fourteen years of age her parents moved to Clinton County. Mr. and Mrs. O. have had thirteen children, five of whom are now living: Rosana, born March 11, 1844; Sarah S., born October 29, 1847; Nancy, born March 12, 1849; Elizabeth, born May 16, 1850; and Margaret, born December 8, 1853.

JOTHAM L. PARKER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, post office Braddyville. This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Meigs County, July 27, 1834. When two years of age his parents moved to Michigan, and located in Oakland County, where he was reared and educated. In 1858, he went to Gratiot County, Michigan, where he entered a tract of land under the graduation law, and made for himself a farm, and was there engaged in farming till 1860, when he went to California by way of New York and the Isthmus. In different parts of that state he was engaged in various branches of business, and finally located in Trinity County on a farm, which he improved. In 1864, he returned to Michigan, and with his family started to his intended home in California; but on reaching the point where he now resides, he bought forty acres of land and there resided till 1874, when he sold that farm and moved to his farm in California. The land he was afterwards compelled to take back, and in 1878 he returned to his present location. His farm now consists of 235 acres, which is finely improved. He also has his farm in California of 160 acres. Mr. Parker was married July 4, 1854, to Miss Sarah A. Hall. She was born in Oakland County, Michigan, August 3, 1833, and was reared in her native county and there married. Mr. and Mrs. P. have

four children: Elva V. (now Mrs. McElwee), born June 25, 1854; Junius A., born May 6, 1857; Alice (now Mrs. Bloom), born April 10, 1860, and Jesse J., born November 9, 1865.

WILLIAM PIKE,

farmer, section 33, post office Elmo, was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 29, 1825, and, when twelve years of age, with his parents he moved to Hendricks County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He was reared as a carpenter and farmer boy. November 7, 1843, he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed in Indiana till the fall of 1857, when he moved to Wapello County, Iowa. There he resumed his chosen occupation till 1865, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Here he has since resided, and has been engaged at his trade and farming. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and remained in service till the close of the war, acting as shoer for the regiment. October 14, 1848, Mr. Pike was married to Miss Elizabeth Frazier. She was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, in the year 1827. She died in 1880. They had nine children: Orra, Lawrence, Wyatt T., Eliza J., Mary M., William D., Sarah E. and Lorenzo D.

J. W. POWER,

agent for N. J. Stratton, grain dealer, Elmo, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Hancock County, January 9, 1851. When he was but six years of age he, with his parents, immigrated to Missouri, and located in Mercer County, where he grew to manhood. He was there educated, after which he was engaged in teaching for a period of time. Mr. P. then traveled over the different western states and territories, and came to his present location in October, 1881. Since that time he has made some investments in the town, which he contemplates making his future home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, John Power, is a native of Kentucky, and was an early settler in Indiana. He now resides in Mercer County, on the land which he entered from the government. The mother of J. W., Jane (McCann) Power, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in the year 1865, leaving a family of thirteen children, of whom J. W. is the eleventh in number.

JOSEPH PRICE.

Among the respected citizens of Elmo, is the subject of this sketch, who was born August 9, 1815, in Salem County, New York. When two years of age he accompanied his parents to Franklin County, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. He has made farming his occupation during life, till in the past year, since which time he has been

engaged in the transfer business. In 1842 Mr. Price emigrated from Indiana to Iowa, and located in Henry County, where he resided a few years; for a short time he also lived in Lee County. Subsequently he came to Missouri, and located in Clarke County, and in the year 1860 he came to Nodaway County, where he has since resided, excepting from the fall of 1878 till May, 1880, during which time he was a citizen of Jewel County, Kansas. Mr. Price was married March 9, 1837, to Miss Abigail Scott, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1817. She was reared in her native county till she attained her sixteenth year, when, with her parents, she immigrated to Franklin County, Indiana, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Price have had nine children, of whom Henry, William N., Sarah E. and Theodore J. are now living.

SAMUEL W. PUNTENNEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 32, post office College Springs, Iowa, was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 31, 1829. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in the spring of 1855, he moved to Hancock County, Illinois, and while in that location in 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in September 1st as private, and mustered out in January, 1865, as second lieutenant, having participated in many important battles. After a time, he returned to Illinois, and in the fall of 1866, he became a citizen of Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has for the past few years been making a specialty of raising fine stock. He now has a farm of 166 acres, sixty-six of which are in Page County, Iowa. Mr. Puntenney was married October 21, 1852, to Miss Tabitha A. McMahan. She was also born in Adams County, Ohio, July 21, 1827, and was reared, educated, and married in her native county. Mr. and Mrs. P. have had ten children, seven of whom are now living: Martha A. (now Mrs. Whittaker), born September 16, 1853; Arminta D. (now Mrs. Scott), born October 17, 1856; Ella S. (now Mrs. Russell), born August 7, 1858; John L., born February 24, 1862; Samuel H., born November 23, 1864; George A., born September 20, 1866, and Francis M., born September 10, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

REECE & ROSEBRAUGH.

The drug business of Dawson is ably and creditably represented by the above named firm. The senior partner, A. A. Reece, was born in Fountain County, Indiana, June 23, 1844. When he was but three years of age his parents moved to Coles County, Illinois, and in 1856, to Fulton County, Illinois. In August, 1857, they located in Lincoln Town-

ship, Nodaway County, Missouri. A. A. Reece was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1861, he returned to Coles County, Illinois, where he remained till 1866, and then again located in Nodaway County. He was engaged in farming till 1869, when he went to Madison Parish, Louisiana, where he embarked in the mercantile trade. In July, 1873, he disposed of his interest there and returned to Nodaway County. In 1876, he began in the drug business at Lamar Station, where he continued till February, 1880, when he moved his stock of goods to his present location. In February, 1881, he accepted Mr. W. I. Rosebraugh as a partner. Mr. Reece was township collector in the year 1876. He is now a member of the I. O. O. F. society. He was married March 20, 1877, to Miss Nancy J. Mathews, who was born June 28, 1854. She is a native of Ohio. They have two children: Flora E., and David W. William I. Rosebraugh, the junior partner of this firm, was born in Coles County, Illinois, August 2, 1852. He was reared in his native county, and there educated. In the fall of 1879, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, having previously made a trip to this county, and also the State of Kansas. His occupation has been that of agricultural pursuits till he began in his present business. He was married to Miss Ella Woodard, January 1, 1880. She was born in the year 1862, and is a native of Coles County, Illinois.

DAVID REYNOLDS,

farmer, section 11, post office Elmo, was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, May 19, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1854, he came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County in the following spring. In 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and remained on duty till the close of the war, having most of the time been in Company H, Third Missouri Cavalry. He then resided in Nebraska till 1870, when he returned to Nodaway County. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now owns a farm of 165 acres. Mr. Reynolds was married September 8, 1867, to Miss Paulina Campbell. She was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, May 13, 1849. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Francis C., born October 22, 1868; Amanda L., born June 10, 1876; and Carry E., born October 21, 1879. They are members of the M. E. Church South.

HARRY R. RICHARDS,

telegraph operator and agent for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, Elmo. The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois, and was born in Bureau County, September 11, 1857. When six years of age he, with his parents, moved to St. Louis, where he was reared and educated.

When twelve years old he began work as machinist and adjuster with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. He continued in the employ of this company for five years, after which he traveled over the State of Texas for about eighteen months. He subsequently became baggagemaster at Norborne, Carroll County, Missouri, where he remained three years, and at the same time learned the art of telegraphing. Mr. R. then worked as extra operator till October 20, 1879, since which time he has held his present position. He has been interested in the sale of lots for the railroad company, and is also one of four interested in the new addition to Elmo, which is destined to be the residence part of the town. Mr. Richards was married May 27, 1879, to Miss Liva Owens. She was born in Winchester, Randolph County, Indiana, December 18, 1861, and was principally educated in Kansas City.

STEPHEN J. RUSSELL,

farmer, section 11, post office Elmo, was born in Lee County, Virginia, January 1, 1834, and is a son of Ransom and Elizabeth (Jones) Russell, who were both natives of Virginia. The subject of this sketch when about nine years of age, or in the year 1842, came with his parents to Missouri and located in Andrew County, where he was reared and educated. His present occupation he has followed during life. In 1867, he came to his present location, and now has a farm of 205 acres. Mr. R. acted as justice of the peace for two years, and assessed the township during one year. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Russell was married February 23, 1858, to Miss Margaret S. Miller. She was born in Andrew County, Missouri, February 12, 1842, and is a daughter of Young E. and Sarah (Williams) Miller, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Missouri. The family of Mr. and Mrs. R. consists of eight children, five of whom are living: Elbert E., Charles C., Loran L., Jasper J., and Oury O. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

THEODORE J. SCOTT,

of the firm of Scott & Atherton, merchants, Elmo, and also general agent and manager for N. J. Stratton, grain dealer, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Franklin County, January 7, 1840. When four years of age, he moved with his parents to Lee County, Iowa, and in 1865 came to Nodaway County, Missouri, locating on a farm, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1875. Mr. Scott then moved to Linaer Station, where he was occupied in the drug business till January, 1880, except during one year, when he resided on his farm and for one season he was in the mountains. In 1880 he came to Elmo, and in July of that

year he began buying grain for N. J. Stratton, which he has since continued. September 22, 1881, he embarked in the mercantile trade. Mr. S. is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married March 5, 1873, to Amanda L. Neff. She was born in Scotland County, Missouri, September 18, 1857. They have one child: John L., born December 18, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church.

EDGAR C. SCOTT,

farmer, section 31, post office College Springs, Iowa, is a son of Charles S. and Margaret (Crone) Scott, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, December 28, 1848. When a child, his parents moved to Ft. Madison, Iowa, where he resided till he was ten years of age, when he returned to Hancock County, Illinois. July 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth United States Infantry, and remained in service till July 8, 1865, when he returned to Illinois. There he was engaged in farming till February, 1869, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and is now the owner of a farm of eighty acres. Mr. Scott was married October 25, 1876, to Miss Arminta D. Puntenney. She was born in Hancock County, Illinois, October 17, 1856, and is a daughter of S. W. Puntenney, of whom mention is made elsewhere. They have three children: Walter D., born August 28, 1877; Clara G., born April 18, 1878, and Ella, born July 7, 1881.

DANIEL F. SEVERS,

farmer and stock dealer, section 25, post office Elmo, was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, April 26, 1828, and was reared and educated in his native county. His father being a blacksmith, Daniel also learned that trade, at which he worked till the year 1849, when, with his parents, he moved to Missouri. He was located in Ray County till the following spring, since which time he has resided in Nodaway County, except about four years, when he made his home in the southern part of Page County, Iowa. (That county joins Nodaway on the north.) Since coming to Missouri, Mr. Severs has made farming his main occupation. His landed estate consists of 275 acres, which, in the way of improvements, will compare favorably with any of the surrounding farms. January 25, 1849, Mr. S. was married to Miss Jane Lothery, a native of the same locality as himself. She was born March 7, 1827. They have seven children, Mary E., Sarah E., William P., Charles W., John S., Martha A. and Theodosia E. Mr. S. can say for one that he was never sued and never had to pay a cent of cost on a debt. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

HUGH M. SEVERS,

farmer, section 29, post office Elmo, is a native of East Tennessee, and was born in Anderson County, September 15, 1837. When twelve years of age his parents moved to Missouri, and in the following spring located in Nodaway County. He was reared on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits during life. He has resided in Nodaway County since first locating here, except for two or three years, when he was engaged in freighting across the plains. His landed estate consists of 200 acres, all of which is well improved. Mr. Severs was married August 2, 1868, to Miss Julian I. Lamar. She was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, in September, 1849, and died March 26, 1876. They had two children: Hattie E. and Charles W.

WILLIAM P. SEVERS,

of the firm of Lamar & Severs, merchants, Elmo, is a son of Daniel F. Severs, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. He was born in the southern part of Page County, Iowa, September 28, 1854, and has been reared and educated in Nodaway County, Missouri. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits till the spring of 1880, when he became associated with Mr. Lamar in their present business. Mr. Severs is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. He was married January 27, 1876, to Miss Samantha Lamar. She was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, June 18, 1858, and died November 7, 1879. They had one child: Ada.

MRS. JANE SHEPHERD

is the widow of the late Franklin Shepherd, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 18, 1812. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and made farming his occupation during life, except for six or seven years, when he was engaged at the cooper's trade. October 9, 1834, he was married to Miss Jane McKee. They resided in Brown County, Ohio, till the spring of 1853, when they immigrated to Livingston County, Illinois, living there for one year, and then moving to Marshall County. In the fall of 1860 they moved to Des Moines County, Iowa, and in 1865 came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where Mr. Shepherd died June 4, 1876. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are now living: Thomas F., Robert A. and Sarah J. Mrs. S. was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 31, 1809, and resided in her native county until her marriage. At the time of Mr. S.'s death he left a farm of 136 acres, which has since been cared for by Mrs. S. and her sons. Mr. S. was a member of the U. P. Church, and Mrs. S. also belongs to that denomination.

CAPTAIN JOSHUA W. SHORT,

farmer and wool-grower, section 6, post office Dawson. The subject of this sketch is among the well known citizens of Lincoln Township, who have for several years been engaged extensively in the raising of sheep. He has a landed estate of over 400 acres, well improved, and a fine orchard of over 600 trees. The captain was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, March 25, 1825, and was reared in his native county. He has made farming his occupation during life. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and in that fall was mustered in as private. He was promoted to captain in 1862, but in a short time resigned the position, after which he was discharged on account of sickness. Captain Short then returned home, and in 1863, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Burlinda Robinson, January 8, 1846. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, April 10, 1829, and died August 29, 1860. They had eight children, only one of who is living : Charles E. His second marriage was to Miss Rachael C. Carson, which occurred November 9, 1863. She was also born in the same county as himself, December 22, 1832. They have one child : William C.

CHARLES E. SHORT,

farmer, section 5, post office Dawson. The subject of this biography is a son of Captain J. W. Short, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Charles E. was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, June 30, 1853, and when eleven years of age, he came with his parents to their present location, where he was principally educated. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a farm of ninety-two acres, on which he moved in December, 1880. His residence and surroundings are pleasant and inviting. Mr. Short was married to Miss Lola A. Scripser, February 1, 1874. She was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, July 19, 1858. They have four children : Minnie, Walter, Dora and Laura. Mrs. Short's father, Isaac H. Scripser, now residing with them, was born in Massachusetts, August 20, 1813. He was reared and educated in the State of New York, and was there married to Miss Jane M. Day, the date of their marriage being January 22, 1839. They then moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, and in 1870, they moved to Missouri, and located in Atchison County. Mrs. Scripser was born in Jefferson County, New York, September 24, 1816, and died June 10, 1881. They had a family of six children, three of whom are now living : Morrison R., John and Lola A. (now Mrs. Short).

JOHN H. SNÖDDERLEY,

farmer, section 31, post office College Spring, Iowa. The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of Lincoln Township. He was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, April 8, 1819, and when but a boy his parents moved to Decatur County, Indiana, where they resided two years, and then located in Dearborn County of the same state. From there they went to Hancock County, Illinois, and in a short time moved to Lee County, Iowa, where John grew to manhood. He resided in Lee County, Iowa, till 1856, when he moved to Page County, and in the following spring came to his present location. He has followed farming from boyhood and now owns a farm of 260 acres. Mr. S. was married August 4, 1843, to Miss Rebecca Walker. She was born in Crittenden County, Kentucky, in the year 1825, and died May 1, 1851. They had three children, two of whom are living—Sarah M., born March 6, 1845; Mary A., born May 8, 1848. Mr. S. was again married January 19, 1852, to Miss Catherine May. She was born in Washington County, Indiana, December 3, 1827. They have had seven children: Minerva J., born February 24, 1854; Jacob J., born January 25, 1856; George W., born October 22, 1857; Elizabeth C., born February 4, 1860; Abbie A., born June 29, 1862; Samuel W., born March 5, 1865; Minnie I., born June 20, 1870.

WILLIAM B. SPOOR,

farmer, section 21, post office Elmo, is a native of Canada, and was born August 10, 1836. When twelve years of age his parents came to the United States and located in Vermont, where they resided four years, and then moved to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1855, William went to Richland County, Wisconsin, and located on a farm, having previous to this been in the tanning business, which trade he began to learn when in his thirteenth year. After locating in Wisconsin, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1857, he came to Missouri, and in 1860, he located in Nodaway County, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 120 acres. In 1861, he enlisted in Price's army, remaining with him till 1862. He was then transferred east of the Mississippi River, in Company E, Second Missouri Infantry, and remained in service till the close of the war. Mr. Spoor was married March 1, 1866, to Miss Serena Graves, who was born in Washington County, Kentucky, September 3, 1844. She died April 24, 1875. They had five children, two of whom are living: Warren and Julia. Mr. S. was again married August 15, 1875, to Miss Lydia A. Graves, a sister of his first wife. She was born in the same county, March 23, 1846. They have three children: George W., Orange M., and Thomas M. Mr. S. is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

TIBBETTS & BRADLY,

druggists, Elmo. This firm is composed of E. C. Tibbetts and J. S. Bradley. The former was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 18, 1838. He was educated in his native county, being engaged in farming in that locality till 1856, when with his parents he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he was also occupied in farming till 1865. At that time he began in the drug business at Bradley's Mill, Iowa, where he continued till the spring of 1880, when he came to his present location. In 1873, he acted as township collector. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Tibbetts was married January 26, 1863, to Miss Julia A. Smith, of Boone County, Missouri. They have had five children, four of whom are now living: Nannie E., Flora F., Cora E., and Minnie B. The junior partner of the firm, J. S. Bradley, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Pettis County, April 29, 1852. When about one year old he was taken by his parents to Holt County, Missouri, where they resided a short time, then locating in Doniphan County, Kansas. There they remained till the spring of 1861, when they moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. J. S. received the principal part of his education in this county, and after having completed it in the graded school of Graham, he began teaching, which he successfully followed till 1876. He then began farming and dealing in sheep, which he continued till he became associated with E. C. Tibbetts in his present business. Mr. Bradley was married January 24, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Severs. She was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, September 18, 1851. They have two children: Leonard E., and Allie R.

JOSEPH H. TIBBETTS,

farmer, section 15, post office Elmo, was born in Lee County, Iowa, May 5, 1836, and in 1856, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. In 1865, he located in Atchison County, but in 1870, returned to Nodaway County, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He has made farming his occupation during life, and at present has a farm of eighty acres. Mr. Tibbetts was married April 19, 1858, to Miss Ruth J. Crawdus. She was born in Marion County, Kentucky, July 29, 1838. They have had eleven children. Of these, ten are now living: Ann Eliza F., born July 7, 1859; William M., born October 23, 1860; Martha E., born May 31, 1862; Charles A., born October 12, 1864; George A., born October 31, 1867; Emily B., born February 27, 1870; Esrom C., born May 25, 1872; Rueller O., born March 13, 1874; Freddy, born July 25, 1876, and Adah Birdie, born May 6, 1880.

JOHN C. TIBBETTS,

farmer, section 36, post office Blanchard, Iowa, was born in Lee County, Iowa, May 17, 1841, and when fifteen years of age, with his parents, moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He now has a farm of 160 acres moderately improved, upon which is an orchard consisting of four acres. Mr. T. was married May 3, 1868, to Miss Malissa E. Guthrie. She was born in Vermillion County, Illinois.

THOMAS TUDDER,

farmer, section 32, post office Elmo, was born in Howard County, Missouri, June 2, 1838, and when about two years of age his parents moved to Platte County, Missouri, where they remained till he attained his sixteenth year. They then moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. Thomas was educated in the schools of Platte County, and was reared in the occupation which he now follows. During the year 1876, he was engaged in freighting, and also followed that business in 1878-9. In 1865, he moved to Burt County, Nebraska, where he resided one season, when he returned to Nodaway County, and in the spring of 1867, he moved to Pettis County, Missouri. After remaining there for one season, he again returned to Nodaway County. He now has 200 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. He is a member of Canada Lodge, No. 329, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Tudder was married November 5, 1867, to Miss Sarah Snodderly. She was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 26, 1842. They have six children: James T., Oliver S., Joseph M., Daniel M., Josephine E., and Abbieline.

JAMES D. TUDDER,

farmer, section 27, post office Elmo, is also a native of Missouri, who was born in Platte County, September 24, 1851. When two years of age he came to Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He has followed farming during life, and now has a farm of 120 acres. He was married October 29, 1871, to Miss Sarah A. Wade, an estimable lady. She was born in Page County, Iowa, September 22, 1852. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: William L., born February 2, 1873; Katie, born February 12, 1878, and one infant son, born August 14, 1881. Mr. T. is a successful young farmer, and is respected by his many acquaintances.

JAMES D. WADE,

farmer, section 12, post office Elmo, was born in Clinton County, Tennessee, November 22, 1847, and when but a child his parents moved to

Missouri, and located in Clay County. Ten months afterward, Mr. Wade came to Nodaway County, where he has since resided, except during eight years, when he was in Page County, Iowa. He now has a farm of seventy acres. July 1, 1871, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Amanda E. Cox. She was born in Andrew County, Missouri, May 19, 1853. They have one child : Florence O.

JAMES F. WALLACE,

merchant and postmaster, Dawson. The subject of this sketch is a son of Joseph F. Wallace, who was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, August 3, 1822. He was there reared on a farm. January 27, 1843, he was married to Miss Amanda C. Lamar, and in the fall of 1843 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Since then he has moved back to Tennessee several times and to Texas twice, remaining but a short time in either state. With this exception he has resided in Nodaway County, and now lives in Dawson. He has during life been engaged in the mercantile trade at different periods, but has principally been interested in farming. Mrs. Wallace was also a native of Anderson County, East Tennessee, and was born December 11, 1824. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living: James F., Joseph, Charley R., Eliza F., Mary E. and Amanda. James F., the subject of this sketch, was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, in March, 1845. He resided with his parents during their various moves, and was educated in the different localities where they resided. In September, 1863, he enlisted in the United States service in Company F., Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and remained on duty till the close of the war, when he returned to Nodaway County, Missouri. He has for several years been engaged in the mercantile trade, and October 6, 1880, he accepted the duties of postmaster. Mr. Wallace was married April 8, 1866, to Miss Miriam A. Walker. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, April 4, 1850. Their family consists of six children: Lillie M., James A., Joseph D., Ollie L., Minnie L. and William T.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,

farmer, section 4, post office Elmo, is a native of New York, and was born in the town of Granby, Oswego County, July 2, 1825. He was reared in his native county, and educated in the Seminary, in the City of Fulton. When fourteen years of age, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in this locality till 1844, when he went to Jo Daviess County, Illinois. There he entered a tract of land and remained for one year, when he returned to his native home and worked at his trade two years, making enough money to pay for his land. Dur-

ing the fall of 1847, he located on his farm, where he resided engaged in farming till 1872, when he came to his present location. Here he has since made farming his occupation, and has eighty-five acres of land which, in the way of improvements, will compare favorably with any in the township. Mr. Williams was married August 11, 1848, to Miss Mary E. Eggleston. She was born in Onondaga County, New York, August 22, 1830. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Ann Eliza (now Mrs. Dow), Olive (now Mrs. Appleby), Job, and Anthony H.

THOMAS WILSON,

proprietor of the Mill Creek Mill. Among the experienced and familiarly known millers in the State of Missouri, is the subject of the following sketch. He is a native of Vermillion County, Illinois, and was born December 6, 1837. While a child he moved with his parents to Warren County, Indiana, and when fourteen years old he began in his present occupation, which he followed till 1862. By this time he had returned to Illinois, having grown to manhood. During the beginning of the war he was in the independent service for three months, or till after the draft was over, when by the influence of his most intimate comrades he joined the Ku Klux. While in an old house in a field one evening taking their oaths there seemed to be more masters than Ku Klux; therefore, he and others were taken prisoners, but by having to pass through a desolate slough, he and his partner by their shrewdness freed themselves. Mr. W. then started for Missouri in the year 1862. He located on a farm in Gentry County, where for three years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but not being suited to that business, he returned to his chosen calling, which he has since continued. In 1879, he came to his present location, and since then has been doing a thriving business, as the Mill Creek Mill is well known in this section of the country. In the year 1881, he replaced the old mill with a new one, which now compares favorably with any in Northwest Missouri. It is situated within three-quarters of a mile of the thriving town of Elmo, which is destined to become a city of some note, being surrounded by a wealthy country. Mr. Wilson has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in the year 1865, to Miss Rachel Martin, who died in November, 1873. He took for his second wife Melvina Cramer, the date of this marriage being 1875. By this union they have two children: Martha and one infant son. Mr. W. is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. W. of the Catholic Church.

I. B. WOODARD,

proprietor of harness shop, Elmo, is a son of Ichabod and Sarah (Bennett) Woodard, the former of New Jersey, and the latter of Staten

Island. I. B. was born in Hocking County, Ohio, December 16, 1831, and was there reared on a farm. In 1854, he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where he entered a tract of land from the government. Having learned the shoemaking trade while in Ohio, he began work in a harness shop at Leon, which he continued till the beginning of the war. In July of 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was for the first twelve months in active service, being in Price's raid. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, after which he was detailed as nurse in the field hospital till the latter part of June, 1862, when he was furloughed for thirty days, on account of sickness. By this time he was ordered to the nearest hospital (it being at Keokuk), where he remained till August 31, 1864, when he returned home in much impaired health, not being able to work during the next three years. August 20, 1877, Mr. Woodard moved to Essex, Page County, Iowa, where he remained till August, 1879, and then located in Burlington Junction, Nodaway County, Missouri. Since the war he has been engaged in various branches of business, and, in August, 1881, he opened up his shop in Elmo, where he has since been doing well, with a good prospect of continued success. Mr. W. was married to Miss Sarah Lindsey, March 29, 1866. They have three children: Wade, Jennie and Nellie. Mrs. W. was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 18, 1847, and is a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Tomlinson) Lindsey, the former of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio.

J. H. WOODWARD, M. D.,

Dawson. The subject of this sketch ranks among the foremost with the brethren of the medical profession of Nodaway County. He is a native of Lee County, Virginia, and was born June 30, 1848. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Daviess County, Missouri, and in a short time located in Harrison County, this state, where he was reared. He there began the study of medicine in the fall of 1870, under the tutorship of F. M. Winningham, M. D. In the spring of 1875, he graduated from the Cincinnati Medical Institute, and immediately began his practice in Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he continued in his profession till the fall of 1879, when he returned to Missouri. Dr. W. was then engaged in practicing in Harrison County and other localities of Missouri, till July, 1881, when he located in Dawson, where he is meeting with a considerable degree of success. He was married to his present wife, March 15, 1881, her maiden name being Miss Sallie A. Brink. She is a native of Kentucky, and was born in October, 1855.

JOHN S. WOOD,

of the firm of Bilby, Wood & Co., merchants, Dawson, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, June 8, 1845. In 1850 his parents moved to

Missouri, and located in a part of the Platte Purchase which is now known as Andrew County. He was reared and educated in different parts of Northwestern Missouri, and in 1864 he came to Nodaway County. In 1865 he went to Maryville, where he was engaged in various branches of business till he came to his present location, clerking in stores, book-keeping, etc. In the fall of 1869 he acted as deputy assessor, and in 1870 he was appointed county assessor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Spencer Stark. This position he held till the office was abolished, in 1871. In 1872 Mr. Wood was elected public administrator of the county, which office he filled near four years in a most satisfactory manner. February 23, 1880, he came to Dawson, and began buying grain with his present partner, William B. Dougherty, which he still continues. In connection with their store, they also carry a large stock of agricultural implements. Mr. Wood was married November 8, 1868, to Miss Cassie Cleland. She was born in the year, 1848, and was a native of Nodaway County, Missouri. She died July 16, 1875. They had two children: Maurice and Walter. Mr. W. was married the second time March 21, 1877, to Miss Zanie Custer. She was born in Delaware County, Iowa, in February, 1849. By this union they have one child: Frederick.

CAPTAIN JACOB YAPLE,

farmer, section 16, post office Elmo. The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois, and was born in Cass County, December 30, 1841. He was reared in his native county, and there received the advantage of a common school education. July 19, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal service in Company C, One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in as fourth sergeant and mustered out at Washington City, June 7, 1865, as captain. This commission he received at Atlanta, Georgia, September 18, 1864. He was with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, and during his time in service participated in a number of noted battles. December 24, 1862, he was captured at Holly Springs and parolled till the July following. After he received his discharge at Springfield, Illinois, he returned to Cass County, where he was engaged in tilling the soil till the spring of 1868, at which time he became a citizen of Nodaway County, Missouri. Here Captain Y. is considered one of the most prominent and successful of men. His landed estate consists of 140 acres, and is conveniently located within one and a-half miles of the thriving City of Elmo. In 1880, he acted as one of the census enumerators of Lincoln Township, and in April, 1880, he was elected to a two years term as assessor of this township, which duty he has filled to the satisfaction of the people. January 11, 1866, Captain Yaple took for a partner Miss Mary Pratt, who was born in Cass County, Illinois, December 25, 1842. She was there reared, educated and mar-

ried. They have a family of eight children : Annie L., born July 26, 1867 ; Allen T., born September 19, 1869 ; Emily J., born December 9, 1871 ; Clara M., born May 26, 1873 ; George E., born July 2, 1875 ; Mary F., born May 5, 1877 ; John J., born October 17, 1879 ; David H., born October 20, 1881.



ATCHISON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS,

section 3, post office Braddyville. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, and was born in Lake County, November 14, 1848. At the age of nine years he, with the family, emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, where he was raised to manhood and received his education. In 1867, he settled on the place where he now resides. His farm of 320 acres will compare with any in the county, 170 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. A. was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Johnson in 1867. She is a daughter of E. W. Johnson, mention of whom is made elsewhere. They have five children : Ephraim A., John E., Joseph J., Ida F., and Everett. Mr. A. is a member of the I. O. O. F. During the war he was a member of Company H, Fifty-first Missouri Infantry.

JESSE BEVER,

section 3, post office Burlington Junction. The subject of this sketch is a native of Fountain County, Indiana, and was born October 6th, 1852. When one year old, he was taken to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he was raised in the occupation he now follows. In 1869, he moved to this state and county, and settled on his present location. He has 160 acres of land, as good as any in the township, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Bever was married October 11th, 1869, to Miss Emma McMillan, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Estella and Fred. Mr. Bever is school director of this district.

WILLIAM P. BARGER,

section 19, post office Clearmont. Among the successful farmers of this district, the subject of this sketch will bear more than a passing notice.

He is a native of Jackson County, Iowa, and was born September 23, 1843. He was there reared until sixteen years of age, when he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in this county. In 1870, he located where he now resides. He is a carpenter by trade, and has worked on some of the best buildings in and about Clearmont. He has, where he now resides, a fine farm of eighty-five acres, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. B. has been twice married; first, to Miss Sarah Chamness. They had three children: William S., Henry P., and Richard T. Mrs. B.'s death occurred December 28, 1868. Mr. Barger was again married January 1, 1872, to Miss Miranda Wallace, an estimable lady. They have five children: Lenora E., Laura E., Alex, Martha A., and an infant. During our late war Mr. B. enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Missouri Regiment, serving two months, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Lexington, Missouri. After an imprisonment of two months, he again joined the same company, it then being changed to Company —, Twenty-fifth, and was consolidated with and became a part of the First Western Engineer Regiment, and assigned to Sherman's command—the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Lexington (Missouri), Shiloh, Jonesborough, Atlanta (Georgia), and others. This company was mustered out September 14, 1864.

DAVID Mc BOOZE,

section 1, post office Hopkins, is one of the successful farmers of this vicinity. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County, March 4, 1829. He was there raised to manhood, following the occupation of farming. In 1866, he immigrated to Taylor County, Iowa, where he resided eight years, after which he removed to this county, and settled where he now resides. He has 120 acres of land, that will compare favorably with any in the county, sixty-five acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Booze was married, in 1852, to Miss Lucinda Lytle. They have by this union seven children: Florence, Albinus, Josephine, Phœbe C., Emma, Charles and Christian D. They are members of the M. E. Church.

DENNIS N. BURCH,

section 6, post office Braddyville. This gentleman is a native of Indiana, and was born in Monroe County, August 10, 1851. He was there reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. September 20, 1872, he immigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, and in 1881, he moved on the place where he now resides. He has fifty-seven acres of good average land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Burch was married September 20, 1873, to Miss Susan Miller. They have by this happy union one child: Bertha M.

GEORGE CARPENTER,

retired farmer, post office Clearmont. As an old settler of this district the subject of this sketch is worthy of more than a passing notice. He came to this county at an early day with but little of this world's goods, and by hard and incessant labor and strict adherence to principles of honesty, has gathered together a large competency. Mr. C. is a native of Kentucky, and was born November 30, 1813. He was there raised to manhood, following the occupation of farming. In 1834, he left his home, and after stopping a short time in different places in the state, in 1837, he emigrated to Indiana, and after a long residence there of nineteen years, he removed to this county and settled, where his son now resides. His estate at present consists of 120 acres of land. Mr. Carpenter was married April 17, 1839, to Miss Nancy Guilliams. They have four children: Ann, Mildred, Richard T., and George P. Mr. C. was school director of the Clearmont District for several years.

GEORGE P. CARPENTER,

section 30, postoffice Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1847. When he was nine years of age the family emigrated to Missouri, and settled on the place where he now resides. He has 513 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, 360 of which are under cultivation. Mr. C. was married September 12, 1867, to Miss Jennette Ringgold, an estimable lady. They have five children: Willard G., Ollie N., Alma E., Mollie M. and Addie S. During the war, Mr. C. enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri State Militia Cavalry. He has been school director of his district, and also road overseer. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church of Clearmont.

ROBERT CARR,

section 7, post office Braddyville, is one of the successful agriculturists of this county, and was born in New York, November 29, 1827. He was there raised to manhood as a farmer, and received his education in the schools of that day. In 1871, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has 177 acres of fine land, 120 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Carr was married in May, 1851, to Miss Anna A. Hall, an estimable lady, also a native of New York. They have two children: Emma R., and Homer W.

JOHN W. CISSNA,

dealer in general merchandise, Clearmont. This business was established by Mr. C. in 1875, and now the proprietor may point with pride

at the unusual success achieved by so young a man in so short a time. He carries a large, complete and varied stock, and has many friends and patrons, and is one of the solid men of the town. Mr. C. is a native of Ohio, and was born June 20, 1849. He was raised to manhood and educated in his native state, spending his younger days on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in old Clearmont. He purchased the stock of Rogers & Smith, and continued the business there till 1881, when he concluded to move to the new town. Consequently he built the commodious store which he now occupies. Mr. Cissna was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia B. Bennett, an estimable lady, in 1873. They have from this union four children: Edward M., John C., Frank B. and Mary. He is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities, and has been township assessor, and also township trustee.

WILLIAM B. COMBS,

section 25, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Monroe County, Indiana, and was born November 22, 1838. At the age of fourteen he removed to Shelby County, Illinois, where he resided for fifteen years, and from Shelby County he came west, and settled in this county in 1872. He has fifty acres of beautiful farm land, forty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Combs was married in 1863, to Miss Freelope Sexton, a native of Indiana. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Eliza J., James A., Thomas D., Laura A., Viola B., and William L.

DAVID COOK,

section 9, post office Clearmont, is a native of Indiana, and was born October 23, 1828. He was raised to manhood and received a common school education at his birthplace, and has always followed his present occupation. In 1874, he emigrated to Page County, Iowa, residing in that county one year, after which time he came to this state and county, where he has since resided. He has eighty acres of land that will average with any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Cook was united in marriage in 1851, to Indiana Rairie, an estimable lady. They have from this union three children; Margaret, Mark and Rufus.

CRAIG & SMITH,

dealers in hardware, tinware and sporting goods, and also agricultural implements. In 1879 this firm embarked in the lumber business at Clearmont, and continued the same for thirteen months, doing a business in that line of \$35,000. After this they sold the lumber business to Jones & Hotaling, and after erecting their large and roomy building which

they now occupy, they started in their present occupation. Craig & Smith have one of the largest stocks of goods in the county, and do a business that would be an honor to an older established house. The senior member of this firm, Wm. G. Craig, is a native of Indiana, and first saw the light December 8, 1843. When at the age of two years, he, with the family, emigrated to Andrew County, Missouri, where he was principally raised, spending his youthful days in agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he enlisted in the Third Provisional troops, and after their disbandment he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Missouri Regiment, and was corporal of that company, serving till the close of the war. After that time he returned home, and in 1867 removed to DeKalb County, this state, and engaged in the milling business. In 1870 he disposed of that and purchased the general store of John Barton, of Maysville, that county, which business he continued till 1872, when he came to Clearmont, and bought the stock of the two drug stores then in existence. He consolidated them and continued the business with good success till November 22, 1879, when he sold out to James & Wilkin, and became associated with Mr. Smith, forming the present firm. Mr. Craig was married October 26, 1865, to Miss Julia A. Kelly, an estimable lady. They have four children living: Cynthia A., Charles W., Ernst L. and an infant. Mr. C. is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is their present junior deacon. He was a notary public and served four years. He is at present justice of the peace of this township, and was postmaster of Clearmont, having commenced the duties of that position November 8, 1875. He served four and a-half years. W. F. Smith, the junior partner of this firm, is a native of Missouri, and was born in this county, May 22, 1858. In his youthful days he followed the occupation of farming. He received the advantages of a good education, attending for some time the college at College Springs, Iowa. He is one of our representative business men, and one of the leaders of all movements that tends to the welfare of the business or morality of Clearmont. He is clerk of this township, and was in 1876 assistant collector of the same.

JOSEPH DAWES,

section 27, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch, one of the early settlers of Nodaway County, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Madison County, June 23, 1834. He was there educated and raised to manhood. In 1858, he started west, stopping for some six months in Nebraska. From there he immigrated to Andrew County, Missouri, remaining there till 1860, when he removed and settled in this county. In 1872, he settled on his present place, a farm containing 200 acres, 120 acres being under cultivation. Mr. Dawes was married August 13, 1860, to Miss Katie A. Hudgeons, a native of Missouri. They have had nine

children : John B., Tabitha I., Mary A., Margaret E., James T., George R., Arlington L., (now deceased), Eliza A., and Luticia. Mr. Dawes has been road master and school director of his district.

BENJAMIN C. DOWNEY,

section 31, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Michigan, and was born March 31, 1854. He was raised in his native state till he attained his fifteenth year, when he emigrated to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has 160 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. M. Downey was married, in 1875, to Miss Martha Hicks, an estimable lady. They have three children : Rosa L. ; Hugh B. and Arthur T. Mrs. Downey is a member of the M. E. Church.

L. C. EVANS.

John M. Evans, dealer in general merchandise, established business in Clearmont in 1880. Since opening, he has had a large and constantly increasing trade. The gentlemanly manager of this firm, L. C. Evans, to whom their success is largely due, is a native of Wales, and was born October 4, 1840. At the age of nine years he was brought by his father's family to this country. They settled in New York, and after a residence there of ten years, emigrated to McLean County, Ill., where L. C. resided ten years. From there he came to Missouri and settled in this county. In 1877, he went to Colorado, remaining for two years in the mountains, and in 1879, he returned to Missouri and accepted the agency of the Wabash Railroad at this point, a position which he still holds. Previous to his trip to Colorado, he was engaged in the grocery business at Maryville. Mr. Evans was married January 1, 1870, to Miss Rachel J. Jones, an estimable lady. They have three children : Mary, Ella, and Elizabeth. During the war, in 1862, Mr. E. enlisted in Company K, Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served three years, participating in the following battles : Siege of Vicksburg, Ft. Morgan (Louisiana), Spanish Fort, and the defense of Mobile, and others. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

PERRY A. FARRENS,

sections 21 and 22, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Page County, Iowa, where he was born February 13, 1857. He was there raised to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. In 1880 he removed to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has 160 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, 100 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Farrens was

united in marriage to Miss Lizzie McDonald, March 1, 1880. They have from this union one child: Vina M.

THOMAS E. FROST,

section 14, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of England, and was born in 1851. He there remained till his sixth year, when he emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts, where he resided six months. After that time he, with the family, located in Iowa, and after living there ten years, he accompanied the family to this county and settled where they now reside. He is extensively engaged with his father, Thomas, in the cultivation of the farm, which occupation he has followed through life.

JOHN H. FRYMIRE,

section 13, post office Clearmont, is one among the many successful and progressive farmers of this county, and deserves more than a passing notice. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born October 4, 1828. At the age of eight years, with the family, he emigrated to Warren County, Illinois, where he spent his youthful days on a farm. In 1854 he embarked in mercantile pursuits in Monmouth, Illinois, and was during the ten years following the most prominent business man of that place, conducting at that time no less than five separate lines of business—dry goods, grocery and wholesale liquor store, a tannery and was engaged in buying grain. After this he returned to the occupation of farming, at which he worked till 1878, when he emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county. In 1881 he located where he now resides. He has 160 acres of good average land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. F. was married June 21, 1849, to Miss Mary L. Griffie. They have eight children: William T., Ellen, Eva, John, Emmel, Barney, Sarah and Effie. Mr. F. at one time was city treasurer of Monmouth, Illinois. He is road commissioner of the township. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MARCUS A. GAUGH, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and was born June 30, 1850. When he was six years of age, the family immigrated to Iowa, and settled in Sioux City, where he was raised to manhood. At the age of eighteen years, he began the study of his chosen profession, under the guidance of Doctor Long, of St. Joseph, with whom he remained nine years. He graduated from the Hospital Medical College, of that City, and subsequently began the practice of his profession in St. Joseph, continuing the same for four years. After this time Doctor Gaugh

removed to Clearmont. He has a large and lucrative practice, and is an affable and perfect gentleman, as well as a thorough physician. Dr. G. was united in marriage October 15, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Toole, daughter of Judge Toole, of St. Joseph. They have had two children to bless their union, Eva A. and Charles R. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., Enterprise Lodge, No. 232, of St. Joseph.

H. P. GILLESPIE,

section 10, post office Hopkins. The subject of the following narrative, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born May 15, 1846. He was raised in his native state till he attained the age of fifteen years, when, with the family, he migrated to Iowa County, Iowa, where he resided two years. From there he removed to Illinois, where he made his home ten years, after which time he located in Page County, Iowa. After a residence there of one year he returned to Illinois, remaining one year, and then came to this county, where he has since resided. He has 165 acres of good average land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Gillespie was married March 17, 1869, to Miss Mary Grace, an estimable lady. They have from this union two children: Effie and Robert. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a thorough and progressive farmer, and is favorably known as such throughout the county.

JESSE N. GOODSON, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and was born September 20, 1846. He was reared to manhood and educated at his birth-place, and began the study of his chosen profession with Dr. Gillum, of Toloña, Missouri, remaining under his tutorship one year. After that time he studied under the guidance of J. C. Hubbard, and one year later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, of which institution he is a graduate. In 1875, Dr. Goodson came to Clearmont and commenced the practice of his profession. He has a large and increasing practice, and ranks high among the men of his profession. He was united in marriage March 8, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Anderson, a native of Missouri. They have from this union three children: V. E., Bertha J., and Florence. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Burlington Lodge, No. 440. He is also a member of Burlington Lodge, No. 442, A., F. and A. M. During the late war he belonged to Company F, 188th Ohio Infantry, and was discharged with that regiment after nine months' service. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, in section 21, of Atchison Township; also some town property in Clearmont.

ALEXANDER GRAY,

section 29, post office Clearmont. Prominent among the men who have been closely identified with the agricultural and mercantile interests of this district stands the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Indiana, and was born September 27, 1835. He was there reared to manhood, following farming as an occupation. In 1857, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled where Clearmont now stands. In 1867, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in that place, and after a lapse of six months, he sold a half interest to W. M. Gray, the firm then being Gray & Gray. With this firm he was engaged in business for fourteen months, then selling out. Mr. G. was next occupied in operating a saw mill, which he continued for one year, at the same time managing his farm. Then with his old partner, W. M. Gray, he purchased their old business, which they continued one year, W. M. Gray then selling to the subject of this sketch. Under the name of the latter it was conducted one year. Mr. Gray then disposed of his stock to Smith & Rogers, and devoted his time to farming on the place where he now resides. He has two hundred acres of fine land, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. G. has been twice married. First, April 11, 1858, to Miss Mahala Shanklin. They had four children: James A., Asa A., Effie F., and Ada M. Mrs. Gray's death occurred April 27, 1879. He was again united in marriage September 2, 1880, to Mrs. Mary J. Miller. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. G. enlisted in the State Militia, serving six months, and in 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and was sergeant of that company for about two years, when he was commissioned second lieutenant. This position he held till the close of the war. He is one of the township trustees, and was justice of the peace for two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held the offices of secretary and senior and junior wardens.

JAMES GRAY,

section 21, post office Clearmont. Mr. Gray is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. When at an early age he removed to Marshall County, West Virginia, where he resided until fifteen years of age. He then went to Noble County, Ohio, where he made his home for twenty-one years, following the occupation of farming. In the year 1856 he emigrated westward, and settled in Missouri. He has 180 acres of land that compares favorably with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. He was married in 1845, to Rachel Haines, a native of Ohio. They have raised a large family of children, as follows: James D. C., Charles M., Sarah J., Isabella, Elizabeth A., Louisa, Rachel L., Dora E. and Ida E. Mr. Gray has been constable of this township for three years. During the war he was a member of the state militia.

ELI HICKS,

section 19, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Tennessee, and was born May 16, 1808. When one year old he was taken by his parents to Highland County, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood, following the occupation of farming. At the age of twenty-three he immigrated to Montgomery County, Indiana, and, after a residence there of six years, he returned to Bond County, Illinois, where he remained seven years. From there he went to Jefferson County, in 1844, and resided there two years. At the end of that period Mr. H. returned to Illinois, and settled in Schuyler County, where he lived for eighteen years, next going to Minnesota. Seven years later, he migrated to Montgomery County, Iowa, and made his home in that vicinity two years. He then came to Missouri, settling in Maryville, Nodaway County, where he resided eighteen months, after which time he came to Clearmont. After a short residence there, in 1873, he settled where he now resides. He has over eighty-two acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Hicks has been twice married. First, in 1834, to Miss Mary A. McMillen. They had one child, Hester A. Mrs. Hick's death occurred in 1841. Mr. H. was again united in marriage November 23, 1841, to Jalah Stollard. They have nine children: Mary E., Annie J., John K., Martha E., Nancy M., George S., Anna M., Benjamin L. and Joseph J. Mr. Hicks is a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES S. HOVER,

section 26, post office Clearmont. James S. Hover is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1808. At the tender age of three years, he removed to Logan County, Ohio, where he resided for twenty-six years. When twenty-nine years old he moved to Allen County, and at the age of thirty-two years he located in Jackson County, Missouri; residing there some six years, he again changed his home, this time coming to Nodaway County. He finally settled upon his present farm of eighty acres, of which he has most all under cultivation. Mr. Hover was joined in wedlock to Miss Melville Collins in 1835. She is a native of Ohio. Four children have been born to them, as follows: David N., Louisa K., Mary A., James E.

WILLIAM HOUSTON,

section 32, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Jackson County, Indiana, and was born November 3, 1839. At the age of two years, he, with the family, emigrated to Andrew County, Missouri, and after a residence there of five years he moved to this county,

where he was educated and reared to manhood, following the occupation of farming. In 1879 he moved to the place where he now resides. He has 150 acres of land that will average with any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. H. was married March 15, 1866, to Miss Margaret Orme, a native of Indiana. By this union five children were born to them: James N., Louisa E., Henry L., Charles E. and Albert L. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. was also a participant in the late war, he having enlisted in 1863 to the call for six months volunteers. He was with the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, Company D. After a number of engagements he was discharged from service July 27, 1865.

ALEXANDER M. HULS,

section 33, post office Clearmont. Among the old settlers and present successful farmers of Nodaway County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky—was born June 30, 1814, in Fleming County. He was there educated and raised to manhood. Mr. H., like many others, found it difficult to procure an education; but with others, and by hard perseverance, he did succeed in procuring such schooling as could be obtained in those days, from the old log-cabin school house of that date. In the month of September, 1853, he emigrated to Marion County, Indiana, and after a residence there of three years, he moved, in 1856, to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has 190 acres of fine land, eighty acres under cultivation. Mr. H. was married January 16, 1845, to Matilda Hart, a native of Kentucky. Two children were born to them: Sarah E. and Mary A. Mrs. Huls' death occurred June 16, 1853. Mr. Huls was again married April 20th, 1856, to Miss Eliza J. Shanklin, a native of Indiana. By his second marriage there are eight children: John, born January 24, 1857; Corrilla, born January 25, 1859; Matilda A., born May 26, 1861; James A., born April 30, 1864; Charles H., born October 14, 1866; Eliza E., born January 13, 1869; William S., born January 29, 1872, and an infant. Mr. H. is a member of the Second Adventist Church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity of Clearmont. He has been justice of the peace of this township for two years, was township trustee one term, and judge of the county court one term, filling that position very acceptably.

JAMES & WILKIN,

dealers in drugs and stationery; also, postmaster, Clearmont. In 1879, this firm purchased the drugs and stationery stock of W. G. Craig. Since then they have been doing a large and profitable business. They carry a complete and well assorted stock of goods, and are one of the live business firms of this place. The senior member of this firm, Mr.

James, is a native of New York, and was born June 30, 1853. At the age of three years, he was taken by his family to Aurora, Illinois, where they resided one year. They then removed to Champaign, Illinois, and after remaining one year, located in Quincy, Illinois. In August, 1877, Mr. James emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Clearmont, where he was engaged in teaching the school of that place. In 1879, he was offered the position of agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R., which he accepted and has since held, he being the first and only agent which the company has had at this point. He is by profession a dentist, and does some work in that line. Mr. James was married October 28, 1877, to Miss Nora M. Wilkin, an estimable lady, a native of Ohio. The junior member of the firm, William P. Wilkin, is a native of Ohio, and was born March 21, 1860. At the age of seven years, he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, residing there ten years. From that point he returned to his native state, remaining two years, after which time he emigrated to this state, and settled in Clearmont, engaging in his present business. He is a young man of good address, and a favorite with all who know him.

E. W. JOHNSON,

section 35, post office Hopkins. Among the foremost of the oldest pioneers of this county, and men who have been identified with the agricultural interests of the same from its infancy, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Indiana, and was born near Connorsville, March 28, 1808. At an early age he removed to Lawrence County. David Johson, his father, was an old settler in that county, and was closely linked with its interests for a great many years, he being the first blacksmith in that district. In 1841, Ephraim immigrated to Missouri, and in March, 1842, he settled where he now resides. On landing at his destination his finances consisted of seventy-five cents, and his provisions of five pounds of pork and half a bushel of corn meal. Thus, with a large family to support, he commenced his first winter in Missouri. Of the privations endured by them for the first few years we mention in another part of this work. He now has a good farm of 160 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation. Mr. J. was united in marriage in 1830, to Miss Margaret Allen, a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina. Her father, Jehu Allen, was an early settler of that county. They have had a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Levi R., Joseph A., Mary E., Jehu A., Nancy C. (deceased), Sarah E., John R., Eli B., Rebecca (deceased), Margaret E., Malinda E. (deceased). They are, and have been members of the M. E. Church for forty-nine years.

LEVI R. JOHNSON,

section 2, post office Hopkins, the eldest son of E. W. Johnson, is a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, and was born October 14, 1831.



E. B. STEPHENSON
(DECEASED)

He was there reared till ten years of age, when, with the family, he migrated to Missouri, and settled. He has since resided here, following the occupation of his father, that of farming. In 1855, he located where he now resides. He has 134 acres of land, that will average with any in the county, ninety-four acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. J. was married February 19, 1852, to Miss Mary J. Minard, a native of Park County, Indiana. They have nine children living: Margaret E., Elizabeth A., Lorinda C., Mary E., Martha C., Schuyler C., Cora A., Ephraim M. and George W. Mr. J. is a member of the M. E Church, and has been justice of the peace of his township for the past twenty years. He is also a notary public.

JOSEPH A. JOHNSON,

section 35. The second son of this illustrious family is a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, and was born March 27, 1833. At the age of eight years the family came to this county, where he was raised to manhood and educated. He has always followed his present occupation. In 1855 he settled where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 480 acres, which is well improved, 400 acres being under cultivation. He has a nice residence on his place, and is one of our most successful and progressive farmers. Mr. J. was united in marriage, May 20, 1855, to Miss Jane O. Knox, a native of Pettis County, Missouri. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., of Hopkins. He has been school director of his district and also road commissioner of his township.

JEHU A. JOHNSON,

section 13, post office Clearmont. The fourth child of E. W. and M. A. Johnson, is, like the older children, a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, where he was born June 24, 1835. At the age of six years the family came to Missouri, where he was educated, being raised in the occupation of farmer. In 1857 he settled on the place where he now resides. He at that time owned only forty acres, that not being all paid for, and to start housekeeping he went in debt. He now has 320 acres of good land, making one of the finest farms in the county, and has on his place one of the best residences in the county. All of his improvements are of the first order. Mr. J. was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Smith November 13, 1856. She is a native of Tennessee. They have from this union six children: James L., Felix G., Margaret E., Samuel W., Arda J. B., Susan G. Mr. Johnson has been school director of his district. In 1862 he enlisted in the State Militia. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of Xenia Lodge No. 50, A. F. and A. M., of Hopkins.

JOHN R. JOHNSON,

section 35, post office Hopkins, is a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, and was born June 2, 1841. While an infant, he was brought by the family to Missouri, and has since resided in this county on the section where he now resides. He is at present engaged in working a part of his father's place. Mr. J. was married April 16, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Bird, a native of North Carolina. They have from this union five children: Charles E., Eva A., Sarah, Ephraim H., and Donlin W. They are members of the M. E. Church.

ELI B. JOHNSON,

section 35, post office Hopkins, is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was among the first white children born in the county. The date of his birth was April 27, 1843. He has here been raised to manhood, and has always followed his present occupation. He is now cultivating a part of the home place. He was united in marriage August 6, 1866, to Miss Harriet A. Tabor, a native of New York. They have had three children, two of whom are now living: Laura A., Joseph R. (deceased), and Margaret M. O. During our late war Mr. J. enlisted in July, 1862, in Company M, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and served two years and eight months. He has, in sections 1 and 2, fifty acres of good, average land, which is under cultivation. Few and far between are the families of old settlers who can boast of so many sons and daughters who have grown up and settled so close to the parental homestead as E. W. and M. A. Johnson. The experience of this family goes a great way toward favoring that old proverb, that "In unity there is strength."

JONES & HOTALING,

dealers in lumber, lime and all kinds of building material; also agents for the Studebaker wagon and mineral paints. The business now under charge of the above named firm was organized by Craig & Smith in 1879, and in 1881, they were succeeded by Messrs. Jones & Hotaling. They have a large and complete stock in their line, and do a business second to none in the county. The manager of the business, James Jones, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Ross County, in 1836. He was there reared to manhood and educated, spending his youthful days in agricultural pursuits. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-ninth Ohio Regiment of Infantry, of Sherman's command, and was with him in his march to the sea. He served till the close of the war, in 1865, when he immigrated to Missouri. He settled in this county, giving his attention to farming, and from here he removed to Jackson County, Mis-

souri, where, after a residence there of ten years, he again returned to this county. In 1881, he became associated with Mr. Hotaling in the present business. He has a splendid farm in Jackson County of 180 acres of land, that will compare favorably with any in that county, most of which is under cultivation. He also owns a nice residence in Burlington Junction, besides other property. Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Nanna A. Walker, an estimable lady, November 19, 1865. They had one child. He is a Good Templar, and a member of Burlington Lodge.

JOHN M. LAMAR,

section 26, post office Clearmont. Prominent among the successful and progressive farmers and stock raisers of this district stands the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Anderson County February 22, 1832. At the age of nineteen he emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, and in 1876 he located his home where he now resides. His farm contains 325 acres of choice land that compares with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. He and his son are leading merchants of Elmo, doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. L. was married March 2, 1853, to Miss Mary P. Russell, a most estimable lady and a native of Virginia. Three children have been born to them—Charles R., Henrietta and William A. Mr. Lamar is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the M. E. Church South. He is school director during this year. During the war he enlisted in the state militia.

JACOB LINEBAUGH,

section 18, post office Clearmont, is one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of this district, and has been closely identified with the raising of stock. He is a native of Greene County, Tennessee, and was born in 1828. At the age of five years he with the family emigrated to Fountain County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood, following his present occupation. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Page County, Iowa, where he resided till 1869, when he came to this county and settled where he now resides. He has 1,200 acres of land in a body, 500 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. L. was married January 6, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Gray. They have from this union six children: Sarah J., Francis M., William J., Julia A., Martha E. and Mary E. Mr. L. is a member of the M. E. Church. John, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an old pioneer of Fountain County, Indiana, and was closely identified with the agricultural interests of the same until his death, which occurred in 1860.

FRANCIS M. LINEBAUGH,

section 17, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Page County, Iowa, and was born in 1857. He was there raised, till fourteen years of age, when he came, with his father's family, to this state, and settled near where he now resides. He has 120 acres of land, that will compare with any in this vicinity, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Linebaugh was married, September 15, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth J. McGenty, an estimable lady. They have one child, Annie R.

JOHN W. LYTLE,

section 36, post office Hopkins, a successful and prominent farmer and stock raiser of this vicinity, is a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and was born October 20, 1817. He was there reared in the occupation of farming, and received his education in the schools of that vicinity, and, in 1846, he immigrated to Delaware County, Ohio, where he resided four and a half years. After that time, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained till 1864, when, thinking that his children would have a better chance to make for themselves homes in a new country, he came westward, and settled in this county. He now has a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved, 175 acres of which are highly cultivated. Mr. Lytle was married August 12, 1842, to Miss Hannah Hipple, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children: George H., Lydia E., Louisa A., Hiram W., Ella and Frank. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. L. has been class leader in that denomination for a number of years. He is the present superintendent of the Plum Grove Sunday School. He also holds a life membership in the Methodist Missionary Society.

NATHAN A. J. MARTIN,

section 33, post office Braddyville. The subject of this biography was born in Ohio, May 20, 1847. He remained there till ten years of age, when with the family he emigrated to Warren County, Illinois, and after a long residence there he removed to this state and settled on his present place. In 1878 he removed to Kansas, where he remained six months, after which time he returned to this county. He has ninety-five acres of land that will bear comparison with any in the county, eighty of which are under cultivation. Mr. Martin was married in 1877 to Miss Clara B. Williamson. They have two children: Catharine M. and Clara M.

JOSEPH MILLER,

section 16, post office Clearmont, is an old resident and a leading agriculturist of this county, and is a native of Monroe County, Virginia,

where he was born June 21, 1822. At the age of three years the family emigrated to Decatur County, Indiana, where he was raised to manhood as a farmer, and received his education. When twenty-one years of age he emigrated to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he resided six months, and from there he came to Missouri and settled in this county, where he has since resided. He has 320 acres of choice land, 180 of which are under cultivation. He has upon his place a splendid residence, and his improvements generally are of the best. Mr. Miller has been twice married. First, April 29, 1847, to Miss Sarah Brownfield. They had from this union three children: Charles W., Ephraim P., and Sarah E. Mrs. Miller's death occurred March 16, 1855. Mr. M. was again married February 22, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Ricketts, an estimable lady. Their family consists of James O., Albert J., Marion, George W., Laura E., Clara A., Celia A., and Eva L., and an adopted daughter, Sarah E. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. M. is supervisor of this township and also school director of the district.

A. C. MILLER,

section 12, post office Hopkins, is a successful and cultured farmer of this county, and was born in Hancock County, Indiana, February 3, 1824. He was there reared to manhood, and received the advantages of a good education. He has always been engaged in the occupation he now so successfully follows, and, in 1845, he immigrated west, and settled in Andrew County, Missouri, where he resided till 1868, when he removed to this county, locating where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 250 acres, which is second to none in the county, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. He has one of the finest residences in the county, situated on a splendid site, and shows good judgment in its arrangements throughout. His improvements on his place are very much above the average. Mr. Miller was married February 8, 1847, to Miss Charlotte Tyna, an estimable lady, a native of Indiana. They have had a family consisting of: Mary A., Joseph A., Susanna, Karnes, Isabelle, Henry M., Floda, Tyna and Elbert. Mr. M. is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M. of Hopkins. He is school director of his district. They are members of the M. E. Church.

E. P. MILLER,

dealer in harness and saddles, Clearmont. This business was started by Mr. Miller in August, 1880, and since that time he has had a large share of patronage. He is a native of Davis County, Iowa, and was born March 28, 1851. He was there raised till he attained his fourteenth year, when he came with his family to this state and county, following the

occupation of farming till he embarked in his present business. He has a good farm of eighty acres of choice land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Miller was married April 22, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Ingles, an estimable lady. They have one child: Artie J. Mr. M. was road overseer of his township one term. Mrs. Miller, in connection with Mrs. Phillips, is in the millinery and dress making business in Clearmont. They are doing a satisfactory trade.

JOSEPH A. MILLER,

section 11, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, and was there born December 25, 1852. He was raised in that county till sixteen years of age, when, with the family, he came to this county and settled near where he now resides. He was brought up in the occupation he now follows, and is the owner of 105 acres of land in section 13, besides renting and working 100 acres where he now resides. Mr. Miller was married November 10, 1880, to Miss Ella Lytle, a native of Ohio.

JAMES E. ORME,

section 4, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was born March 3, 1858. He received an education from the schools in this district, and was raised in the occupation he now follows. He has, where he now resides, eighty acres of land that will compare with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Orme was united in marriage March 14, 1878, to Miss Adaline Burch, an estimable lady. They have one child; Elmer E. Mr. Orme is school director of his district.

H. F. PHILLIPS,

druggist and agent of the Wilson sewing machines. This gentleman founded his present business in Clearmont in 1881, and has a large stock of drugs and does a good business in that line, as well as in the sale of the Wilson sewing machines. He is a native of Iowa, and was born in 1846. He was there raised to manhood and educated, spending his youthful days in agricultural pursuits. At the age of nineteen, he commenced in the business he now follows, and in 1871, he commenced for himself in Buchanan County, Iowa, remaining there three years. From that locality he removed to Braddyville, Iowa, and continued the same business for one year, when he removed to Elmo, Missouri. One year later he came to Clearmont. Mr. P. was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Sarah Bebout, an estimable lady. They have two children: Carl W., and Dale. During the war, Mr. Phillips enlisted in Company G,

Third Iowa Cavalry in 1863, and served till the close of the war in 1865. He participated in the battles of Atlanta (Georgia), Ocelona (Mississippi), and others. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Mrs. Phillips, with Mrs. Miller, is in the millinery and dress making business, who are having a large and successful trade, which they well merit.

NATHAN S. PRICKETT,

section 33, post office Braddyville. The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, and was born August 25, 1849. At the age of six years he, with the family, removed to Missouri and settled in this county, where they resided four years. They then took up their location in Holmes County, Iowa, remaining for three years, after which time Nathan took a trip to Colorado. After staying for five months, he returned to Iowa and settled in Page County, and two years later he emigrated to Texas. The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Page County, Iowa, after a period of five months. There he continued to live two years, and from there he came to this county, and settled where he now resides. He has forty acres of good, average land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. P. was married March 30, 1872, to Miss Madora Davidson. They have three children: Charles E., Nora E., and John J. Mr. Prickett is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has held the office of road overseer for one term.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,

is one who has done much toward promoting the agricultural interests of this county. He is a native of Miami County, Indiana, and was born August 17, 1842. There he resided till twelve years of age, when he immigrated to Mills County, Iowa, where he made his home till 1865, removing to Holt County, Iowa. After remaining there till 1868, he removed to this state and county and settled where he now resides. He has 120 acres of land that is above the average in this district, 100 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Richards was married January 31, 1863, to Miss Mary J. Hiles, an estimable lady, a native of Ohio. They have three children: Edward G., Eva and Henry. Mr. R. has been school director of his district for several terms.

CHRISTOPHER C. RIFFE,

section 7, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch was born in Carroll County, Missouri, October 10, 1845. He was there raised until the age of eight years, when he accompanied his parents to Harrison County, remaining in that locality twelve years. From there he removed to this county, and settled where he now resides. He has 160 acres of

land that will average with any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Riffe was united in marriage in 1872, to Mrs. Rosa A. McGinty. They have one child : Jane. Mrs. Riffe has previously been twice married. By her first marriage she has two children : Francis Davis and Samuel Davis. By her second marriage there are three children : Isaac N., Mary E., and Jane McGinty. During the late war Mr. Riffe enlisted in Company E, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and served one year. He was taken prisoner at Glasgow, Missouri, and was given his liberty after a confinement of one month.

THOMAS J. ROGERS,

dealer in general merchandise, Clearmont. The business now conducted by Mr. Rogers was established in 1880. He has a complete and well assorted stock of goods, and is doing a large business. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Campbell County, January 28, 1838. He was there raised to manhood and educated, spending his boyhood days on a farm. He there remained till the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, First Tennessee Infantry. After serving for five and a-half years, he returned home, where he remained till 1868, when he emigrated to Missouri, and settled near the old town. He was engaged in farming till 1873, when he began mercantile pursuits, forming a partnership with J. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Rogers. After a prosperous business connection of two years, Mr. Smith disposed of his share, the firm becoming Rogers & Cissna. They continued the business for eight months, when Mr. Rogers retired in 1875. He returned to agricultural pursuits, and in 1880 he again embarked in trade, under the firm name of Rogers, Gray & Co.; and after doing business one year, Gray & Co. sold out to Mr. Rogers, he continuing the business. Mr. R. has been twice married—first to Miss Fannie Wise, in 1870. They had two children : Thomas J. and Hannah L., living. Mrs. R.'s death occurred July 10, 1879. Mr. R. was again united in marriage, December 13, 1880, to Miss Louisa J. Wallace. He has been justice of the peace of this township four years, and is school director of his district.

SCOTT & SMITH,

dealers in furniture and coffins. Among the later additions to Clearmont, in the way of firms, may be mentioned these gentlemen. They commenced business in the year 1881, and now have a large and complete stock of goods in their line. They are doing a successful and increasing business, and make a specialty of scroll sawing. The senior member of this firm, Mr. A. M. Scott, is a native of Richmond, Ross County, Ohio, and was born December 23, 1838. He was there princi-

pally raised, following from an early day the trade of carpenter. October 1, 1865, he emigrated to this county and engaged in contracting and building, and was the architect as well as builder of most of the buildings of this place. In 1875 he engaged in farming, and after one year he again resumed his former business of carpentering. In 1880 he became a partner in the general store then known as Rogers, Gray & Co., but subsequently disposed of his interest. After a short time he engaged in the present business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. During the war he enlisted and participated in the following battles: Fayetteville, Berryville, Fisher's Hill, Lynchburg, and others. Jerome T. Smith, of this firm, is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was born June 7, 1860. He was raised in this county, where he has always resided. He followed the occupation of farming from boyhood till he became associated with Mr. Scott in the present business.

JOHN W. SHEARER,

section 14, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Iowa, and was born September 15, 1850. He there received a good common school education, and was raised to manhood in the occupation he now follows. In 1876, he emigrated to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has eighty acres of land that will average with any in the county, sixty-five acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. S. was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Mary C. Phipps. They have from this union three children: Emma E., Nettie A., and George F. Mr. S. was justice of the peace of his township for one term.

JOHN SHERBON,

section 7, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, in 1836, and, when at the age of two years, with the family, he immigrated to Wisconsin, where he was raised to manhood, following the occupation of farming. In 1871, he removed to this state, and settled where he now resides. He has 360 acres of land, among the most choice of any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. S. has been twice married. First, in 1856, to Miss Maria Hatfield. There are two children by this union, John W. and George W. Mrs. Sherbon's death occurred October 21, 1866. Mr. S. was again married, in 1868, to Miss Sarah Graves. They have four children: Lillie M., Frank H., Dennis A. and Jesse.

JEREMIAH C. SMITH,

farmer, section 25, post office Clearmont. Prominent among the old settlers and leading and successful men of this township is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1813. He

was reared to manhood in that state, following the occupation of farming. When at the age of twenty-three years, he emigrated to Boone County, Missouri, and settled in Nashville, where he was engaged in the mercantile business till 1848. In 1849, he was occupied in steamboating on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and in 1851 he again commenced mercantile pursuits, this time in Claysville. After a successful business career of five years he removed to this county, and in 1866 settled where he now resides. He has in this county 1,270 acres of land, 400 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. S. was united in marriage January 22, 1856, to Miss Nancy S. Jones. They have from this union three children: Jeremiah M., William F., and Jerome T. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest and best known Masons of this county. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has held the office of collector of the township.

JEREMIAH M. SMITH,

section 12, post office Clearmont. This gentleman was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, November 21, 1856, and was raised in the occupation which he now follows. He received the advantages of the schools of this district, and in 1880, he moved on the place where he now resides. He has a splendid farm of a 160 acres, much of which is under cultivation. Mr. Smith was united in marriage February 1, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Nevels, a most agreeable lady. She is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois. They have had one child, now deceased. Mrs. Smith is a member of the M. E. Church of Clearmont.

E. C. SNODGRASS,

section 19, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was born in 1851. When one year old his family emigrated to Page County, Iowa, where he was raised to manhood. In 1873, he visited Utah Territory, where he remained one year, and from thence he returned to Iowa, where he resided till 1877. At that time he came to this county, where he has since resided. He has eighty acres of land in this county. Mr. Snodgrass was married in 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Miller, a daughter of A. C. Miller. They have two children: Zella and Katie.

LEMUEL S. STRICKLAND,

section 3, post office Clearmont. L. S. Strickland is a native of Ohio, and was born in Lake County, June 30, 1832. At the age of fifteen years he with his family emigrated to Cass County, Michigan. There he resided till in 1855, when he came westward and settled in this county. In 1867 he located on the farm where he now resides. He has eighty-

five acres of land that will compare with any in the county, sixty acres of which are under fine cultivation. Mr. Strickland was married December 19, 1857 to Martha N. Gray, a native of Tennessee. From this marriage three children are living: Althia L., Ira E. and James M. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. has been school director of this district for a number of years. During the late war he was a brave and gallant soldier. Alfred and Martha Gray, father and mother of Mrs. Strickland, are among the oldest settlers in this district. They settled in 1840 in what is now called Gray's Grove.

FRANCIS D. STURTEVANT,

proprietor of the Wabash House. The genial host of the Wabash House, Mr. Sturtevant, is a native of New York, and was born in 1837. He was there reared to manhood, and received his education from the schools of that district, learning while young the trade of painting, which he still follows. At thirty years of age he came west and settled in Maysville, DeKalb County, Missouri, where he resided three years, and from there he removed to Maryville, Nodaway County. Here he made his home for seven years, and after that time settled in Clearmont, where he has since resided. Mr. S. was married in 1863, to Miss Jennie Lee, a native of New York city. They have two children: Glenna M. and Maria N. During the late war Mr. Sturtevant enlisted in Company B, Second New York Infantry, remaining with that company for eight months. He was then changed to Company K, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, and served one year, having participated in many serious engagements—first the battle of Bull Run, Chickamauga, seven days fight, South Side Railroad, near Richmond, Petersburg and others of lesser note. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and are liberal contributors thereto.

E. TAYLOR,

farmer, section 31, post office Hopkins, is a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, and was born April 19, 1821. He was reared on a farm in this and Frederick Counties, until eighteen years of age, and, in 1838, he removed to Ohio, settling in Clark County. He was married in 1849, to Miss Margaret O'Brien, a native of New Jersey. In 1855, he immigrated to Grant County, Wisconsin, and remained there until 1876, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. His farm contains 136 acres of land. Mr. Taylor has made farming and teaching his life work. His family consists of five children: John W., Benjamin F., Lewis F., Joseph G. and S. Douglas. Two are deceased, Mary and Emma F.

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR,

blacksmith and wagonmaker. In 1876, this gentleman engaged in his present business in Clearmont. Having the principal shop in town, he does a thriving business. He is a native of Ohio, and was born November 17, 1836. He was raised to manhood in his native state, and at an early age learned the trade of blacksmithing. In 1851, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade till 1853, then going to Waterford, Pennsylvania. After one year he was in the employ of the Ohio Stage Company, working along their line. Upon leaving, he emigrated to Brooks County, Iowa, where he resided nine years, and from there went to Bedford, of the same state, being located there for two years. His next move was to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there he was engaged as a government blacksmith for four years, working between there and Clearmont, till he settled in his present location. Mr. Taylor was married in 1862, to Miss Josephine Peltier, the first white child born in St. Joseph. They have three children: Adelia M., Walter, and Alma. During the war, Mr. T. enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fifth Missouri Regiment. In the engagement at Lexington, Missouri, he was taken prisoner and held in confinement for eight months. He is a member of the Good Templars.

JOHN B. WALLACE,

section 25, post office Clearmont. Among the old settlers and prominent farmers of Nodaway County, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, June 22, 1821, and was there raised to manhood, following the occupation of farming. In 1860, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has 300 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, 170 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Wallace was married in 1844, to Miss Louisa Weaver, also a native of Tennessee. They have six children: Elizabeth J., Cynthia A., Mitty E., William S., Louisa and Thomas J. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. AARON M. WALLACE,

Clearmont, another old settler and prominent minister of this district is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Anderson County February 12, 1828. He was there raised, and received his education in the schools of that vicinity. In 1849 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, where he resided till 1851, when he returned to his native state, remaining till 1856. At that time he again came to Missouri and settled in Morgan County, where he resided one year. From there he returned to this county, where he has since resided. He has a very large circuit

under his charge, and is pastor of the following churches: Clearmont Baptist, Bethel Church of Dawsonville, Baptist Church of Hopkins, and also the Missionary Church. He has been a faithful expounder of the Baptist faith in this district for twenty-five years. Mr. Wallace was married January 20, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Curnutt. They have four children living: Cynthia, William A., Lulelia E., and Kisiar. Mr. W. has a farm of 146 acres in Lincoln Township, situated in sections 23 and 14, and has a splendid residence where he resides in Clearmont.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMSON,

section 16, post office Clearmont. The subject of the following sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1846. At the age of nine years, he was taken by the family to Warren County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood and received his education, following the occupation of farming. After a residence there of sixteen years, he immigrated to Page County, Iowa, there remaining four years, after which time he removed to this state and county, and, in 1881, he located on his present place. He has 240 acres of splendid land, 180 acres of which are under cultivation. He has on his place a nice residence, and his improvements stamp him a progressive and successful farmer. Mr. Williams was married, in 1872, to Miss Sarah Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, an old and prominent citizen of this county.

THOMAS P. WILSON,

section 30, post office Clearmont. The subject of this sketch is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, where he was born January 27, 1836. He was there educated, and in 1865, he emigrated west and settled in this county. In 1869, he located where he now resides, having 125 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, part of which is under cultivation. Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Mary C. Goslee, a native of Ohio, September 13, 1857. By this happy union there is one child: Florence. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wilson has been clerk of this township, road master and school director for many years. During the war he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in 1867. He was in many of the hardest battles of the war, among the most prominent of which was the battle of Pittsburg Landing.



HOPKINS TOWNSHIP.

H. M. AUSTIN,

confectioner, restaurateur and proprietor of bakery and boarding house, was born in Orleans County, New York, August 2, 1839. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and attending school. When twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Effingham County, Illinois, where he remained for one year, then going to Vandalia, Illinois. His next move was to Fulton, Illinois, where he commenced railroading, and five months later located at Rock Island. After being employed a few months in a bakery, he took up his residence in Davenport, and soon after engaged in railroading with the C., R. I. & P. R. R., running for one year between Davenport and Chicago. Upon returning home, he attended school for some time. In 1859 he returned to Davenport and resumed his former position with the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., with whom he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private in April, 1861, in Company C, Second Iowa Infantry, on the first three years call. He served until February 25, 1866, passing through the various grades of promotion until he became captain. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and siege of Corinth, in which vicinity he remained until the battle of Corinth. He was with General Sturgis on his expedition to Guntown, his command consisting of colored troops. A company of Indians covered the retreat, and saved the center column from being annihilated. At the close of the war Mr. A. went to St. Louis, thence to Mound City, Illinois, and from there to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in a street car enterprise. Remained there four years. He then came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the employ of a street car company, with whom he remained for two years, when he accepted a position with the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. Co. He also worked for some time on the North Missouri Railroad. Mr. Austin came to Hopkins in February, 1872, and soon was holding the position of steward of the Hopkins House. In March, 1873, he became engaged with the railroad company as check clerk, which position he is still filling. On the 29th of September, 1881, he purchased the stock and fixtures of his present restaurant and boarding house, and is now doing a flourishing business. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., in which lodge he holds the position of secretary.

He also belongs to Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F., of Hopkins, and in this order has held all the offices within the gift of the lodge. He is a member of the Good Templars Lodge of Hopkins, and holds the position of lodge deputy. Captain Austin was married March 25, 1864, to Miss Lytha Brickell, who was born in Michigan, January 9, 1844. She was principally raised in Milwaukee. They have two children: Annie and Abbie. Mr. A. is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID BENDER,

of the firm of Sutherland & Co., proprietors of the Hopkins House, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 17, 1816. He was reared at his birthplace, receiving a common school education, and when fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the cabinetmaking trade, serving a six years' apprenticeship, after which he followed the trade for ten years. He then moved to McLean County, Illinois, and settled on a farm. This he afterwards traded for town property in Bloomington, where he resided nine years, most of the time being engaged in the hotel business. In February, 1860, his hotel burned, and he lost all he possessed, after which he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and then to Parkville, Missouri, coming to Hopkins in February, 1871. He soon built the Hopkins House, one of the first in town, and opened it to the public on the 1st of March, although the first meal was given in a barn. Since that time Mr. B. has been prominent in this place and stand among the pioneers. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was raised in the German Reformed Church. Mr. B. was married January 7, 1840, to Miss Sarah Slanker, a worthy lady. She was born January 24, 1817, in Hagerstown, Maryland. They have two children living: A. S., and Allula (now Mrs. W. H. Sutherland). Mrs. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

E. M. BURCH,

stock dealer and shipper, is one of the most prominent of the enterprising pioneer business men of Hopkins. He was born in Monroe County, Indiana, September 17, 1845, and was there reared, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving the benefits of an education in the schools of the neighborhood. He immigrated westward in 1866, arriving in Nodaway County, Missouri, on the 20th of June of that year, and soon turned his attention to farming and teaching. In the spring of 1868 he purchased a stock of general merchandise at Braddyville, Page County, Iowa, and for two years followed the mercantile business, after which he engaged in the stock business at that place. Mr. B. came from there to Hopkins in 1870, the town then being in its infancy, and commenced the stock business on a large scale. During the first few

years he shipped nearly all of the stock from this point, and during the winter of 1874 he shipped over eight thousand hogs, besides about seven hundred head of cattle. In 1873 he purchased a farm and commenced the feeding of cattle in connection with the shipping. This proving a profitable investment he afterwards purchased two more farms and carried on a more extensive business. Since 1877 he has not been as actively engaged in this business, on account of failing health, but has given his attention more to dealing in stock. Mr. B. has always devoted his attention closely to his business, and by strict honesty in his dealings has won the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He has taken an active part and done much towards furthering the interests of the community. During the panic of 1876, when most of the stock men of the west were financially depressed, Mr. Burch also lost heavily. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1867, and now holds his membership in Plum Lodge No. 285 A. F. and A. M. He is also an active temperance worker, and has been a charter member of the Good Templars lodge of Hopkins since 1872.

J. A. BLAIR,

of the firm of House & Blair, proprietors of livery and feed stables, was born March 22, 1844, in Logan County, Ohio, and, while young, was taken by his parents to Wapello County, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the schools of the neighborhood. Upon arriving at maturity, he engaged in farming and stock raising, his farm being partly in Mahaska and partly in Wapello Counties. This he continued until the fall of 1877, when he came to Hopkins, and on the 16th of October, of that year, in partnership with D. S. House, purchased the livery stables of Culton and Mayham. Having an excellent livery and a commodious feed stable, they are well prepared to accommodate the traveling public. Mr. House has charge of the livery department, and Mr. Blair superintends the feed stables. Since 1878, the latter has been actively engaged in buying and shipping stock, and, during the last year shipped the larger portion of the stock which went from this point. During the late war, Mr. B. served as a member of the home guards. He has filled the position of town councilman. Commencing life a poor boy, he owes his success to his industry and integrity. He has been twice married. First, in January, 1864, to Miss Christina Jones, a native of Ohio. She died during the winter of 1869, leaving two children, one of whom is now living, Frank. In 1874, he married for his second wife Miss Sally House. She was a native of Kentucky, although principally raised in Iowa.

D. D. BOLLINGER,

farmer and stock raiser, post office Hopkins. Prominent among the progressive and successful farmers of this district the subject of this sketch deserves more than a passing notice. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the 6th of November, 1832. He was there raised and received his education, and at the age of twenty-four years he emigrated to Warren County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising till 1875, when he removed to this state. He then settled where he now resides, and is the owner of 202 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county. All of it is devoted to farming and stock raising. Mr. B. was married in 1860, to Miss Emeline J. Hofiens. They have from this marriage four children: Rosa M., Carrie M., Charlie C., Minnie O. Mr. Bollinger was road supervisor for a term of one year. He is an importer of blooded stock, and has done much toward raising the grade of stock generally in this county. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church and liberal contributors to the same.

F. A. BUCK,

photographer, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 28, 1843, and is a descendant of the old Puritan stock. His parents moved to Lake County, Indiana, while he was quite young, remaining there for five years, when they located in LaSalle County, Illinois. There they made their home for ten years. F. A. Buck received good educational advantages in his youth. His father being a carpenter he was brought up to learn that trade. He also familiarized himself with the photographer's business. Emigrating to Kansas in 1860, in 1861, he enlisted with the three months troops, at Fort Leavenworth. After serving out his time, he emigrated to Iowa in the fall of 1861, and settled at Winterset. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and remained three years and ten days, taking part in the following battles: Helena, Little Rock, Terrenoir, Elkin's Ford, Prairie de Ann and Jenkins Ferry, and serving as a musician. At the close of the war, Mr. B. settled in Chicago, where he remained one year, and then moved to Kansas City, at which place he resided for six months. Moving to Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, he accepted a position as principal of the Harrisonville schools, continuing for about four years, when he moved to Spring Hill, Johnson County, Kansas, and was engaged for two years in the furniture business. He came to Hopkins in December, 1873, here opening a photograph gallery, which he has since continued to carry on. He has one of the finest galleries in Maryville, and as an artist has few equals. Mr. B. is a member of the school board of Hopkins, and has been a member of the town council. He was married in 1867, to Miss

Annie E. Barber, a native of La Salle County, Illinois. She was born May 28, 1844. They have had four children, only one of whom is living : A. Inez.

JOHN R. BUCHER,

proprietor of the Star meat market, an enterprising citizen of this place, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, June 8, 1852. His parents moved to Columbus, in the same state, during that same year, where they remained for about eleven years, and then located in Iowa in 1861, which was their home for ten years. John was raised as a farmer, and received the benefits of a common school education. Upon arriving at maturity, he commenced business for himself by working out by the month. He moved to Mitchell County, Kansas, in 1871, and improved a claim, which he sold in 1873, and then came to St. Joseph, Missouri ; afterwards moving to Carroll County, he improved a farm, but soon sold out and went to Livingston County. After improving and selling a farm there, he moved to Maryville, Nodaway County, in the spring of 1877. He has given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits through life, although he has worked for about ten years at the butchering business. He opened a shop at Clearmont, Nodaway County, in the fall of 1881, and on the 8th of November, 1881, he came to Hopkins and also opened a shop here. His long experience in this line has given him a thorough knowledge of the business, and has gained for him an excellent reputation. Mr. Bucher was married May 13, 1875, to Miss Jennie Wrenfrey, a native of Kentucky. They have one child : Leroy.

T. D. BUSH,

farmer, stock raiser and butcher, was born in Scott County, Iowa, February 22, 1843, and was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm, receiving his education in the schools of the neighborhood. He commenced to learn the butchers' trade in 1858, and has followed it most of the time through life. In 1862, he emigrated to California, going by way of New York City and the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in Butte County, where he engaged in stock raising, and principally in the butchering business. Remaining on the coast until 1874, he came across the plains to Missouri, and settled in Hopkins, where he has since resided, his time having been spent in his present occupation. Mr. B. owns an improved farm of 120 acres, in section 2 of this township, which is well adapted to stock raising. His stock is of a high grade. He also has a handsome residence, and a good barn, in Hopkins, and is one of the most enterprising citizens of the place. Mr. B. was married January 25, 1877, to Miss Adella House. She was born in Michigan, October 8, 1853, but was principally raised in Clayton and

Linn Counties, Iowa. They have two children, Franklin L. and Freddie A.

JESSE CAUDLE.

farmer, section 6, post office Hopkins, is prominent among the old settlers of this district. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Fremont County, January 31, 1808. He was there raised to manhood and educated in the district schools of that day and at the age of thirty years he emigrated to Indiana, and after a residence there of six years he removed to McLean County, Illinois, where he resided two years, and from there he removed to Jones County, Iowa, remaining three years. After this time he moved to Clayton County, and after a residence there of seven years he emigrated to this state, settling where he now resides. He has eighty acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Caudle was married in 1830 to Miss Olive Morrison. They have had eight children: Gavin, John, Alfred, Lotta, Margaret, Hiram, Olive and Susanah.

PROF. D. L. CHANEY,

county school commissioner, and principal of Hopkins Public Schools. Among the many worthy representatives of this county may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 31, 1849, and was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm. After receiving a preparatory education in the district schools, he completed his course at the Dennison University of Granville, Ohio. He commenced teaching in 1859, and has followed it as an occupation since. Emigrating to Iowa in the fall of 1864, he settled at Osceola, Clarke County, and afterwards moved to Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, in the spring of 1865. There he took charge of the schools of that place, with one assistant, and in 1875 resigned his position as principal, at that time having eight assistants. He held the position of assistant county superintendent four years, and in 1871 was elected county superintendent, and during the year 1872 he traveled among the schools, this being the only time he was absent from the Bedford schools. In 1875 Prof. Chaney moved to Pattawatomie County, Iowa, where he resided one year and then returned to Taylor County, settling at Lenox in 1876. He had control of the schools of that place until his removal to Hopkins in the fall of 1877, when he accepted the position of principal of the schools of Hopkins. This office he has since continued to fill with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens. In April, 1881, he was elected county school commissioner of Nodaway County. Prof. C. has given his attention entirely to teaching and educational purposes for the past twenty-one

years. This has given him a long experience and has made him an able and efficient instructor. He commenced life a poor boy, obtained his education by his own exertions, and has gained the respect and esteem of all those who are favored with his acquaintance. He is a member of Taylor Lodge, No. 156, A. F. and A. M.; also, of Lodge No. 333; I. O. O. F., of Hopkins. In this order he holds the office of Right Support. Prof. Chaney was married in May, 1863, to Miss Susan Palmer, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. She was born December 28, 1845. They have been blessed with a family of seven children: Wm. H., Dolly, Frank A., Samuel, George A., Ells, Blanchie L.

THOMAS B. COOMER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, post office Hopkins, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, September 23, 1842. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving the benefits of a common education. During the late war, in the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and went into camp at Camp Chase. There the regiment was held as a reserve. Since the war Mr. C. has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He immigrated west in the spring of 1869, settling in Nodaway County, in the neighborhood in which he now resides, and has been identified with the growth and prosperity of this county since. He owns a fine farm of forty acres, which is well improved, and upon which is a comfortable residence and a good orchard. His farm is well watered, giving good facilities for stock raising. Mr. C. has filled the office of road overseer and school director of his district several times. He was married in October, 1867, to Miss Nancy Morehouse, a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born August 22, 1846. They have five children: Mary A., Carrie A., Eve B., Elmer E. and Vivian.

SAMUEL D. COX,

farmer, section 33, post office Hopkins. Among the sons of the old settlers who have been identified with the agricultural interests of this county from boyhood to the present time may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Clinton County, Missouri, and was born in 1835. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to Andrew County, where he resided till 1854, then removing to this county. He settled near the place where he now resides, and in 1871 moved to his present farm. He has followed his present occupation through life, and now has 135 acres of good land, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Cox has been twice married; first, in 1857, to Miss Mary E. Elsey, who died in 1861, leaving three children, none of

of whom are now living. His second wife was Miss Mary A. Chaness. They have had five children, only one of whom is now living, Laura I. During the war Mr. Cox enlisted in 1863 in Company C, Eleventh Missouri Regiment, Cavalry, and served till August, 1865. He has been school director of his district, and is at present one of the trustees of Hopkins Township. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity of this place.

DAVID CRINKLAW,

dealer in agricultural implements, is one of the live business men of Hopkins. He was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, October 15, 1828, and in 1835, came to this continent with his parents. They settled near London, Canada, on a farm in the heavy timber, and there David was principally raised, receiving a preparatory education in the common schools, and afterwards graduating from the London University. Arriving at maturity, he commenced teaching, and in the fall of 1855, he immigrated to McHenry County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and fine stock breeding, and he was long known as one of the largest stock raisers in that vicinity. Coming to Missouri in the spring of 1875, he settled at Hopkins and commenced the agricultural implement business. He now has a commodious building well filled with a complete stock in his line, and makes a specialty of C. Aultman & Co.'s steam threshers, and is general agent for Northwest Missouri and Southwestern Iowa. Mr. C. gives his entire attention to his business, and has a large patronage. He is a member of the Good Templars' Lodge of Hopkins. His marriage occurred in June, 1850, to Miss Louisa Murry, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She was principally raised in Canada. They have had a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living: James, Thomas, Margaret, Jennette, Nellie (now Mrs. S. D. Frayne, of Hopkins), Agnes, David, Georgian, Cora and Belle. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

JUDGE PHILIP DALE,

of the firm of Dale & Jeffers, dealers in lumber and all kinds of building material, is one of the most enterprising citizens of Hopkins. He was born in Crawford County, Ohio, near the county seat, Bucyrus, on the 3d of August, 1832, and at the age of eight years he accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he remained for thirty-one years, engaged in farming. In 1870 he removed to California, and after spending about three months in the mountains he came to Missouri, settling in Nodaway County, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits for four years. Mr. Dale then settled in Hopkins, and in 1875 established his present business. In 1877 Mr. Jeffers became associated with Mr. Dale, forming the firm of

Dale & Jeffers. This firm is well known, and by principles of strict honesty in business transactions has gained an enviable reputation. The business of Dale & Jeffers at the present time is very large, amounting to \$30,000 per year. In November, 1880, Mr. D. was the choice of the people for the office of county judge, to which position he was elected and which he has since continued to fill with credit to all concerned. He has ever taken a deep interest in educational matters, and at present fills the position of school director of the independent school district of Hopkins. He is a member of Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F., of Hopkins, and has held all the offices within the gift of the order, and at present fills the position of treasurer. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Hopkins, in which lodge he has held the office of master workman for the past two years. Judge Dale is a very active worker in the cause of temperance, and is a member of Hopkins Lodge. He has always been opposed to the license law, against which he has ever voted. During the war he was elected captain of a company of Iowa State militia, and was commissioned by Governor Stone. Captain Dale was married July 8, 1857, to Miss Margaret A. Church. By this union they have four children: Freddie E., Martha E., Sarah J. and Frances M.

HENRY DEMOTT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, post office Hopkins, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 4, 1836, and remained at his birthplace until thirteen years of age, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving the benefits of a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Morgan County, Indiana, in 1849, and made that his home until he came west. On the 6th day of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Indiana, and served for three years, filling the position of corporal most of the time. He took part in the battles of Baton Rouge, Teche, Siege of Port Hudson, and many minor engagements, being mustered out of service at New Orleans. He then returned to his old home in Indiana, arriving there July 24, 1864, and in the fall of that year took a trip west, visiting Nodaway County, where he purchased the farm on which he now resides. He returned again to Indiana, and afterwards came to reside permanently in the fall of 1865. He soon commenced to improve his farm, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits since, now owning 212 acres of fine land, about 125 acres of which is under cultivation, the remainder being pasture and timber lands. His farm is on the edge of the One Hundred and Two River, sheltered by timber, and is well adapted for stock purposes, in the raising of which he is largely interested. Mr. D. also has a neat and comfortable residence. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M. of Hopkins. On the 30th of November, 1868, he was married

to Miss Catherine Johnston. She was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, April 10, 1850. They have a family of five children: John W., George W., Frederick B., Mageline, and Edna.

DONLIN BROS.,

dealers in general merchandise. This firm was established in 1870, and was the first to erect a business house and to open the first stock of goods in Hopkins. They carry one of the largest stocks of goods in in the city, and are crowded for room, although, occupying a double store. Being well known in this vicinity for honesty and fair dealing, they merit the success that has attended their career. They are also interested in the Bank of Hopkins, and are owners of their store property, besides some residence lots. The firm is composed of John and Edward Donlin. John Donlin, the elder member of the firm, was born in December, 1834, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. His father was a merchant, and John was raised in that business, receiving excellent educational advantages. He fitted himself for the profession of a civil engineer, and when nineteen years of age he commenced as such for the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad. This business he followed for about five years, and then settled in Mason County, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother. Moving from there to Iowa, he afterward came to Xenia, Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1858, and to Hopkins in 1870. He is a member of Xenia Lodge No. 50, A. F. and A. M., and has been Master of the lodge for some five years. Mr. D. is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

EDWARD DONLIN,

the younger member of the firm, was born March 15, 1838, in New Orleans, and was reared there, receiving excellent educational advantages, and being raised to the mercantile business. When fifteen years of age, he entered the general land office of Riggs & Merriman, of Peoria, Illinois, as book keeper, and there made the first set of abstract books of the city. After remaining for two years, he returned to New Orleans, and assisted his father in his civil engineering, moving to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1857. He there resided two years, during this time being engaged as book keeper with Birl & Walker. Upon locating in Union County, Iowa, he engaged in farming for eight years, meeting with marked success. In 1868, Mr. D. settled at Xenia, Nodaway County, Missouri, and in partnership with his brother John, engaged in the general merchandise business, then coming to Hopkins in 1870. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Donlin was married in 1858, to Miss Mary Harsh, a native of Ohio. They have had

four children : Mary, William, Cora and Hattie. Donlin Brothers stand among the leading and most respected citizens of Hopkins.

JOHN DORAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, post office Hopkins, was born near the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, March 19, 1831. He spent his boyhood days on a farm on the banks of the St. Johns River, receiving the benefits of an education in the schools of the neighborhood. In 1850 he accompanied his parents to Marshall County, Illinois, where he resided until he came to Missouri, and since then he has given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He has also worked some at the carpenters' trade. When twenty-four years of age he embarked in business for himself, and made a nice farm in Illinois, which he sold in the spring of 1881, and immigrated west to Missouri, arriving in Nodaway County in March following. He then purchased his present farm of 120 acres, which is being improved, and upon it is a comfortable residence and good buildings for the accommodation of his stock. He has a fair orchard, and his place is well watered and well adapted to stock raising. Mr. P. was married December 25, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. White. She was born in Marshall County, Illinois, November 11, 1838. They have seven children living : Lucy E., (now Mrs. J. M. Gillfillen), William H., Phebe A., Elsie N. R., James C., Sarah A. and Beatrice C.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Hopkins, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, May 8, 1834, and afterwards accompanied his parents to Knox County, Illinois, where he was principally raised as a farmer, receiving the benefits of a common school education. Upon arriving at maturity he started out in life on his own account, by first working by the day. On the 11th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war, holding the position of sergeant. He took part in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea and around to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. Mr. D. then returned to his old home in Knox County, Illinois, and from there came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he purchased a farm. Most of the land was then in its primitive state. He moved to the place he now occupies in 1881 ; it contains 150 acres of fine land, well watered and well adapted to stock raising. Mr. Dougherty has filled most of the township offices. He was married May 24, 1855, to Miss Nancy Muck, who was born in Harrison County, Indiana, September 6, 1838. They have raised an adopted child, Emma Dougherty,

now Mrs. J. P. St. Clair. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the United Brethren Church. J. P. St. Clair has found a home with Mr. D. since he was fourteen years of age. He was born in Benton County, Arkansas, August 31, 1855. In 1859, his parents moved to Mercer County, Illinois, and there he remained on a farm until the winter of 1869, when he came to Nodaway County and settled with Mr. Dougherty. During the winter of 1872, he attended school at Aulond Academy, in Livingston County, Missouri. He was married September 21, 1880, to Miss Emma Dougherty. She was born in Worth County, Missouri, October 14, 1863. They have one child: Ethelbert M. Mrs. St. Clair is a member of the United Brethren Church.

W. DOWNING,

president of the Bank of Hopkins, was born February 18, 1825, in Washington County, Indiana. His father was a native of New York State, and his mother was from Germany. The latter died while the son was about three years of age. At the age of ten years young Downing accompanied his father to Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained until about eighteen years of age. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and by self-application obtained a fair education, although never having the privileges of attending school a day in his life. He immigrated west with a brother in 1843, and they settled in Andrew County, Missouri, being among the pioneers of that section. Savannah had only been laid off, during the year previous. Mr. Downing soon commenced working out by the month, and subsequently came to Nodaway County, settling permanently about the year 1850. Here he commenced improving a farm, and has made agricultural pursuits and stock dealing his principal business since that time. During the war he served for about three months in the enrolled Missouri militia. He was engaged in the mercantile business one year at Xenia, and then came to Hopkins, when the place was in its infancy, commencing to deal in grain and stock. This he continued until he became interested in the banking business in July, 1877. In 1878 he became president of the bank, which position he still continues to occupy. His landed estate consists of some 920 acres, 240 of which lay in Kansas. Having left home at fourteen years of age bareheaded and barefooted, he has worked his own way through life, and is now numbered among the most successful and enterprising citizens of the county. Mr. D. has suffered much from the effects of a serious illness at the age of eighteen, and at present is in poor health. He was married in June, 1849, to Miss Martha A. Broyles, a native of East Tennessee. She was born about the year 1819. They have reared several adopted children. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. D. also belongs to Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M.

WILLIAM H. DRUMM,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, post office Hopkins, was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 6, 1834. His parents emigrated to Fulton County, Illinois, when he was about four years of age, remaining there for about eight years, when they moved to Knox County of the same state. William spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. Upon reaching his majority he commenced farming, and has followed that occupation since. During later years he owned a fine farm adjoining that of his father, and was interested in stock raising. Coming west in 1875, he purchased his farm and to it moved his family in the spring of 1877. This farm consists of 160 acres of well improved land, well watered, upon which is a good orchard. He has fair accommodations for stock raising, in which industry he is interested, two head of his stock being full bloods, brought from Indiana. Mr. D. has a good situation for his residence, which gives him an excellent view of the surrounding country. He was married November 11, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Spurlock, a native of Wayne County, Virginia. She was born October 31, 1835. They have four children living: Clara (now Mrs. David White, of Hopkins), Frank, Henry and Eddie. Mr. and Mrs. D. are active and substantial members of the M. E. Church of Hopkins.

B. G. EATON,

proprietor of the Ridge Farm, on section 8, and breeder of fine sheep. Among the most enterprising farmers of this township may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, June 29, 1829, and was reared at his birth-place, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving the benefits of a common education. He immigrated to Kane County, Illinois, in April, 1853, where he opened a farm and engaged in stock raising, remaining until 1869. During the war he served with the Home Guards at Camp Douglas, although not subject to military duty. In 1869 he removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where he made his home for two years, and then came to Hopkins, Nodaway county, Missouri. Here he was engaged in the lumber business for one year, principally for the purpose of giving his eldest son an experience in the business, and is now doing a thriving business in the same line at Conway, Iowa. Mr. Eaton moved to the Ridge Farm in the fall of 1871. It consists of 250 acres of choice land, well watered, with excellent pasture lands—making it one of the finest stock farms in the county. He is largely interested in sheep raising, and at present has about six hundred head, some of them being high grade Cotswold, imported from England. Mr. E. always carries away

his share of the premiums at the county fairs. He is also largely interested in poultry raising, and spares no pains in keeping his farm fitted up in good condition. He is an energetic, self-made man, and his moral standing is without reproach. Mr. Eaton has been three times married. First, March 4, 1853, to Miss Rhoda T. Fifield, a native of the same county and state as himself. She died in 1863, leaving one child, William B. His second marriage occurred September 12, 1863, to Miss Jane Olmstead, a native of York state. She died in July, 1870, and left four children: Bessie J., Mary T., Rhoda T. and Emeline T. His present wife was M. V. Campbell, whom he married in 1871. She was born in Keokuk, Iowa, March 22, 1846. By this union they have one child, Byron P. Mr. and Mrs. E. are active members of the M. E. Church, of Hopkins. Mr. E. formerly held the position of superintendent of the Sabbath School.

H. C. FLEMING,

stock dealer, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 6, 1843, and remained at his birthplace until about eleven years of age, attending the school of the neighborhood. He accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1854, and first settled in Savannah, Andrew County, when it was in its infancy. After remaining there about four years, they moved to Taylor County, Iowa, also being among the pioneers of that vicinity. H. C. returned to Missouri in 1863, and engaged in teaching, first in Gentry County, and afterwards in Daviess, Nodaway, and Andrew Counties. In 1864 he took a trip through Jackson County, Missouri, and witnessed many of the battles fought during General Price's raid through the state. He was married April 8, 1866, to Miss Nancy Jones, a native of Buchanan County, Missouri. After his marriage he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and purchased a farm one mile south of Hopkins, in section 14. He now owns 240 acres of improved land, well watered, and one of the finest stock farms in the county. Mr. F. is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M. of Hopkins, in which he formerly held the position of secretary. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and has filled the position of school director most of the time since a resident of the county. His wife died on the 22d of June, 1876, leaving three children living: Anna B., Mary, and Rosa M. Soon after the death of his companion, Mr. F. rented his farm and moved to Hopkins for the purpose of educating his children. There he was engaged in mercantile pursuits a short time, but latterly has partially retired from active business life.

A. W. FLOREA,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, post office Hopkins, is one among the many prominent men of this district. He is a native of Ohio and was

born June 30, 1848. There he resided till he obtained his majority, receiving the advantages of an excellent education. He is a graduate of North Liberty, Ohio, Academy, having completed his studies there in 1870. In 1872 he emigrated to this state and settled in Hopkins, where he remained four years, during the most of which time he was principal of the Hopkins schools. While a resident there he was one of that city's prominent and active men, and was looked upon as among the leaders of all movements pertaining to the advancement of the city and the elevation of society generally. He moved on his present place in 1876, and there he has since resided. He owns 200 acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Florea was married August 10, 1871, to Miss Anna Reid, an estimable lady. They have three children: Oscar V., Clarence R. and Roy. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife belong to the M. E. Church.

FRAYNE & JEFFERS.

This firm is composed of William S. Frayne and D. Jeffers. The former is a native of Palmyra, Wisconsin, and was born November 6, 1853. He was reared at his birth-place, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools he attended Milton College, of Milton, Wisconsin. In 1870 he commenced to learn the tinner's trade, at Whitewater, Wisconsin, working for about three years in that locality, and then immigrated west and settled in Steamboat Rock, Hardin County, Iowa, where he was engaged in the hardware business. After remaining there one year he moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was interested in the wholesale hardware business, and one year later he came to Missouri, and located in Hopkins in November, 1877. Here he formed a partnership with C. S. Martin, and opened a hardware and furniture store. They carried on a thriving business until the fall of 1880, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Frayne associated with him Mr. D. Jeffers, and erected the two story brick which they now occupy. They carry a \$10,000 stock of hardware, furniture, glassware, etc., one of the largest and most complete in town, and have a good tin shop in connection with the business, also a stock of undertakers' goods. Mr. Frayne has worked his own way through life, and has won the respect of a large circle of friends. He is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, A. F. and A. M. He was married December 24, 1878, to Miss Nellie Crinklaw, a native of Marengo, Illinois, born in 1861.

R. A. GEORGE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, and was born December 11, 1831. He there resided till in his eighteenth year, when, with his father's family,

he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Andrew County, where he remained till 1868, then came to this county and located where he now resides, he being the owner of seventy-seven acres of average land, all of which he cultivates. Mr. G. was married October 20, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Hobson. They have to bless this union seven children : Louisa L., Charles T., William H., James N., Margaret E., Walter R., and Nancy P. Mrs. G. is a member of the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch was one of the first settlers in his district, and is a man who has the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

S. W. GERARD.

druggist and physician, was born January 22, 1832, in the village of London, Madison County, Ohio. He was reared at his birthplace, and received his education in the schools of that place. Having made choice of the study of medicine as a profession, he commenced its study in 1855, beginning to practice in 1858. About this time he removed west, and settled in Dallas County, Iowa, where he remained for one year, then going to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. After making his home there for six months, he came to Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, and remained there one year, afterwards locating at Xenia, where he remained until 1870. The country was then new and the settlements so scattered that he often rode thirty or forty miles to see half a dozen patients. He met with many thrilling adventures in his pioneer life. At the founding of Hopkins, in 1870, he was among the first to commence the drug business, and has since continued to carry it on, at the same time practicing his profession, in which he has met with marked success. Dr. G. carries a complete stock in his line, and has the patronage of a large circle of acquaintances. He owns his store property, and also one at Burlington Junction, besides his residence property at Hopkins. He is a member of Xenia Lodge No. 50, A. F. and A. M., in which he formerly held the positions of Senior Warden and Secretary. Dr. Gerard was married in 1860 to Miss Melvina Hatfield, a native of Illinois. They have had three children : Cora, Jennie and Lilly.

GOODSILL BROTHERS,

dealers in lumber, hardware, wagons, coal, etc., at Hopkins, Missouri, and also at Bedford, Conway, Gravity and Redding, Iowa, and at Grant City, Missouri. This firm name is familiar to almost every family in Southern Iowa and Northwest Missouri. Many are the persons they have helped, as they have stood in the front rank of liberal public spirited men, and are known as earnest, live, energetic business men, and are an honor to any town or good society. They do a very large busi-

ness. Their aggregate sales for 1881 will amount to over \$350,000, and is constantly increasing. They have sold over \$45,000 worth of barb wire during the season of 1881. They erected one of the first business houses in Hopkins, about the time the rails were laid on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., and shipped their first bill of lumber from Iowa around by St. Joseph, and paid for it at Maryville, for thirty days before any agent was stationed here, and as soon as the rails were laid to Hopkins they had their lumber here. They may truly be termed the pioneer business firm of Hopkins. They assisted in organizing the Bank of Hopkins, and are the owners of a large share of the stock. They are also interested in the Citizens' Bank of Bedford, Iowa. The men composing this firm, who have done so much toward forwarding all interests of the country round and about, is composed of Alexander and N. Goodsill. The former was born November 1, 1833, in Lower Canada, near Montreal, his parents being residents there for a time. They were natives of the Green Mountain State, and Alexander was taken there when quite young. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received the benefits of an academic education, making choice of agricultural pursuits as an occupation in life. In 1845 he immigrated to McHenry County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, and from there he moved to Taylor County, Iowa, where he made his home until 1875, when he came to Hopkins, and in partnership with his brother, N. Goodsill, engaged in the lumber business. As a business man, Mr. G. is thoroughly honest and reliable, and well merits the esteem in which he is held by a host of friends. He has been a self-made man, and owes his success in life only to his sterling principles of honesty, toil and fair dealing. He is a member of Taylor Lodge, of Bedford, Iowa; in which he is a Master Mason. He has been twice married—first in 1864, to Miss Mary J. Hill, a native of Charlotte, Vermont. She died in 1874, and left four children: Sarah U., Helen M., John R. and Mary. Mr. Goodsill was married again in 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, a native of Meadville, Pennsylvania. By this union they have one child: Albert H.

B. F. GOODSON, M. D.

Among the successful practitioners of Nodaway County, the subject of this sketch occupies a prominent position. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 27, 1851, and remained at his birthplace until about sixteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Lewis County, Missouri, and resided there until 1877. He spent his youth on a farm, and received his literary education partly at Monticello and partly at the State Normal, at Kirksville, Missouri. Commencing the study of medicine in 1873, under a preceptor, he subsequently attended courses of lectures in 1876-7, at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated in

1877. He came to Nodaway County in the fall of 1877, and after stopping for a short time at Pickering, he settled at Gaynor City and commenced the practice of his profession, remaining there until July, 1881. Dr. Goodson then came to Hopkins and purchased the residence property formerly occupied by Dr. Dawes, and established his headquarters at Hopkins. He has a large and lucrative practice, as he well deserves, for to the most thorough qualifications as a physician he adds promptness in attention to his calls, and his pleasant and agreeable manners make him a welcome visitor to the sick room. He is an active member of Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F. of Hopkins. Dr. G. was married July 14, 1875, to Miss Elvina Vernon, a native of Morgan County, Ohio. By this union they have two children : Ethelbert and Lulu B.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

attorney and dealer in real estate, was born January 22, 1844, in Stratford, County of Perth, Province of Ontario, Canada, and is of Scottish parentage. He was reared and educated at his birthplace. Having made choice of the practice of the law as a vocation, he passed through the regular five years' course requisite in Canada, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1871, immediately thereafter commencing the practice of his profession in Stratford, his native city, a place of some nine thousand inhabitants. He also filled the position of mayor of the city for two years. Upon removing to Missouri in January, 1881, he located at Hopkins, and purchased a two-thirds interest in the stock of the town company, and has since been interested in the sale of this property. He also purchased a tract of land adjoining the town, on which he is developing a stone quarry, the only one in this vicinity. Mr. Grant has taken a deep interest in advancing the interests of the town and county, and has the energy and will to carry out whatever he undertakes. He was married December 26, 1870, to Miss Mary McCulloch, a native of the same place as her husband, born in August, 1844. They have been blessed with a family of three children : William F., Mary McKay, and John H. Mr. and Mrs. Grant attend the Presbyterian Church. As a business man, Mr. G. is honorable and upright, and has already won the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

THOMAS HEPBURN,

dealer in harness, saddles, saddlery hardware, etc., was born in Scotland, on the 18th of March, 1838, and remained in that country until twelve years of age, crossing the ocean with his parents in the spring of 1850. He landed at Quebec and settled in Argintile County, Canada, five years later moving to Hastings County, Canada, where they settled permanently. Thomas spent his boyhood days on a

farm and received a common school education. On the 3d of January, 1862, he met with a severe accident by losing his right leg while engaged in teaming. In 1864, he commenced to learn the harness and saddler's trade in Bellville, Hastings County, Canada, and has followed it since, working in Hartford, Plainville and Waterbury, Connecticut, and in Morristown, New York. He visited New York City in 1865 and returned to Hastings County, Canada, and followed his trade there until the spring of 1874, when he emigrated to Missouri and settled at Hopkins. For some time he was in the employ of John Stewart. He then opened a shop of his own in the fall of 1874, which he has continued to conduct, and now carries a complete stock and makes a specialty of the collar business, work of his manufacture being of a superior quality. He has a large trade in this line, his goods being often shipped to Chicago, and to Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. Mr. H. is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Hopkins, in which he holds the office of Foreman. He was married May 7, 1866, to Miss Catherine Sample, a native of Canada. She died January 17, 1881, and left five children—John J., William H., Norman D., Barbara E. and Annie B. Three are deceased.

HARRISON HICKS,

grain dealer and a leading business man of Nodaway County, Missouri, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 4, 1831, of Quaker descent. He was named after General, afterwards President Harrison. The following is a genealogical record of the Hicks family: James Hicks, Sr., was born in Sussex County, Virginia, September 3, 1834, and died in 1784, in the same county. His wife, Elizabeth Clemmons, was born in Sussex County, Virginia, April 12, 1734. She died in the same county. Clemmons Hicks, their son, was born April 19, 1757, in Sussex County, Virginia, and died in 1804, in the same county. Mary Bailey, his wife, was born in Sussex County, Virginia, September 19, 1764, and died March 6, 1839, in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio. Asa Hicks, Sr., their son, was born in Sussex County, Virginia, January 9, 1793, and died November 4, 1837, near the Wabash River, in Indiana. Anna Cox, his wife, was born in Warren County, Georgia, May 29, 1796, and died March 18, 1853, near Washington, Tazewell County, Illinois. These latter were the parents of Harrison Hicks. When six years of age his parents decided to remove to Illinois, and while on the journey his father, Asa Hicks, was accidentally killed. His mother, Anna (Cox) Hicks, was left with a family of nine children. She settled on a farm in Tazewell County, Illinois, where young Harrison was principally raised, receiving his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. When nineteen years of age he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, and followed it as an occupation for six years, most of the time in Peoria.

In 1856 he moved to Atlanta, Logan County, Illinois, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in partnership with his brother Milton, until 1861. The firm then devoted their attention to stock dealing for five years, when Milton engaged in the lumber business in Streator, and is now one of the most prominent business men of the place, and the brother continuing the stock trade until 1873. He then immigrated to Iowa and settled in Creston, and thence to Hopkins in 1876, and has since been one of the leading grain dealers of the city, and handling a large part of the shipments from this point. His facilities for handling are excellent, and his corn dump has a capacity of ten cars per day. To his most thorough qualifications for capacity as a business man, he adds those sterling qualities of integrity, honor and fair dealing, and those cardinal virtues that are the essence of a consistent life, for which the Society of Friends are noted, are fairly combined in the every day life of the subject of this sketch. His capital when he commenced life was his willing hands and hopeful heart, and his successful business career is ample evidence of the position he holds in the community. His standard of morality is high, and neither himself nor brothers are addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks or profane language, which he attributes to the wise counsel and teaching of a loving mother. He has been twice married. First, April 21, 1859, to Frances Graham, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, who died October 21, 1870, leaving two children: Arthur S. and Rilla A. He married for his second wife Miss Martha Mills, October 11, 1877. She is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born March 18, 1836. Mrs. Hicks is a member of the M. E. Church, while her husband's preferences are with the society of his birth, although not connected with any stated organization. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the presidency, and has always voted with this party until the last election. In the temperance movement he is an active worker, and every good cause receives his support.

ROBERT HOOK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, post office Hopkins. Prominent among the enterprising and progressive farmers and stock raisers in this district stands the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ohio, and was born January 9, 1836. He received his education from the district schools of that day, being brought up in the occupation which he now follows. March 29, 1871, he emigrated west, and settled in the state and county where he has since resided. His farm consists of 240 acres of good land, most of which is under cultivation. He has an excellent residence on his place, and his improvements thereon are fully in keeping with the characteristics of the owner. Mr. Hook was married January 1, 1860, to Miss Mary McCoy. They have from this union five children:

William E., Russell E., Millen O., Mettie V. and Waldro C. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church.

D. S. HOUSE,

of the firm of House & Blair, proprietors of livery and feed stables, was born September 2, 1851, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. In 1854 his parents moved to Indiana, and thence in 1855 to Mahaska County, Iowa, and later to Wapello County, same state, in 1861. D. S. spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received a common school education. He gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1875, when he commenced the mercantile business at Braddyville, Page County, Iowa. After pursuing that business for a year and a half, he became engaged in stock dealing, continuing therein until the fall of 1877, when he came to Missouri and settled in Hopkins. On the 16th of October, of the same year, in partnership with J. A. Blair, he purchased the livery stables of Cotton & Mayham, and they have carried on the business successfully since that time. The livery stables are under the charge of Mr. House, and are well stocked and kept in good condition. The feed stables are superintended by Mr. Blair, and are well arranged for the accommodation of patrons. Mr. House was married August 19, 1873, to Miss Lottie Hart, a native of Iowa. They have had two children: Byron and Jessie. Mr. House's parents were among the pioneers of Kentucky. His father, who is still living at the advanced age of seventy years, was born in Kentucky.

JACKSON BROTHERS,

proprietors of Hopkins steam grist mills. This firm is composed of W. H. and James A. Jackson, whose father was a millwright. The boys were naturally brought up to the milling business, and in 1868 they formed a partnership, erecting a mill in Gentry County, Missouri. In 1874 they moved to Grant City, Missouri, and erected a mill at that place. After operating it for two years they moved to Hopkins in the fall of 1876. Their main building is thirty by forty feet, three stories high, and is equipped with four run of burrs and a complete set of machinery. They also have a corn dump in connection with the mill, and excellent facilities for shipping grain, their manufacture meeting with a ready sale. The Jackson Brothers are also interested in the raising of hogs for stock and market purposes, great pains having been taken in selecting their animals, among which are some fine Berkshire stock. They are energetic and public spirited men, and well deserve the success which has attended their business career. Their father, W. B. Jackson, was one of the leading and best known millwrights of Virginia, and is also well

known through Missouri, especially at St. Joseph. W. H. Jackson, the eldest son, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, March 30, 1839. He was reared at his birth place until fourteen years of age. About this time his parents decided to move to Missouri; but while on the way his mother died. His father then settled on a farm in Gentry County, Missouri. When fifteen years of age W. H. commenced to learn the millwright's trade with his father, and has followed it as an occupation since, now being widely known as one of the most efficient millwrights in the western states. He arranges plans and specification, and often buys machinery for parties so desiring, though principally giving his attention to buying grain and the financial affairs of the Hopkins mills. During the late war he served for about two years in the enrolled Missouri militia. Mr. J. was married in Gentry County, March 29, 1863, to Miss Sarah J. Canaday, a native of Gentry County, Missouri, daughter of W. G. Canaday, a prominent citizen of that county. They have been blessed with five children, three of whom are living; Martha S., and Nettie D. and Rosa B., twins. Mr. and Mrs. J. are active members of the Christian Church.

JAMES A. JACKSON

was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, February 25, 1843. In 1853, with his parents, he came west, his mother dying while en route. His father settled on a farm in Gentry County, Missouri, and there James was principally raised, the senior Jackson giving his attention principally to his trade, the boys meantime carrying on the farm. During the late war he enlisted in the southern army under General Shelby in August, 1862, and served until April, 1865, taking part in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, and Cape Girardeau. He accompanied General Price on his raid through Missouri in 1864, and took part in most of the important engagements south of the Missouri River. At the close of the war he returned to Gentry County, Missouri, and commenced the milling business, which he has since followed. He has principal charge of the business at the mill. Mr. Jackson was married in 1866 to Miss Minerva Shockley, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Olive.

ROBERT P. JOHNSON,

dealer in general merchandise, was born July 5, 1835, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving his education in the schools of the neighborhood. Upon reaching his majority, he commenced to work at the carpenter trade, which he followed for twelve years in Pennsylvania. Coming west in 1863, he settled near Rockford, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and in 1868 moved to Kirkville, Wapello

County, Iowa. There he farmed one year, when, on account of ill health, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and has since continued therein with marked success. He came to Hopkins in May, 1879, and brought a stock of goods from Iowa, also purchasing a stock here, and has done a thriving business since. He is now erecting a substantial brick building twenty-two by fifty-five feet, two stories high, with a wareroom back. Mr. J. is the owner of the residence property formerly occupied by W. K. Adams. It is one of the best locations in the town. He is a member of Lodge No. 333 of the I. O. O. F. of Hopkins, and has filled with honor all the offices within the gift of the lodge. He is also a member of the Good Templar Lodge of Hopkins. He has been twice married. First, in 1858, to Miss Margaret E. Brown, a native of Perry County, Pennsylvania. She died in the fall of 1868, leaving one child: Ella (now Mrs. E. Eichelberger). He was married again in the fall of 1869, to Miss Maggie A. Griffith, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mr. J. has two children: John R. (born April 18, 1875), and Ettie M. (born in January, 1877). He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in which he has held his present office of elder for several years.

A. C. KENNEDY,

agent for the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. Co., and also of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and was born October 10, 1842. He was reared at his birthplace, and received his education in the schools of his native country, spending his youth in tilling the soil. When fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the grocery business in Dundee, and after working for two years he resumed his school studies. After completing his education he learned the art of telegraphing, and followed it for two years in his native country, working at various places. Crossing the ocean in the winter of 1861, he landed at Castle Garden, New York, and soon came westward, settling in Detroit, Michigan, where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1863 he commenced railroading, and has continued the business since. Remaining some six years in the vicinity of Detroit, he then moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the employ of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. Co., and from there came to Hopkins in April, 1872. Here he accepted the position of chief clerk, and on the first of September, 1880, was given entire control of the business at this point, this being the junction of the two roads. The position he occupies is a responsible one, but the employee has the confidence of the railroad officials. He is a thorough business man, and in the discharge of his duties exercises scrupulous care and fidelity. Mr. K. is a member of Xenia Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., in which he fills the position of Past Master. He is also a member of Lodge No. 333 of the I. O. O. F., of Hopkins, and has been

a member of the Good Templars' Lodge. Mr. Kennedy was married in November, 1874, to Miss Dora Johnson, a native of Gosport, Indiana. They have had one child, Effie P. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church of Hopkins, in which he holds the position of treasurer.

W. W. KINNISON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Hopkins. Although not among the oldest settlers of the county, he is, nevertheless, one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of the same. He is a native of Virginia, and was born November 5, 1810. At an early day the family emigrated to Ohio, where he was raised and educated. In 1826, he removed to Elkhart County, Indiana, and after a long residence there removed to Illinois, where he remained for some time and then emigrated to Iowa. There he made his home for five years, and then in 1865, moved to Missouri, settling in DeKalb County, where he resided eighteen months. From there he went to Andrew County, and four years later he came to this county, where he has since resided. Previous to moving on his present place, he was engaged in the hotel business in Hopkins, and has at different times conducted hotels in Nora, Illinois; Afton, Iowa, and Savannah, Missouri. Mr. K. has 157 acres of land, eighty of which are under cultivation. He was married in 1834, to Miss Fannie DeHaven. They have five children: Cyrus J., Mary E., Abram C., Joan J., and Harvey B.

SAMUEL H. LEATHERS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana and was born in 1836. He was brought up in his native county till in his sixteenth year, spending his youthful days in the occupation he now follows. At that time he emigrated to Edgar County, Illinois, where he resided six years, and from there he returned to Indiana, remaining for a like period. He then went to Page County, Iowa, in 1864, where he remained till 1881, when he settled in this state and county, which has since been his home. Mr. L. has 131 acres of good average land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation. He has been twice married, first in 1857, to Miss Eliza E. Grover. They had by this union five children: Caroline C., Mary E., Julia A., James E. and Henry P. Mrs. Leathers' death occurred in 1873. Mr. L. was again married September 20, 1875, to Mrs. Mary J. Stine. They are members of the Baptist Church.

ABRAHAM LINDSAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 7, post office Hopkins, was born in the town of Holland, Penobscott County, Maine, April 30, 1833, and was

taken to Bureau County, Illinois, by his parents when quite small. There he was principally raised on a farm, receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood. He took a trip westward in 1858, and visited Nodaway County, Missouri, where he purchased 240 acres of land, which embraces part of his present farm. He returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1859 emigrated to California, and thence to Washington Territory, going from there to Idaho and thence to Oregon. Mr. L. spent fourteen years in the west engaged in lumbering and mining, and has gained a pretty thorough knowledge of frontier life, having had some thrilling adventures, and also narrow escapes from being massacred by Indians. He spent some time in traveling through the southern states, but as a home prefers Nodaway County, Missouri. He settled on his farm in this county in the fall of 1872, which he has been improving and making additions and is now the owner of 320 acres, half of which is under cultivation, the remainder being pasture lands. His farm is well adapted to stock raising, in which he is largely interested. He is at present filling the office of school director. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Hopkins, and is an industrious and energetic citizen. Mr. L. was married December 31, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Wilson. She was born in Sheridan, Missouri, May 25, 1849. They have three children: Edward, Francis, and Clarence.

JACOB LOUDEN,

proprietor of the Star Bakery, Restaurant and Grocery, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1841, and was reared in that vicinity until fifteen years of age, spending his boyhood days on a farm receiving the benefits of a common school education. In 1857 he removed with his uncle to Ogle County, Illinois, where he remained for five years, when he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 24th of March, 1862, at Rockford, Illinois, and served something over three years, taking part in the siege of Corinth and Vicksburg, where they were engaged fifty-two days, siege of Jackson, Mississippi, battle of Kenesaw Mountain and siege of Atlanta. His regiment was then sent back to guard a railroad, and were all taken prisoners at Aqueth, Georgia, in September, 1864, by General Hood, and sent to Andersonville prison. They were held prisoners until March, 1865, when they reached the Union lines at Jacksonville, Florida, and were taken aboard a vessel and sent around by water to Annapolis, Maryland, thence to St. Louis, and from there to Springfield, Illinois, when they were mustered out, July 4, 1865. Mr. L. returned to his old home in Ogle County, and in the fall of 1867 immigrated to Butler County, Iowa, where he improved an eighty acre farm. In 1872 he came to Hopkins and engaged in teaming for two years and a-half, when he erected a building and started a restaurant

and grocery, his cash capital being \$70. In September, 1881, he sold out, and after taking a trip through Iowa, here turned to Hopkins and fitted up his present place of business. His rooms are neat and tastefully arranged, his bakery is first-class in every particular, and his stock of fancy groceries is complete. He is a member of Lodge No. 333 of the I. O. O. F., of Hopkins, and of the A. O. U. W. He also belongs to the Hopkins cornet band, of which he was one of the organizers. He is said to be one of the best tuba players in the west. Mr. L. was married July 4, 1870, to Miss Amanda C. Renn. She was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1851. They have one child: William M.

HENRY J. LOW,

farmer and carpenter, section 1, post office Hopkins, occupies a front rank among old settlers and progressive and enterprising men of this county. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1828. He was there raised to manhood, following the occupation of contracting and building, having learned that trade some time previous. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to Lee County, Illinois, where he resided till 1868, when he removed to Missouri and located in this county. Here he now owns eighty acres of good average land, most of which is under cultivation. Since his residence here he has, besides following farming, worked at his trade in and about Hopkins, and has built some of the most substantial buildings in that place. In 1848 Mr. Low was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Holdren. They have from this union five children living: Mary E., Philip M., Sarah J., Charles M. and Theodosia. They are members of the M. E. Church, to which they are liberal contributors.

H. LOWREY,

druggist and stationer, was born August 13, 1841, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and was taken to Wayne County, Ohio, by his parents when about three years of age. There he passed his youth on the home farm, and received an education in the schools of that vicinity. During the late war he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and served until April, 1863, when he was discharged on the surgeon's certificate of disability and returned home. In the fall of the same year he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Company D, serving until the close of the war. He held the position of sergeant in the last named company, and took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs and Tazewell, Tennessee, and was on Sherman's retreat from the rear of Vicksburg in August, 1862, and also took part in many skirmishes. During the Atlanta campaign his regiment made a raid and cut the communication on the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, and joined Sherman in

the rear of Atlanta, then going through to the sea. Mr. L. was mustered out of service in May, 1865, when he returned to his old home in Ohio. In 1866, he came west and settled at Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, and in 1869, he took a trip west to Atchison, Kansas, remaining there four months, when he returned to Fort Madison. In the fall of 1870, he moved to Franklin County, Kansas, made that vicinity his home for one year, and then went again to Fort Madison. In the spring of 1873, he moved to Harvey County, Kansas, and remained there until the fall of 1874, when he came to Hopkins, first entering a general merchandise store. He afterwards became connected with a drug store, and in the spring of 1877, commenced the business on his own account, now carrying a large and complete stock, which he has built up by adhering to sterling principles of honesty and fair dealing, thereby winning the patronage of a large circle of friends. He is a member of Lodge No. 333, of the I. O. O. F. of Hopkins, of which he is one of the charter members, and in which he has filled all the offices. Mr. Lowrey was married in December, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Redman, a native of Jeffersonville, Indiana. She died August 11, 1872. They had two children, both of whom are deceased.

A. G. LUCAS,

of the firm of Pierce & Lucas, editors and proprietors of the Hopkins Journal, and Taylor County Republican, of Bedford, Iowa. Mr. Lucas was born April 15, 1844, in Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and was taken to Brookville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, by his parents when quite young, there remaining until thirteen years of age. At that time he accompanied his parents to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which city he made his home until 1874. Mr. L. received a part of his education in the schools, though most of it was obtained by self-application. His thirst for knowledge led him to study the modern languages, of which he can speak three and write five. In 1858 he commenced to learn the printing business, and at the same time studied law to some extent. He left the case at the breaking out of the war, and enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry, in April, 1861, as a three months volunteer. He afterwards enlisted in Company M, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and served through the Peninsula campaign, and at the battle of Malvern Hills he was wounded and sent home. He was subsequently discharged, but upon recovering, he re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until July, 1865, taking part in the Atlanta Campaign and with Sherman on his march to the sea. During his first campaign, Mr. L. took part in the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the seven day's fight before Richmond. Entering as a pri-

vate, he was soon promoted to sergeant, and after passing the various grades of advancement, came out as adjutant of his regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Pittsburgh and continued the study of law until he was admitted to the bar in 1866. He at once commenced practicing in Pittsburg, continuing until 1874. During the years 1867-8 he held the position of assistant district attorney, under Robert B. Cranahan, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Upon removing west in 1874, Mr. Lucas remained a short time at Maryville, and then went to Grant City, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate business. In 1877 he purchased the Grant City Star, which he continued to published for one year, when he came to Hopkins and purchased an interest in the Hopkins Journal with James M. Pierce. On the 1st of January, 1878, they started the Taylor County Republican at Bedford, Iowa. As a journalist Mr. L. is a grand success, and his ability as a short-hand writer enables him to do much more labor than generally falls to the lot of an editor. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 253, A. F. and A. M.; Du Quesne Chapter, No. 193, R. A. M.; Mt. Moriah Council, No. 2, R., S. E. and S. M., and Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, K. T., all of Pittsburgh. He was married in February, 1867, to Miss Anna M. Byers, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They have five children living: Lulu, Bessie, Ray, Frank, and Annie. One is deceased. Mr. Lucas and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE H. LYTLE,

farmer and stock dealer, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1842. In 1844 his parents moved to Delaware County, Ohio, but returned to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1848, where they resided until 1854. They again moved to Delaware County, Ohio, and there George received a common school education. He remained on the home farm until 1862, when he married and commenced farming on his own account. Removing west in the fall of 1864, he settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, some five miles west of Hopkins. The country was sparsely settled, and to attempt to clear a farm was enough to discourage the heart of the most courageous, but by hard work and close attention to business he has been able to accumulate 446 acres of fine land, divided into two farms, both of which are improved and well watered. His home farm has an excellent bank barn, a wind-pump, a good orchard, etc., and is one of the best adapted for stock purposes in this locality. He is largely interested in stock raising, most of his stock being high grade. His capital stock, when he commenced in life, consisted of two horses and a set of harness. Mr. Lytle takes a deep interest in educational matters, and has filled the position of school director

several terms. In October, 1881, he purchased an acre lot and a neat residence in Hopkins, and moved his family to town for the purpose of educating his children. He was married October 22, 1865, to Miss Annetta Thurston, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 22, 1844. They have an interesting family of three children : Charlie, Lena and Della.

ELI MCATEE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Hopkins, was born in Union County, Indiana, December 1, 1827. He was reared on a farm, at his birthplace, receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood, and, in 1844, accompanied his parents to VanBuren County, Iowa, where he remained some thirteen years. Upon arriving at maturity he commenced farming on his own account, and has made that his occupation through life. In the fall of 1856, he moved to Mercer County, Missouri, and resided there for sixteen years. During the war, he volunteered to serve several times, but was rejected on account of ill health ; nevertheless, he was a member of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. In the spring of 1873, he moved to Jefferson County, Kansas, remaining there one year, when he moved to Jackson County, same state, afterwards coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the fall of 1874. He first settled near Pickering, but, six months later, moved to his present place, which consists of 100 acres of rich land, well adapted to stock raising, in which industry he is largely interested. He has a good orchard of apple and peach trees, and a large assortment of small fruit. Mr. McA. has filled the office of justice of the peace for about five and a half years. While in Mercer County, he helped to organize a township, and held the office of township clerk. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., of Hopkins. Mr. McA. has been twice married. First, in 1849, to Miss Catherine Williamson. She died in August, 1854, leaving one child, Alice (now Mrs. J. C. Brown). He was married again in September, 1858, to Miss Sarah E. Puett, a native of Wayne County, Indiana. By this union they have four children : Eva E. (now Mrs. George W. Sturgeon), Isadore, Ann L. and Sarah W. ; lost, three. Himself and wife are active members of the M. E. Church of Hopkins.

SAMUEL MCATEE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, post office Hopkins, was born in Union County, Indiana, April 14, 1840. In 1844 his parents moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, and there Samuel was principally raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Mercer County, Missouri, in the fall of 1856, and resided there some seventeen years, engaged in

agricultural pursuits. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Immigrating to Jackson County, Kansas, in 1873, he resided there five months, and then came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the fall of 1874, locating where he now resides. He owns a fine farm of 130 acres, seventy of which are under cultivation and well adapted to stock raising. He has a young orchard and other improvements upon his place. Mr. McA. has filled the position of school director several years, and now holds the office of road overseer. He was married August 24, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Puett, a native of Indiana. She was born April 3, 1836. They have three children living: Sarah A., (now Mrs. William Watters), Theora J. and Eli A. Himself and wife are active members of the M. E. Church, and hold their membership at Happy Hollow. Mr. McAtee's parents reside with him. His father, John McAtee, was born July 3, 1803, in Rowan County, North Carolina, and moved to Union County, Indiana, when twenty-one years of age. He was married September 28, 1825, to Miss Sarah Star, a native of the same place as her husband. They have seven children living: William, Eli, Nancy, Oliver, Almira, (now Mrs. Thomas Keywood), Samuel, Diana, (now Mrs. Joseph E. Puett.)

HAMILTON MCCOY,

stock dealer and farmer, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, September 4, 1848. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood. He has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits and stock raising through life, and at one time owned a fine farm in his native county in Ohio, and was largely interested in stock raising. In 1872, having heard glowing accounts of the western country, in August of that year, he came to Missouri and settled in Hopkins, Nodaway County, which was at that time a new place. Here he engaged in the stock business, and has given his attention to that and farming since, at present being largely interested in feeding and shipping. He owns two fine farms of eighty acres each, one joining the town of Hopkins on the south, and the other half a mile south. He has a comfortable residence just outside of the town limits, and excellent accommodations for stock. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., in which he formerly held the position of master. Mr. McCoy was married November 26, 1870, to Miss Isabella Markley, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. She was born April 13, 1849. They have two children: Irma and Logan.

JOHN MCCURDY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, post office Hopkins, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, February 21, 1843, and was there reared, and

attended the schools of the neighborhood. He crossed the ocean in 1859, and landed at Castle Garden, New York City, he at that time being but sixteen years of age. In a country amongst strangers, without a relative or friend, he first located in Miami County, Ohio, and then removed to Taylor County, Iowa, going from there to Page County, Iowa, in 1860. He made his home in that locality until 1869. During the war he enlisted in an Iowa company for nine months service, but the company was not called out. Coming to Nodaway County in 1879 he settled where he now resides, and began the improvement of a farm. He now owns 240 acres, all of which is under fence and partially improved. He is largely interested in the raising of stock. Having commenced life a poor boy, he has worked his way up to his present position by honesty and industry.

SAMUEL MCFARLAND.

Prominent among the old settlers and enterprising business men of Nodaway County, stands the subject of this sketch. He was born June 18, 1822, in Center County, Pennsylvania, and was taken to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, by his parents in 1827, where he was principally raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving his education in the schools of the neighborhood. He accompanied the family to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1840, where he devoted his attention to farming, and in 1848 he married Miss Julia A. Holmes, a native of that county. In 1855 Mr McFarland moved to Johnson County, Iowa, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, and from there went to Texas in the fall of 1856, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1859 he lost his wife and eldest child by death, and consequently returned to Ohio in the fall of that year. In July, 1860, he was married again to Miss Nancy Elliott, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. September 5, 1860, he started for Texas, 1,400 miles distant, overland with a team, and made the trip in forty-eight days. There he remained until the 12th of August, 1861, when the rebellion broke out. Being an Ohio man, his sentiments were not in keeping with that of the majority of the population. So he concluded to emigrate to Nodaway County, Missouri. He started on the 12th of August, 1861, with his family, in company with George Downing and family, to travel a distance of 700 miles, through a country overrun with troops—Federal, Confederate, Bushwhackers, and Kansas Jaykawkers—and met with many thrilling adventures, arriving in Xenia, September 11, 1861. This completed a distance of 2,100 miles traversed within a year by one team. He subsequently settled on his present farm. The country was unsettled, his nearest post office was Xenia, six miles distant, and the supply point was St. Joseph. It took five days to make the latter trip. The country then abounded in deer and wild turkeys. Mr. McFarland

remembers of having seen deer feeding with his cattle, and a wild turkey gobbler, who found his home in the trees near by, woke him regularly at five o'clock in the morning for a period of five years, when it fell a prey to some lazy hunter. When the railroad came here in 1870, and a town was to be established, Mr. McFarland, who owned part of the town-site, assisted in founding Hopkins, mention of which is made in another part of this work. He now owns a third interest in the town and has some 400 acres of farm land in the vicinity. The home farm has one of the finest locations in the county, being situated between the upper forks of the One Hundred Two River, and only one-half mile distant from the business portion of Hopkins. It is well improved, containing good residence and other buildings; also, an excellent orchard. Mr. McFarland is widely and favorably known, and it is to such enterprising men as he that Nodaway County is indebted for the position she holds as one of the leading counties of the state. In 1845 he joined the Methodist Church, and has since adhered strictly to its principles. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M.; is also an active temperance worker, and belongs to Hopkins lodge. By his first wife Mr. McFarland has four children living: John C., Scott, Joseph, and Sarah, now Mrs. J. Caldwell, of Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri. Four are deceased. He and his present wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hopkins, and assisted in organizing the church at this place. He holds the office of church trustee.

D. MALOTT & SON,

blacksmiths and repairers, are among the old settlers of this place. D. Malott was born in Grant County, Indiana, February 10, 1820. He spent his boyhood days on a farm at his birthplace, and received an education in the schools of the vicinity. When sixteen years old he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at Marion, Grant County, Indiana and has made that his occupation through life, moving to Miami County, Ohio, in 1841. He remained there four years, and then returned to his native county, going from there to Livingston County, Illinois, in 1863. Six years later he came to Missouri, and settled in Nodaway County in the fall of 1869. Here he purchased a farm near Hopkins, settling his family thereon, while he came to Hopkins and started the first blacksmith shop in the place in 1871. This business he carried on until 1877, when he sold out and turned his attention to farming. His farm is located on section 8, of this township, and comprises nineteen acres of well improved land. In the fall of 1880, he moved to town and in partnership with his son, James A., erected a new shop, the neatest of the kind in the place, and being excellent workmen are receiving a very liberal patronage. Mr. M. was married in May, 1841, to Miss Rachel Patti, a

native of Ohio. They have had eleven children, six of whom are living: A. F., D. P., N. W., James A., Olive E. (now Mrs. Scott McFarland), and Ettie. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. James A. Malott was born July 5, 1854, in Marion, Grant County, Indiana, and has remained with his parents in their various moves through life, coming to Missouri with them in the fall of 1869. He received a good business education, and when twenty years of age he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade with his father. In 1878, he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and opened a shop, which he conducted for one year. He was married May 21, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Byerly, a native of Iowa. She died in the fall of 1878. They had two children, only one of whom is now living: Edna A. Mr. Malott is a member of Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F., of Hopkins, in which he holds the office of secretary. He is greatly interested in machinery, and is of quite an inventive turn of mind, possessing the necessary amount of energy to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

C. S. MARTIN

was born September 5, 1846, in Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he was raised on a farm. After receiving a preparatory course in the schools of the neighborhood he completed his education at Milwaukee. At eighteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years. In the fall of 1869 he came west, settling in Hopkins in 1870, and soon opened a grocery store, to which he afterwards added a stock of furniture. Finally discontinuing the grocery business, he added hardware to his furniture business. He now occupies two floors of a building 20x50 feet, filled with a complete stock, and also has a first-class tin shop in the rear of the building. Being one of the oldest business men in this place, he is widely and favorably known, and by his system of honesty and fair dealing has won the patronage of many citizens. He is a member of Lodge No. 333 of the I. O. O. F., of Hopkins. Mr. Martin was married in October, 1872, to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Wisconsin. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Hopkins, in which he holds the position of Deacon.

JOHN MENDENHALL,

section 31, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1816. At an early age, with his father's family, he emigrated to Ohio, where he remained till he was seventeen years of age, then moving to Illinois. He settled in Galena, where he followed the occupation of blacksmith, and after making that city his home for one year, he moved to Wisconsin, where he began the occupa-

tion of mining. After remaining there three years he removed to Minnesota, and a short time after returned to Illinois, where he settled. After residing there till 1876 he emigrated to this state, and settled in Harrison County, where he lived two years, after which he moved to this county and settled where he now resides. Mr. M. has fifty acres of good average land, all of which he cultivates. He has been twice married—first to Miss Catharine Low, May 28, 1840. She died January 5, 1872, leaving five children: Elizabeth, William A., Thomas J., Philip W. and Isaac B. Mr. M. was again married June 2, 1876, to Miss Joan Montgomery. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLIE MONIER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14. Prominent among the enterprising citizens of Nodaway County may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born on the Isle of Man, April 14, 1848, and was brought to the United States, by his parents, when three years of age. They landed at New York City, and soon came west, to Peoria County, Illinois, where they remained for seven years, then moving to Marshall County, of the same state. Here Charlie was principally raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and, after receiving a preparatory education in the neighborhood schools, he completed it at Galesburg, Illinois. When twenty-one years of age he commenced business for himself, and while in Illinois he owned a fine farm, and was largely interested in stock raising. Selling out, in the fall of 1879, he came west, and purchased his present farm, to which he moved his family, and settled in the spring of 1880. His landed estate now consists of 613 acres of rich land, all except eighty acres being under cultivation, and fifty acres of this is timber land. He has one of the finest residences in the county, situated on an elevation, from which Hopkins, on the north, and Pickering, on the south, are to be seen. Mr. M. is largely interested in the stock business, and in purse, as well as in character, is one of the solid men of the county. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and, at present, fills the position of school director of his district. He was married, January 30, 1879, to Miss Charlotte Doran, a lady of refinement and culture. She was born in Marshall County, Illinois, December 23, 1851. They have one child, Ray Hughes. Mr. Monier's parents are both living. His father was eighty-one years old December 25, 1881, and his mother was seventy-nine on the 2d of February, 1881. They were both natives of the Isle of Man.

REV. JOHN MOORHEAD,

pastor of the M. E. Church, of Hopkins, was born in County Down, Ireland, December 20, 1834, and in the spring of 1837, with his parents, he

emigrated to the United States. They settled in Monroe County, Ohio, where John spent his time on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Tazewell County, Illinois. After spending the summer there he returned to Ohio and attended school during the winter. The next summer he also spent in Illinois, returning in the fall and attending school in the winter season. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Moorhead went to Albany, Athens County, Ohio, attending a Normal Labor School there for eighteen months, paying his tuition by his work. His parents having moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, in the spring of 1854, John followed them in 1855. He worked for two months at the carpenter's trade, teaching school during the winter, and during the spring and summer of 1856 he attended the Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, Ill. In the winter and spring of 1857 he engaged in teaching in Tazewell County, Illinois, and the latter part of the year he spent at the Wesleyan University. In the summer of 1858 he again worked at his trade. In September, 1858, he immigrated to Caldwell County, Missouri, in company with Rev. Daniel Proctor, and the following winter taught school at Pleasant Grove, Livingston County, Missouri. In the fall of 1858 he was licensed to preach, and in the spring of 1859 was recommended to the Annual Methodist Episcopal Conference of Missouri and Arkansas, being favorably received on trial. He was appointed under Rev. J. W. Caughlan to the Oregon and Rock Port Circuit embracing the counties of Holt and Atchison, and for his years' services received one hundred dollars. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed to take charge of Ridgely Circuit, in Platte County. November 4, 1860, Mr. M. was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Heywood, of Livingston County, Missouri. She was born in Rush County, Indiana, July 26, 1836. For the next years' work he received \$75. In 1861 he again had charge of the Maryville Circuit, or Nodaway County, and during the winter he taught school to aid in supporting his family. He received the same charge in 1862, but was re-appointed after the first quarterly meeting to the Chillicothe Circuit. This was done at the earnest request of several citizens of Chillicothe to Elder Burton. The territory over which he travels now embraces eight stations and circuits. Besides having this large circuit to attend to he was compelled to cut and haul wood to pay his house rent. Mr. M. organized a flourishing society and a good Sunday School at Chillicothe. In 1863 he was appointed to the Oregon Circuit, embracing Holt County, and during the winter was appointed by Col. Clough to organize Union Leagues in Northwestern Missouri. He afterwards organized leagues in Holt, Andrew, Buchanan, Caldwell, Clinton, DeKalb and Harrison Counties, and also appointed delegates to other counties. He was sent as a delegate to the Grand Union League of Kansas, which met at Topeka in the spring of 1864, and induced them to grant him a dispensation to organize a State League in Missouri. This

he did on his return, at St. Joseph, having delegates from the different leagues. At this meeting he was appointed Grand Lecturer for the state, and besides filling his appointment organized leagues in the counties above named. In 1864 he was appointed to the Bethany and Edinburg Circuit, including all of Harrison and parts of Daviess and Grundy Counties. In 1865 he received the Bethany Circuit, or Harrison County, and worked in the county that fall in the interest of the new state constitution. In 1866 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Le Grand District, embracing Lewis, Clark, Knox, Schuyler, Adair, Scotland, Shelby, and a part of Marion Counties. He served the regular term of four years. In 1870 and 1871 he was stationed at Kirksville, Adair County. In 1872 he received Olveston and Glenwood, and in 1872 Bethany, Harrison County, and the years 1874-5-6 he passed on the Albany Circuit, of Gentry County; 1877-8 on the Barnard Circuit, in Nodaway County; 1879-80-81 on the Hopkin's Circuit. Mr. Moorhead, during his roamings, has met with many thrilling and miraculous escapes. He is an active member of the Good Templars' Lodge, of Hopkins. His family consists of three children living: William Lincoln, born May 16, 1866; John L., born March 16, 1870; Mary L., born June 19, 1875. One is deceased.

WILLIAM MOREHOUSE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Hopkins, was born in Essex County, New Jersey, near the city of Newark, September 20, 1806. He spent his boyhood days on a farm at his birthplace, receiving a common school education, and when sixteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Morrow (then Delaware) County, Ohio. They settled in the timber, and there William assisted his father and brothers in clearing a farm, and then improved one for himself. He was also engaged in the saw milling business twenty years, and being skilled in the use of tools, also worked some at the carpenter's trade. He came west in 1856 on a pleasure tour, and returned home and sold his farm, moving with his family in 1858 to Nodaway County, settling here in July of the same year. He purchased the land where he now resides in 1859. Mr. M. has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. The county was very thinly settled at that time, and he entered upon his second pioneer experience. His farm now contains eighty acres of improved land and sixty-eight acres of timber. He is a sturdy, honest and industrious citizen, and has seen many a hard day's work, but is still well preserved and well posted on the topics of the day. Mr. M. was married about the year 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Aldridge, a native of York State. By this union they have five children living: Susan, (now Mrs. John Goodman), Caroline, (widow of Luther Riley), Smith, Cynthia, (now Mrs. Samuel Wood) and Percilla. Three are deceased.

HARVEY MOREHOUSE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Hopkins, was born in Morrow (then Deleware) County, Ohio, July 28, 1831, and was there reared, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood. His father worked at the carpenter trade, and Harvey also learned to use the tools when quite young, and being of an ingenious turn of mind, took quite a liking to the business, and has followed it more or less through life. He emigrated west and settled in this county in 1858, when it was almost a wilderness, and has been identified with its growth and prosperity since. He has filled the offices of road overseer and school director several terms. He owns a nice farm of 120 acres, all of which is in cultivation and pasture lands. He has a small orchard and keeps a fair amount of stock. The tornado which passed through this region in June, 1881, swept the fence clear from forty acres of his land and damaged his crops to a considerable extent. Mr. M. was an eye witness to the scene and assisted in caring for those injured. He was married in the fall of 1854, to Miss Adeline Wood, a native of Cataraugus County, New York. They have a family of eight children: Charles, Lillian (now Mrs. Cyrus White), Lucina (now Mrs. H. C. Butts), Albert, Timothy, Alice A., Lemars and Ethie M. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. denomination.

S. A. MOREHOUSE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Hopkins, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, December 12, 1833. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood. He also worked some at the carpenter's trade. Coming west in 1858, he settled in Nodaway County, and has since been identified with the growth and prosperity of this county. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Mr. M. has devoted his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 100 acres, well improved. He has filled most all of the township offices. He is a member of Xenia Lodge No. 50, A. F. and A. M. of Hopkins, and stands among the leading citizens of the county. Mr. M. was married December 31, 1853, to Miss Alice Wood, an estimable lady. She was born in Erie County, New York, January 17, 1834. They have had six children, five of whom are now living—Edward, Madora, (now Mrs. Wesley Gray,) Nelson, Frank and Marlo.

FRANCIS M. MOREHOUSE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 9, post office Hopkins, is the second son of Judge Stephen Morehouse, of Maryville, and was born in Mor-

row County, Ohio, May 19, 1843. He was reared at his birthplace until thirteen years of age, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and receiving the benefits of an education in the schools of the neighborhood. In the spring of 1856, he accompanied his parents westward, they settling in Union Township, Nodaway County, where they commenced the improvement of a farm in the then wild and thinly settled county. Since that time they have been identified with the advancement and interests of Nodaway County. During the war, Francis served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life, and now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, well improved, besides twenty acres of timber. He has good buildings for the accommodation of his stock. His farm is watered by three good wells, and he also has a good young orchard. Mr. M. has filled the office of road supervisor five years and school director two years. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Huls, a native of Kentucky. They have been blessed with three children, two of whom are living: Mattie M. and Luna V.

G. A. MOREHOUSE,

farmer and fine stock raiser, section 17, post office Hopkins, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, March 26, 1845, and was there reared, spending his youth on a farm and receiving a common school education. Arriving at maturity he commenced farming on his own account, and in the spring of 1869 came west, settling in Nodaway County, Missouri. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life, and now owns 40 acres of improved land and 10 acres of timber. He is largely interested in raising fine horses, roadsters of the famous Black Hawk and Hamiltonian stock, some of the best in the west. One of these animals took two premiums in Morrow County, Ohio. Mr. M. also keeps three varieties of hogs—Berkshire, Poland-China and Jersey Reds, the last named being imported direct from New Jersey. He is also largely engaged in sheep raising, and in partnership with his brother owns about 300 head. Mr. M. was married in 1868 to Miss Mattie Strawn, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, in October, 1842. They have three children Minnie M., John H. and Florence M.

JOHN NIXON,

grain and stock dealer, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 13, 1836, and at the age of five years was taken to Fountain County, Indiana, by his parents, where he was principally raised as a farmer, receiving his education in the schools of the vicinity. In 1854, he removed to Page County, Iowa, and resided there for about twenty-three years,

being engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock dealing, his attention having been more particularly devoted to the latter business during the last twelve years. In 1877, he sold out and went to the Walla-Walla Valley, Washington Territory, where he remained eighteen months, engaged in farming. From there he came to Hopkins, Missouri, and engaged in the grain and stock business. He now ships a large portion of the grain which goes from this point, and being a live, energetic business man, is deserving of his success. Mr. Nixon at present holds the position of township collector of this township. He has been twice married. First, on the 19th of March, 1854, to Miss Mary Dennison, a native of Perry County, Ohio. She died February 26, 1855, leaving one child: William M. He married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth A. Davison, a native of Page County, Iowa, on the 30th of December, 1855. By this union they have seven children: Mary (now Mrs. O. McFarland), S. W., Emily J. (now Mrs. G. W. Shearer), Victoria E., John S., Martha B., and Alma A. Mr. Nixon is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

D. A. NORTHOVER,

section 13, post office Hopkins, was born on the Island of Jersey, (one of the channel islands), on the coast of England, December 6, 1843, and was reared at his birthplace, receiving a common school education. In 1867 he crossed the ocean and landed at Quebec, first settling in the Province of Ontario, Canada, where he remained until May, 1870, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri. From there he went to Barnard, Nodaway County, where he made his home for nine months, working on the railroad. In December, 1870, he came to Hopkins, and has continued the railroad business since. In 1874 he purchased his farm and moved his family thereon. It is situated one mile south of town, and contains 160 acres of fine land, being well watered and having a large quantity of timber upon it. Mr. N. has about sixty-five acres of land under cultivation, a handsome residence and an excellent barn. He now holds the position of section foreman on the section south of Hopkins, and attends very closely to the duties of his position. Mr. N. is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Hopkins. He was married to Miss Anna McCrea. She was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1839. They have three children: Alice, Edward and Charles. They worship with the Presbyterian denomination.

JOHN WARREN OLMSTEAD,

stock dealer, was born in Branch County, Michigan, November 26, 1835. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where they resided for nine months, and then moved to Putnam County, Indiana, remaining three years. Emigrating west, they settled in Decatur

County, Iowa, where John made his home until September, 1856, when he moved to Mills County, Iowa. Nine years afterwards he located in Dallas County, Iowa, and remained there for seven years, thence coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the spring of 1872. He purchased a farm in section 35, Atchison Township, upon which he settled, containing 160 acres, of fine land, moderately improved, well watered, and adapted to stock raising. He also owns two blocks in Hopkins, one lot lying on Third Street, the rest is residence property, on which he has three residences. Mr. O. has filled the office of town collector for some time with credit to himself and his constituents. He was married June 22, 1856, to Miss Angeline Runkles. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 18, 1836, but was principally raised in Mercer County of that state. In September, 1877, Mrs. Olmstead commenced the millinery and dress making business at her residence in Hopkins. In September, 1880, she rented a building on Third Street and moved her stock there, and in the fall of 1881 erected a neat building on the same street. She keeps a full assortment in this line, and has the patronage of a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead moved to Hopkins in November, 1875, and Mr. O. engaged in the mercantile business, following it for some three years. His health being poor he partially retired from active business life, although he deals in stock to some extent.

MERRILL OTIS.

Among the oldest and most respected citizens of Nodaway County may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 1, 1825. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving his education in the schools of the neighborhood. Upon arriving at maturity he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and has devoted himself to this branch of business through life. Moving westward to Missouri in 1858, he settled in Nodaway County, near Xenia. The county was then almost a wilderness, and the task of making a home and improving a farm was not an easy one. Mr. Otis purchased a tract of 800 acres of land, and commenced its cultivation. From that time until the present he has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Nodaway County, and it is to such energetic citizens as he that this county is indebted for the position she occupies as one of the foremost in the state. Mr. O. has divided his land among his children, and has but forty acres at present. This land is well improved, and upon it is a good orchard. He takes quite an interest in educational matters, and has several times filled the position of school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1851 to Miss Tamer Myers, who was born and raised in the same place as himself. She died on the

19th of August, 1877, leaving seven children: Reason, Sarah A. (now Mrs. Oliver Rumzy), George W., Edward, Jasper N., Absalom, and Mary F.

GEORGE W. PISTOLE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, post office Hopkins, was born in DeKalb County, Tennessee, April 24, 1837, and accompanied his parents to Missouri in the fall of 1842, first settling below St. Joseph. There they remained that winter, and in April, 1843, came to Nodaway County, which was then called Andrew County. The country, a vast wilderness, was inhabited by roving bands of Indians and wild animals, and many were the trials and hardships experienced by these hardy sons of toil. George remembers of accompanying his father to St. Joseph for supplies and on milling expeditions, and of having to pay ten cents per bushel for grinding, besides the toll, and of being seven days on the trip. Savannah was their nearest post office. He also relates a story of immigrants taking their wagons to pieces and ferrying them across the river in a dug-out. George received a primary education in the subscription schools of pioneer days. During the war he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, in the fall of 1862, and served two years, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to this county and remained here until the fall of 1875, when he moved to Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, for the purpose of educating his children. He returned to this county in March, 1881, and now owns a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved. Mr. Pistole held the position of tax collector in 1872, being the first one for the township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and formerly belonged to Xenia Lodge, but now holds his membership at Olathe, Kansas. He was married in 1858 to Miss Cynthia Wyatt, a native of Tennessee. By this union they have four children: Sarah L., Tilatha A., George E. and Nellie J. The three eldest are at present in Olathe, Kansas. Mr. P. and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

T. W. PORTER,

postmaster, was born June 22, 1843, in Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Michigan, and spent his boyhood days on a farm in that vicinity. After receiving a preparatory education in the common schools, he attended the State Normal. After arriving at maturity, he first engaged his attention to farming, for some five years. In 1865, he immigrated west, and spent two years in freighting in the Rocky Mountains. He then located in Bates County, Missouri, where he again engaged in farming, and, in 1868, he returned to his old home, in Michigan, residing there until April, 1870. He then came west, and settled near Xenia, Noda-

way County, Missouri, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. Mr. P. came to Hopkins with the first settlement of the place, and assisted in building Donlin Brothers' store, the first business house erected in the place, and, during the process of erection he had to go to Xenia, six miles distant, to obtain board and lodging. In April, 1871, he opened a drug store, which was the second store of any consequence here. This store he continued to conduct until 1878. Mr. Porter received the appointment of postmaster of Hopkins, April 2, 1873, and has since continued to fill this position. The length of time during which he has held the office is ample evidence of the satisfaction he has given to all parties interested. In 1877, he moved into his present quarters. He owns two store buildings and property, also half a block of residence property, with two residences. The one in which he resided is one of the finest in town, and an ornament to the place. Mr. P. is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., in which he holds the office of treasurer. He held the position of secretary for several years. He was married on New Years day, 1872, to Miss Dallas S. Johnston, a native of Maryland.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH & CO.,

undertakers, and dealers in furniture and hardware, and manufacturers of tinware. Joseph F. Randolph was born July 22, 1843, in Delaware County, Ohio. His parents died while he was young, and he was adopted by a merchant, and literally raised to the mercantile business. He received an education in the schools of that place. His foster father died when Joseph was thirteen years old, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He first gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry in September, 1862, and on the 12th of November, of the same year, was transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for three years, being mustered out November 21, 1865, after having taken part in the battles of Spring Hill, first battle of Franklin, Chickamagua, and many others. He was wounded at the last named battle, September 20, 1863, and remained in the hospital until March 24, 1864, when he recovered and was transferred to the Forty-third Regiment, Second Battalion, V. R. C., and was then attached to the Camp Denison Band. In April, 1865, the company was disbanded, and he accepted the position of descriptive roll clerk at the hospital headquarters at Camp Denison. He was discharged from service November 21, 1865, as above stated. Returning to his former home in Ohio, he started a general merchandise store at West Liberty, and six months later sold out and moved to Wyandot County, Ohio. After he had attained the age of twenty-four years he attended school one year at Audubon University. He was engaged in teaching during the

winter of 1868, and then came west and settled in Maryville in the fall of 1869. Here he was employed in teaching during the winter, and in the following spring purchased forty acres of land in the Holt district. On this he settled in July, 1870, and remained there until April, 1872, when he rented his farm and entered the employ of J. E. Hudson & Co., of Maryville. Some eight months later he purchased the hardware store of Lindell & Dobbs, of Hopkins, and commenced business on his own account. On the 25th of September, 1876, he became associated with Goodsill Bros., and they erected a substantial brick building during the summer of 1876, twenty-two by eighty feet, two stories high, which they have filled with a complete stock in their line. Mr. R. is genial and kind in manners, and has the respect of a large circle of friends. He is a member of Lodge No. 333, of the I. O. O. F., of Hopkins, of which he is one of the charter members. He is also a member of the Good Templars' Lodge, of this place, in which he has lately been elected Worthy Chief Templar. He was married September 2, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Little, a native of Wyandot County, Ohio. She was born March 5, 1845. They have adopted a boy, now seven years of age, Harry Lewis. They attend the Presbyterian Church of Hopkins, and are liberal contributors thereto.

A. J. REED,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, post office Hopkins, was born in Sharpsburg, Bath County, Kentucky, April 18, 1833, and with his parents moved to Menard County, Illinois, in the fall of 1833. There he was raised to manhood, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving his education in the old log school houses of pioneer days. When sixteen years of age he commenced life on his own account, first engaging to work with a farmer for \$10 per month during the summer seasons. He attended school during the winter. In 1851 he formed a partnership with his brother, they purchasing a piece of unbroken prairie land, which they commenced to improve. In 1863 A. J. sold out his interest in the farm and purchased one of his own in the same neighborhood in which he resided until he decided to move west in 1879. He again disposed of his property, and on the 16th of September, 1879, packed his household goods and started for Nodaway County, Missouri, by the overland route, arriving at Maryville October 16th of that year. There he remained for four months, and then settled on the farm which he now occupies, it containing 240 acres of well improved land, with a neat and comfortable residence, etc. Mr. R. is largely interested in the raising of both hogs and cattle, and is an industrious citizen. He is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F., of Middletown, Logan County, Illinois, of which he was one of the charter members. Mr. Reed was marrie

November 12, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Shenneman. She was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 7, 1838. They have had five children: Charlie L., Laura J., William I., Frank C. and Lulu A. Mr. Reed, his wife and two eldest children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DANA A. SARGENT,

physician and surgeon, Hopkins, is prominent among the successful practitioners of Nodaway County. He was born in Ontario, La Grange County, Indiana, May 18, 1854, and in 1859, accompanied his parents to Montgomery County, Illinois. There he resided three years, when he moved to Morgan, Ashtabula County, Ohio, remaining there one winter. Thence to Warren County, Illinois, and after one year he went to Boonesboro, Boone County, Iowa, remaining there some three years. Mr. S. then came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the fall of 1866, and settled at Xenia. His father was a doctor, and Dana after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools and studying under his father, took his first course of lectures at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, entering in October, 1877, and graduating from that institution June 18, 1878. Dr. S. then returned to Nodaway County, and commenced the practice of his profession, coming to Hopkins June 2, 1880. Here he continued his practice, and at present has a large and lucrative business. To the most thorough qualifications as a physician, he adds promptness and politeness in attention to calls. He makes a specialty of surgery, and has met with excellent success. He is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. of Hopkins. During the summer of 1880, he was appointed city physician of Hopkins, which position he still holds. Dr. Sargent was married October 23, 1881, to Miss Carrie E. Wallace. She was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, October 24, 1860.

REV. R. M. SIMMONS,

section 7, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Madsion County, Illinois, where he was born, November 7, 1819. At an early age the family removed to Warren County, where R. M. passed the greater part of his life. When starting in life, he chose as his calling the ministry, and, after a due course of study, was ordained in 1861, in the Baptist faith. He has preached the word of God for the past twenty years. In 1875, he emigrated to this state, and settled in this county, where he has since resided. In 1876, he moved to his present place, where he owns 200 acres of land, that will compare favorably with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Simmons was married October 5, 1845, to Miss Diana W. Stice. They have

from this marriage twelve children: Azelia C., Julius C., Mary E., Sarah M., Jane C., Clara E. (deceased), Roland M., Francis T., Phebe E., Andrew W. (deceased), George F. and Grace. Doctor S. is president of the Board of Education of Hopkins Independent School District, and has always taken an active part in everything pertaining to the advancement and progress of the moral and educational interests of this county.

BENJAMIN SLAUGHTER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, post office Hopkins, was born in Parke County, Indiana, November 15, 1834, and was taken to Peoria County, Illinois, by his parents in 1836. There he was principally raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving the benefits of a common school education. In the spring of 1856 he accompanied the family to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. The country abounded in game, and Ben. being a good shot and fond of hunting, had his full share of that sport. Maryville was his nearest post office, and Russell's Mills, on the Nodaway River (now Quitman), was his milling point. Mr. S. made a trip to Pike's Peak in 1859, and spent eighteen months in the mountains prospecting, etc., and then returned to this county. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. In 1876 he went to Deadwood, Montana Territory, and remained there some four months; he also took a trip to Denver City in the fall of 1880. He has filled the position of school director several terms, and constable of Union Township (before Hopkins Township was cut off) for two years. Mr. S. owns a fine farm of 240 acres, which is one of the finest for stock purposes in the county, being well watered and sheltered by timber.

HIRAM SLANKER,

proprietor of meat market, was born July 31, 1833, in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, and in 1836, with his parents moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and there Hiram was brought up on the farm, receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood. After arriving at maturity he followed farming, making turnpikes and threshing. In 1868, he had the misfortune to lose his left leg, while following the latter named business, and in 1869, he came west, settling in Bates County, Missouri. There he was engaged as a cook for about one year, when he commenced selling fruit trees. Three months later he went to Parkville, Platte County, Missouri, and was employed by a Mr. Bender in an eating house, and afterwards accompanied him to Hopkins when the town was in its infancy. Here he assisted him in the hotel business, and after three years, became a partner in the hotel and also in the liv-

ery business. This they continued for one year, when Mr. S. engaged in the butcher business with Mr. Bush. In February, 1880, he purchased his partner's interest, and now keeps the only shop in town, receiving a liberal patronage. Though having met with many reverses in life, Mr. Slanker has steadily worked his own way, and has built up a good business.

JACOB SPEIDEL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, post office Hopkins. Prominent among the oldest settlers and successful men, who have been closely identified with the farming and stock raising interests of this county, from an early date, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Germany, and was born in Bolingan, December 10, 1827. He was there raised, and learned the trade of tanning. In 1848, he was banished to Switzerland, owing to having taken a prominent part in the revolution of that date. There he remained till 1852, when he immigrated to America, settling in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in working at his trade at Shafer & Anderson's tannery, in August, 1853. He then removed to Ohio, following his chosen occupation there, till 1855, when he removed to Iowa, and, after a short residence there of three months, he came to this state and county, locating where he now resides. He has 307 acres of land, 180 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Speidel was married, in 1852, to Miss Annie Lamport, a lady in every way worthy of him. They had from that union four children, two of whom are now living: Annie M. and Sophia O. Mrs. S.'s death occurred October 11, 1872. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. S. enlisted in Company G, Fourth Missouri State Militia, and served three years and two months, participating in the battles of Neosia, Turkey Creek, Jefferson City, and others. He and his family are members of the M. E. Church, and are among its staunch supporters.

JOHN A. STEWART,

dealer in harness, saddles, carriage trimmings and saddlery hardware, was born February 13, 1836, in Genessee County, New York, and when six years of age his parents moved to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he was principally raised. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and after attending the common schools, he entered Milton College and completed his education. On the first of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until October, 1865, taking part in the battles of Fort Pemberton on the Yazoo River; Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas; capture of Mobile, Alabama, and several minor engagements. His brigade was never known to retreat a step, but always swept things before them. They marched to

the relief of General Steel on his retreat from Little Rock, and after the capture of Mobile went up the Alabama River a few hundred miles and captured twenty-four transports and gunboats. They were then sent to Matamoras to watch the Maximilian interest. Mr. S. started out as a corporal and was promoted to sergeant. During the latter part of 1863, and the first of 1864, he had charge of the military prison at Pine Bluffs for twelve months. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin and remained there until 1871, when he came to Missouri and settled in Hopkins, in June of the same year. Mr. S. first engaged in the grocery and furniture business, and one year later discontinued this and purchased his present harness shop and stock of goods, and has continued the business since with marked success. He now carries a large assortment, one of the heaviest in this line in town. His trade extends to other states, and he has shipped several sets of harness to Kansas, Colorado, Iowa and Wisconsin. He has filled the position of mayor of Hopkins one year, justice of the peace for three years, and notary public four years. He was one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W. of Hopkins, and fills the office of past master workman in the lodge. Mr. Stewart was married November 8, 1866, to Miss Clara F. Jones, a native of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. She was born in October, 1839. They have lost three children. Mr. S. and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church of Hopkins.

A. V. STEWART,

wagon and carriage-maker, was born in Scott County, Indiana, May 11, 1844. He was taken to Warren County, Illinois, by his parents when quite young, and remained there some five years, when he emigrated to Story County, Iowa, in 1855, and from there to Harrison County, Missouri, in the spring of 1857. In 1860 he went to Clarke County, Iowa. His youth was passed on a farm, and he received the benefits of a common school education. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served three years, taking part in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads and Snake Creek, in North Carolina; Town Creek, Alabama; Kingston, North Carolina, and several minor engagements. When peace was declared he returned to Clarke County, Iowa, and worked one year at the carpenter's trade. He then commenced to learn the wagon and carriage-makers' trade. Coming to Hopkins in April, 1875, he started a wagon-shop, and his is the only one in town. Being an excellent workman, he has all the work that he can execute, and he devotes his attention strictly to his business. Mr. S. is an active Christian worker and a member of the Christian Church. He was married in September, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Hickman, a native of Darke County, Ohio. She was born in September, 1842. On the 11th

of June, 1881, she died, leaving five children, four of whom are living : Alice, Perry, Fred, and Stella. Mr. Stewart's father, P. V. Stewart, resides with him. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 30, 1811, and when seventeen years of age accompanied his parents to Henry County, Indiana, where they resided some five years. Thence to Edgar County, Illinois, and thence to Warren County, of the same state. From there he went to Story County, Iowa, and then to Harrison County, Missouri, where he remained until his removal to Clarke County, Iowa. In April, 1875, he came to Hopkins. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life, though at present he has retired from active life. He was married in 1838 to Lucinda Vanmeter, who died in September, 1875. He has three children living, lost one: Luther, Charlotte, (now Mrs. Charles C. Black). and Absalom V. He and all his family are active members of the Christian Church.

JOSIAH STRAIN,

mayor of Hopkins, was born May 5, 1814, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and when fourteen years of age he immigrated to Parke County, Indiana, where he remained until 1865. He was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education, and at the age of eighteen years he commenced to learn the tanners' trade, devoting some three or four years to it, though he has made agricultural pursuits his principal occupation through life. He moved to Peoria County, Ill., in 1855, then came to Hopkins, Missouri, in March, 1875. Here he engaged in the grocery business, and continued therein one year, when he disposed of it. He was elected mayor of Hopkins in August, 1880, for a two years term, and has since continued to acceptably fill this position. Mr. S. owns some town property in Hopkins, and also some in Lenox, Iowa. He was married in April, 1846, to Miss Ann Marter, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia. She was born December 13, 1821, and died July 1, 1876, leaving five children living : Minerva (now Mrs. W. R. Harlan, of Lenox, Iowa), James, Robert, Maggie (now Mrs. R. H. Wilfley, of Hopkins), and Susy. One is deceased. Mr. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Hopkins, of which he holds the position of elder.

SAMUEL STRINGER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, post office Hopkins, was born in Marshall County, Illinois, April 7, 1853. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood. In the spring of 1869 he accompanied his parents to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the year 1878 he attended

school at College Springs, Page County, Iowa. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, which is watered by never-failing springs, making it one of the best stock farms in the county. He has a handsome residence, one of the best in the township, and is rapidly improving his land. Mr. S. was married to Miss Lucinda Jones, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri. She was born August 16, 1862.

GEORGE W. STURGEON, SR.,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, post office Hopkins, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, within fourteen miles of the famous Mammoth Cave, on the 30th of June, 1818. He was taken to Owen County, Indiana, by his parents when five years of age, and was reared in that and Morgan County, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving an education in the subscription schools. In September, 1834, when fifteen years of age, he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at Gosport, Owen County, Indiana, and followed it for twenty-one years, working one year in Indianapolis, during 1835. In 1841, he moved to Hendricks County, Indiana, and remained there one year. Mr. S. emigrated west in September, 1855, and spent that winter in Iowa, coming to Nodaway County in the spring of 1856. He settled where he now resides, the country then being sparsely settled, and endured many privations. He built a cabin and broke a piece of land, which he commenced to improve. Savannah, Andrew County, was their nearest supply point for some three years. There were no roads, and the settlers drove over the country where they pleased, always carrying an ax along to make a pathway if necessary. Mr. S. entered 640 acres of fine land, which he has since divided with his children, now owning 220 acres. This is well improved, with an excellent orchard and a young vineyard. It is an excellent stock farm. He cast his first vote in the county at Xenia. He has filled the office of justice of the peace some twelve years. During the war he received the first appointment as registering officer for Union Township, and filled the position two years. He also served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia during the war although he was over age; his eldest son also served three years. Being an old settler, Mr. S. is widely and favorably known. He was married May 17, 1838, to Miss Margaret Evans. She was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, April 26, 1817. They have had eight children, six of whom are living: Mary J. (widow of J. N. Balsby; she is living with her father); Lucina (now Mrs. John Bates, of Harrison County, Missouri); Martha E. (now Mrs. Richard Christal, at Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Missouri); Marion, John M. and George W. Mr. Sturgeon and wife have been active members of the regular Baptist Church for about forty years. He holds the position of deacon of the Hopkins Church.

JEPHTHA STURGEON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, post office Hopkins, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, July 28, 1835. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. Upon arriving at maturity he commenced farming, and has followed that occupation through life. During the late war, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, August 10, 1861, and was mustered out of service July 21, 1865. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and participated in the Atlanta campaign; also accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and around to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. At the close of the war he returned to his old home, in Indiana, and, in the fall of 1865, took a trip west, and purchased the land on which he now resides. In March, 1869, he settled permanently thereon. He owns 160 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. S. is largely interested in stock raising, although his capital, when commencing in life, were his willing hands and brave heart, and, by being honest and industrious, he has succeeded far beyond his most sanguine expectations. He was married in August, 1858, to Miss Jane Summit, a native of Monroe County, Indiana. She was born April 10th, 1838, and died on the 2d of January, 1875, leaving five children: Jeremiah D., Jephtha D., Mary F., James O. and Lucy J. Mr. S. is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of Hopkins.

JOHN STURGEON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, post office Hopkins, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, August 17, 1851, and in the spring of 1856 accompanied his parents to Nodaway County, Missouri. Here John was raised to the scenes and incidents of pioneer life, assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm. He received his education partly in the neighborhood schools, to which he had to walk four miles and a-half, but mostly by self-application. He has given his attention to agricultural pursuits through life, and now owns 120 acres of fine land, eighty of which are under cultivation, the remainder being timber and pasture lands. His farm is well stocked. Mr. S. is the fortunate possessor of numerous acquaintances and is favorably known by all. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and at present fills the office of school director. He was married August 26, 1873, to Miss Susan Pool, who was born in Jennings County, Indiana, in 1853. They have had three children: Ervin, born November 7, 1874; Minnie, born July 29, 1877; and Eddie, born February 27, 1881. Mr. S. and his wife are among the original members of the First Baptist Church of Hopkins, in which Mr. S. holds the position of church clerk. He has been a member of this denomina-

tion since he was thirteen years of age. He is also an active temperance worker, and is not addicted to the use of profane language. Every good cause receives his hearty support.

W. H. SUTHERLAND,

is of the firm of Sutherland & Co., proprietors of the Hopkins House. Hank, as he is familiarly called, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, May 20, 1848. He was reared at his birthplace and received his education in the schools of that city. Upon arriving at maturity he immigrated to California in the spring of 1871, spending three years on the coast, and traveling from Los Angeles, California, to Washington Territory, he obtained a thorough knowledge of the country and customs of the people. He then returned to Iowa, and afterwards took a trip through Kansas and Southern Missouri, thence to St. Joseph, and from there to Hopkins, where he located in the fall of 1874. Mr. S. first engaged in the drug business, but subsequently sold out and commenced the hardware business, which he disposed of for the purpose of engaging in the agricultural implement trade. He then resumed the hardware business, and on the 20th of March, 1878, became associated with Mr. Bender in the hotel business. He owns two fine farms, one near Albany, Gentry County, Missouri, containing 160 acres of well improved land, and the other situated near Hopkins, Nodaway County. This embraces 120 acres, also well improved. Mr. S. has filled the position of town councilman in Hopkins for one year. He is a member of Lodge No. 333 I. O. O. F., of Hopkins, and has filled the most important offices in the lodge. He was married January 1, 1878, to Miss Allula Bender. She was born in Bloomington, Illinois, July 22, 1852, but was taken to St. Joseph, Missouri, when six years of age. There she was principally raised and educated. They have had two children, one of whom is living, Cliff.

C. W. TAYLOR,

cashier of the Bank of Hopkins, was born August 14, 1858, in Pike County, Illinois. The family moved to Hartford, Connecticut, when Charles was quite young, and when eight years of age he accompanied his parents west to Wataga, Illinois. Two years later they moved to Taylor County, Iowa, where they resided some nine years. During two years of this time Mr. Taylor made his home in Bedford. Being somewhat frail in his younger days he could not attend school, and his education was derived principally by self application, though he did attend the high school and normal, at Bedford. When nineteen years of age he commenced teaching, and afterwards accepted the position of deputy county clerk of Taylor County, Iowa. This office he held before becom-

ing of age. He continued to occupy it two years satisfactorily to all parties interested. In April, 1879, he made his first visit to Hopkins, and upon returning to Bedford accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Citizens Bank of that place. In January, 1880, he entered upon the duties of his present position as cashier of the Bank of Hopkins, which he fills with credit to himself and to his employers. In the discharge of his duties he uses scrupulous care and fidelity, and well merits the esteem in which he is held by a host of friends. Mr. Taylor was married December 24, 1880, to Miss Susy E. Seaman, a native of Evansville, Wisconsin. She was born November 8, 1859, but was principally reared in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, receiving her education in the schools of that city. Mr. and Mrs. T. attend the Presbyterian Church.

RICHARD TERRELL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, post office Hopkins, was born in Orange County, Virginia, April 15, 1831. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Marshall County, Alabama, where he passed his boyhood days on a farm, receiving the benefits of a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Peoria County, Illinois, in the spring of 1848, arriving there on his birthday, April 15. In the spring of 1852 he emigrated to California and spent some two years on the coast, engaged in mining. He then returned home by way of the Isthmus and New York City, and soon went to Marshall County, Illinois, where he occupied his time in farming. In 1856 he took a trip through Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri, and entered a piece of land in Taylor County, Iowa. Then returned again to Illinois. He purchased his present farm in 1878, and in December, 1880, he moved west and settled in Hopkins. In the fall of 1881 he moved to his farm, which contains 240 acres of well improved land, and well watered by never-failing springs. He has one of the best orchards in the state, containing large varieties of all kinds of fruit. Mr. T. is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., and also of Lodge No. 333, of the I. O. O. F., of Hopkins. He was married June 7, 1855, to Miss Phœbe A. Hatfield, a native of Parke County, Indiana. She was born February 20, 1839. They have had eight children six of whom are living: Charles, Melissa (now Mrs. William Grady), Leona (now Mrs. Edward Tory), Nettie, Nora M., and Francis M.

JOHN THOMPSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, and was born November 7, 1829. He was there raised to manhood, following agricultural pursuits till 1873,

when he emigrated to Missouri and settled in Andrew County. After one year he removed to this county and located where he now resides. He has 95 acres of good average land, 80 of which are under cultivation. He has a nice residence on his place, and his improvements generally are among the best. Mr. Thompson was married November 6, 1852, to Miss Rebecca Hazzlett, a native of Indiana. They have five children: Charles C., George Y. A., James C., Jennie C. and William L. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He also belongs to the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Hopkins, was born in Fulton County, Illinois, December 13, 1834, and accompanied his parents to Andrew County, Missouri, when twelve years of age. He remained there two years, then came to Nodaway County, and has here resided since, except during the year 1849, which he spent in Taylor County, Iowa. He received a good business education, mostly by studying evenings, and at the age of nineteen he commenced to learn the milling business, becoming thoroughly conversant with grinding, sawing and engineering. After working for about three years at the business, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He purchased his present farm in 1859, on which he settled in the spring of 1861. He owns 240 acres of well improved land, and has excellent facilities for raising stock, in which he is largely interested, part of his stock being graded. During the late war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia at different times for about four years, and was frequently called away from home, taking part in many skirmishes and minor battles. During the last enlistment he held the position of lieutenant. Mr. T. has filled the position of school director for some eight years, and was appointed census enumerator in the summer of 1880. In his manners he is genial and hospitable and every good cause receives his support. He was married November 18, 1860, to Miss Sally DeWitt, who was born in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1841. They have a family of five children: John W., George W., Sarah E. A., Mary A. and Charles A. Mr. Thompson is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M.

GEORGE M. ULMER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15, post office Hopkins, was born in Scott County, Indiana, January 7, 1841, and accompanied his parents to Clark County, Illinois, when twelve years of age, where he was raised on a farm, attending the schools of the neighborhood. His father purchased a saw-mill when George was about fifteen years of age, in which the latter worked for about three years, obtaining a fair insight in the milling

business. In 1859 he came to Missouri, settling in Union Township, Nodaway County, and commenced improving a farm, here first experiencing pioneer life. In 1861 he went to Clarinda, Iowa, and entered school. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, holding the position of orderly at first and afterwards receiving a lieutenant's commission. In 1862 he made a trip to Illinois, was there married, and then returned to this county in 1863. Here he has since remained. He was first engaged in teaching, and also in the book business for about two years, after which he turned his attention to farming. He now owns 450 acres of finely improved land, well watered, and is largely interested in stock raising, though he had but thirty dollars in his pocket when he landed in this county on his return from Illinois. He has filled most of the township offices. Mr. U. has been twice married : first, on the 12th of March, 1863, to Miss Judith A. Murphey, who died October 25, 1875, leaving six children : Otho, Thomas, Joseph, James, Charlie and Sadie. He was married again, May 25, 1876, to Mrs. L. J. McGinnis, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born March 24, 1846. By this union they have one child, Frank. Mrs. McG. has two children by her first husband, Mary and Susy.

A. WATSON

is of the firm of Watson & Wray, dealers in agricultural implements, wagons and farm machinery, who are among the many enterprising business firms of this place. They carry a full and complete stock in their line, and being live business men, have secured a large and increasing patronage. A. Watson is a native of Bureau County, Illinois, and was born near Princeton April 6, 1841. He was reared on a farm, receiving an education in the schools of the neighborhood. When about eighteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seven years. During the war he enlisted at the first call for three months' volunteers, in company C, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, in April, 1861, under Captain Swain. After serving his time he reinlisted in company E, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, with which he remained one year when he was taken sick. He was discharged and sent home, and after about two years he entirely recovered. He came westward and settled in Maryville, Missouri, in the spring of 1865, where he engaged in working at his trade and dealing in the stock business. In 1870, he came to Hopkins, and has the honor of being the person to build the first dwelling house in the town. It was then known as Gladman's boarding house. Since that time Mr. W. has been interested in the growth and prosperity of Hopkins. He commenced in the agricultural implements and hardware business in 1872, and carried it on three years. In 1875 he sold out the latter branch and gave his

attention entirely to the sale of agricultural implements. In March, 1880, he took as a partner S. K. Wray. Mr. Watson has filled most of the town offices to the satisfaction of all parties interested. He is a member of Xenia Lodge No. 50, A. F. and A. M., and also of the A. O. U. W. He has been three times married: first in the fall of 1864 to Miss Mary Tompkins, a native of Illinois, who died in the winter of 1870, leaving a family—Charles A. and Lucy E. He was married again in 1874 to Miss Ureta Rice, a daughter of Judge Rice, of Worth County, Missouri. Her death occurred in 1875. In 1877 Mr. W. married for his third wife Mrs. Deborah Weaver, a native of Ohio. She has three children by her former husband—Sarah J., Mary E. and Deborah. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are active members of the M. E. Church of Hopkins, of which Mr. W. was one of the original members. He has a dwelling and other property in Hopkins, also a dwelling and property in Maryville.

R. H. WILFLEY,

city attorney, was born June 18, 1853, in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he remained until 1861, when he accompanied his parents to Page County, Iowa. There he resided some thirteen years, spending his time on a farm. He received a preparatory education in the common schools of the vicinity, and then attended Tabor College, of Fairmount, Iowa. In 1873, he emigrated to California, for the benefit of his health, and was engaged in teaching, one summer, at the famous Geyser Springs, Sonoma County, that state. The summers of 1873 and 1874 he spent on the coast, and then returned to Iowa. In the fall of 1875, he located at Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, there commencing the study of law with C. A. Anthony. After reading for six months he was admitted to the bar. In July, 1876, he located at Hopkins, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was appointed city attorney in 1878, a position which he has since continued to fill. Mr. W. was married June 2, 1879, to Miss Maggie Strain, a daughter of the present mayor of Hopkins. She was born January 29, 1859, in Parke County, Indiana. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr Wilfley takes a deep interest in the building up and improving of the town, and has lately revised and published the city ordinances.

E. C. WOLFERS,

dealer in general merchandise, was born November 25, 1848, near Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, New York. He was reared at his birthplace, receiving his education in the schools of that vicinity. In 1863 he commenced railroading, and followed the business in his native state until 1869, when he removed west and continued the business here in the

employ of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. In 1875 he abandoned the railroad calling and opened a general merchandise store at Hopkins. Commencing with a small stock of goods, by honesty and fair dealing and good business management, he secured a patronage sufficient to enable him to increase his assortment from time to time. He now carries one of the heaviest stocks in town. He has a substantial brick building twenty-two by eighty feet, two stories high, to which he is building an addition of the same size. This will give him a double store. Mr. W. is a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., and of Lodge No. 333, of the I. O. O. F. of Hopkins; also, of the Good Templars of Hopkins, in which he holds the position of Worthy Chief. He is also a member of the town council. Mr. Wolfers was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah Peck, a native of Virginia. They have a family of four children: Alice G., Jessie M., Grace, and Nellie.

B. WOOLDRIDGE,

dealer in clothing, boots and shoes, is among the most substantial business men of Hopkins. He was born in Jamestown, Kentucky, October 26, 1839, and accompanied his parents to Bloomfield, Iowa, when seven years of age. There he was principally brought up, spending his youth on a farm, and receiving the benefits of a good education. In 1856 he commenced teaching, and devoted about ten years to that occupation. In 1865 he settled at Unionville, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1869 he moved to Moulton, Iowa, and continued the business there until 1877. At that time he removed to Missouri, and settled at Hopkins, embarking in his present business. He carries one of the largest stocks of clothing in this part of the county, and has a very large patronage. He is also much interested in buying and shipping stock. Besides his business house here, he has a store in Grant City and one in Lenox, Iowa. Commencing life with a limited amount of capital, by industry and integrity, Mr. Wooldridge has risen to his present enviable position. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds his membership at Moulton, Iowa. He was married in 1869 to Miss M. E. Bailey, who was born near Knoxville, Tennessee. They have two children: Horace E. and Frederick E. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hopkins.

S. K. WRAY,

of the firm of Watson & Wray, is one of the old and well known pioneers of Nodaway County. He is a native of Gallia County, Ohio, and was born January 27, 1834. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving a good business education. In the winter of 1853, he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and from

there came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the spring of 1854. The county was then new, and, after passing through many hardships, Mr. W. commenced farming in the summer season, and teaching in the winter. During the late war he first enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in what was known as Kimball's six months' volunteers, and held the position of first lieutenant. He also served some eight months in the home guards, and held the position of captain of a company. In the fall of 1863, he was appointed recruiting officer, and, with the aid of Captain Martin, organized Company F, of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. He afterwards became adjutant of the regiment, and took part in many minor battles and skirmishes. He was captured at the battle of Campbellsville, Tennessee and remained a prisoner for but thirty-six hours, when he escaped, and, a month later, joined his regiment again, and served with them until the close of the war. He then returned to this county, and has since given his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, in Polk Township, which is well watered and improved. In March, 1880, he came to Hopkins, purchased a half interest with Mr. Watson in his agricultural implement establishment; also a half block of residence property. He has held the position of justice of the peace, and was at one time a member of the county court. He belongs to Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M., also to the Good Templars. Mr. Wray was married April 30, 1859, to Miss Mary Carmean, a native of Macon County, Illinois, although she was principally raised in Iowa. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Rosa, Alice, Curtis, Bertha, Howard and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Wray are active members of the M. E. Church, of Hopkins. He fills the position of superintendent of the Sabbath School.



INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ALLISON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Canada, and was born March 25, 1836. He was there raised to manhood and educated, being brought up in the occupation which he now follows. In 1878, he emigrated to Michigan, where he resided about two years, and from there he went to Dakota Territory. After remaining seven years he moved to Crawford County, Iowa, where he remained one year, coming from there to this state. He settled in this county, and now has 374 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, 160 acres of which are under cultivation. He has a splendid residence upon his home place, and his improvements generally denote a successful and progressive farmer. Mr. Allison was married in 1855, to Miss Ann Cleave, a native of England. They have from this union eight children: George E., James M., John A., William O., Emma E., Viola J., Annie M., and Milo T. They are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. AWALT,

section 9, post office Pickering, is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1844, and at the age of three years he emigrated with the family to Iowa, where they resided till John attained his sixteenth year. From there he came to Missouri and settled in this county, and in 1875 he located where he now resides. He has eighty acres of good average land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Awalt has been married three times; first, to Miss Caroline Coleman, in 1866. They had two children: Laura and James C. Mrs. Awalt's death occurred in 1871, and in 1877 Mr. A. was married to Miss Belle Harbison, who died during the same year. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Thursia Merrimaid. They have one child: Nellie. Mr. Awalt is a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity. During the late war he enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry Regiment, and served nineteen months, discharging his duty faithfully.

JOHN P. BENEDICT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Canada, where he was born August 6, 1831. He

there spent his youthful days, and in 1849 emigrated to Iowa, settling in Lee County. After a residence there of twenty years, he removed to Montgomery County, where he remained five years, after which time he emigrated to California. His health, however, would not permit him to remain but a short time, when he returned to the state of his adoption and settled in Jasper County. There he resided two years, and from there removed to this state, locating where he now resides. He has 120 acres of land that will average with any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Benedict was married February 4, 1854, to Miss Ann V. Hammer. They have two children: Alma B. and Zattie L. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES BOYD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, post office Gaynor City. Among the successful young farmers of this county the subject of this sketch will bear more than a passing notice. He is a native of Knox County, Illinois, and was born July 21, 1856. He was there raised to manhood and educated, and when at the age of nineteen years he immigrated to Iowa, settling in Red Oak. There he remained one year, and in 1876 he removed to this state, locating in this county, where he now has 160 acres of land that will average with any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Boyd was married February 13, 1881, to Miss America Rosacrants, a native of Indiana. She is a member of the Christian Church.

NATHAN E. BRADBURY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, post office Gaynor City, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1856. When at the age of ten years he immigrated with his father's family to Kansas, where they remained nine months. From there they moved to Iowa, and after a residence of four years in that state they came to Missouri and settled in Gentry County, where they made their home one year. Their next move was to DeKalb County, and after remaining for eight years they removed to this county. Here Nathan has since resided. He has eighty acres of good average land, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. Since their settlement here the family has made a specialty of raising broom corn, and the manufacture of molasses, manufacturing from 3,000 to 5,000 gallons each year.

O. E. BUGBEE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15, post office Hopkins, was born in New York, on February 11, 1825, and when at the age of seven years, he, with his father's family, emigrated to Ohio, residing there till 1860. He

then removed to Warren County, Illinois, remaining for about fifteen years, after which time he immigrated to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has eighty acres of land that will average with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. B. is one of our most successful farmers, and a man whose judgment is sought for and adhered to on all subjects, especially pertaining to agriculture. Mr. Bugbee was married February 4, 1847, to Miss Sabra Brooks, a lady of genial habits and in every way worthy to be his helpmate. They have eight children: Angeline P., Estella P., Evander O., Caroline, Nellie E., Fred. L., Carl F. and Earl. They are members of the United Brethren Church.

SIMEON BUTTS,

section 36, post office Bedford, Iowa. Prominent among the successful and progressive farmers and stock raisers of this district may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ohio, and was born September 30, 1843. When at the age of seven years, his father emigrated to Illinois, where young Butts was raised to manhood, receiving the rudiments of the occupation in which he is now so proficient and successful. In 1870, he removed to Iowa, and settled in Taylor County, his residence being just across the Missouri line. Though a resident of Iowa, the larger portion of his farm lies within the border of Missouri, and hence he has been since his residence in that state closely identified with the agricultural interests of Nodaway County. He has in this state 210 acres of as good land as there is in the county, all of which is improved. Mr. Butts was married February 1, 1865, to Miss Lucinda Andrews. They have five children: Charles, John E., Martha, Jessie M., and James A.

DR. J. M. CADWALLADER,

physician and surgeon, Gaynor City. The subject of this sketch is a native of Virginia, and was born June 1, 1851. While an infant he was removed by his parents to Pennsylvania, and when he was at the age of eight years the family removed to Ohio, where J. M. was raised. At the age of nineteen he began the study of his chosen profession, under the guidance of Drs. Ferguson and Hough, at Mogadore, Ohio, where he remained two years and a half, after which time he attended a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and after practicing his profession for some time, he graduated at the St. Joseph College of Physicians and Surgeons. When twenty-three old Dr. C. emigrated to Iowa, and began the practice of his profession in Doniphan, of that state, remaining there one year and a half. From there he removed to Buchanan, Taylor County, Iowa, where he practiced three years, and in 1881 came to Gaynor City, where he now resides. Although a new

settler of that district, he has by his successful treatment of cases left in his charge, secured a large and increasing practice. He also owns a nice stock of drugs and medicines, and does a good business in that line, having the only drug store in that town. Dr. Cadwallader's reputation as a true gentleman and scholar is of the best, and he is fast gaining a name as a physician to be envied by others of his profession. He was married January 22, 1874, to Miss Mary Pratt. They have two children living: Nellie A., and John Conda.

C. A. CARRALL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, post office Defiance, is an old settler of this county, and a man who has been closely identified with its agricultural interests from an early day. He is a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and was born October 8, 1845. When at the age of eleven years, with his father's family, he immigrated to Davis County, Iowa, where they resided eighteen months, and from there removed to this county, settling in this township. Here the subject of this sketch has since resided. He has 120 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Carrall was married January 17, 1872, to Miss Laura A. Davidson. They have from this union five children: Josie T., Jessie S., Horace S., Bertram and Myrtle. During the war Mr. Carrall enlisted in the State Militia. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

H. CAUDLE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, post office Hopkins, is among the prominent and successful farmers and stock raisers of this county, who deserve more than a passing notice. He is a native of Jones County, Iowa, and was born April 23, 1846. When at the age of eleven years, he, with his father's family, immigrated to this state, settling in this county, where he has since resided. He moved on the place which he now occupies in 1876, and has 240 acres of choice land, all of it being under cultivation. Mr. Caudle was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Albinia Keplinger. They have five children: Franklin, Jessie F., Estella, Edward H. and Harry J. At the breaking out of the war Mr. C. enlisted in the Union cause in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, under Colonel Hull, and served three years. He was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the M. E. Church. He has held the office of school director of his district.

J. W. CHISHOLM,

farmer, section 10, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born in 1853. He was there raised to

manhood, and in 1875, immigrated to Illinois, settling in Henry County, where he resided three years. From there he moved to Rock Island, and after remaining but a short time, he went to Taylor County, Iowa, where he lived two years, coming from there to this state and county. In March, 1881, he moved on his present farm, where he has eighty acres of good land, all of which he successfully cultivates. Mr. Chisholm was married April 26, 1867, to Miss Ester McCollum. They have from this marriage four children: Mary M., Elton W., Lucinda B., and Weaver.

E. D. CLARK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, post office Hopkins. Among the old settlers of this district, the subject of this sketch will bear more than a passing notice. He is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, and was born February 9, 1828. He was there raised to manhood, and at the age of twenty-six years he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Marion County, where he resided about two years. From there he moved to Daviess County, Missouri, and after remaining there five years, located in Harrison County. Three years later he came to this county and settled where he now resides. He has 112 acres of good average land, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Clark was married in 1826 to Miss Abbie J. Austin. They have from this union seven children: William T., Mary E., Alexander, Sarah B., John P., James E., and Alice J.

W. H. CLARK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, post office Gaynor City. Prominent among the farmers and stock raisers of this district stands the one whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of New Haven County, Connecticut, and was born February 17, 1831. He was there raised to manhood and secured the advantages of an education such as the schools of that vicinity afforded. He is by occupation a locomotive engineer, but of late years has followed the pursuits of farming. At the age of twenty-five years he immigrated to Iowa, remaining one year, when he went to Kansas, and after a residence there of six years removed to Nebraska. Four years afterwards he came to this state and settled in Nodaway County. In 1870 he moved on the place where he now resides. He owns 230 acres of good land that will average with any in the county, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Clark was married August 9, 1857, to Miss Judith M. North. They have six children: Amanda A., Carolina N., Sylvanus H., Mary M., Bertie O. and Nora N. Mr. Clark has been school director of his district for the past ten years. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, and are liberal contributors thereto.

WILLIAM COWEN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, post office Bedford, Iowa, a prominent agriculturist of this district, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born October 27, 1836. He was there raised to manhood and educated, and when at the age of twenty years he emigrated to Cedar County, Iowa, where he remained two years. After this time he returned to his native state, where he followed the occupation of farming. In 1873, he removed to Missouri, and settled in this county, where he owns 160 acres of land above the average, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Cowen was married June 6, 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Smith. They have from this marriage nine children: Manford, Laura J., Sherman, Flora B., Melville, Newton, Charlie, Frank and Elsie M.

WILLIAM T. CRENSHAW,

section 11, post office Gaynor City. The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, March 7, 1829, and while yet an infant, the family emigrated to Tennessee, where he remained until about nine years old, when the family removed to this state. After remaining only six months, they took up their location in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, where they made their home for eighteen months. After that time William removed to Henderson County, and was engaged in farming till 1871, when he immigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, where he has since continued to reside. He has 160 acres of good average land, 100 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Crenshaw was married in March, 1859, to Miss Sarah Jones. They have from this union eight children: Laura E., Zephnia, Herschel L., Althia, Samuel J., Marinda F., Walter and Delphenia. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and is also a member of the Grange. He is school director of his district, and has held the office of road commissioner.

J. DAVIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post office Gaynor City. Although not an old settler of this county, is nevertheless one of our representative farmers. He is a native of Pike County, Ohio, and was born in 1811. He was there raised to manhood and remained in that vicinity till 1856, when he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Decatur County. After a long residence there he removed to this state and county, locating where he now resides. He has 160 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Davis has been twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth Holton. They had by this union eight children: Jacob, Joshua, John, Mary A., Rachel, Isaac, Julia, and Jane. Mrs. Davis' death occurred in 1867. After a

lapse of two years, or in 1869, Mr. D. married Miss J. Jewett. They have four children : Branson, Miranda, Adel, Alice.

W. P. DEETS,

(deceased). The subject of this sketch was a native of New York, and was born in 1818. He was there reared and educated, and when at the age of thirty-seven years, he emigrated to Ogle County, Illinois. After a long residence there of twenty-five years, in 1879, he removed to this state, and settled on section 34, where his sons now reside. Mr. Deets was married in 1839, to Miss Hannah Wood. They had from this union three children: Lorenzo, S. W., and Louis P. Mr. Deets' death occurred November 29, 1880. Since that time the children have managed the home place, and have proven themselves progressive and successful farmers. They are men who are highly appreciated in the community in which they reside. They have 310 acres of land, all of which is improved. During the war of the rebellion the two oldest brothers enlisted in the Union army, Lorenzo serving in Company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment. While with that company he was wounded at Liberty Gap, Tennessee, and was in Hospital No. 1, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was with the company for three years, and also for one year with Hancock's Veteran Corps. S. W. was a volunteer in Company M, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and served for two years. He was married in 1867, to Miss Catharine Wilson. They have four children : Minnie, Maude, Samuel M., and William P.

REV. FRANCIS BRADDOCK DINSMORE,

section 26, post office Gaynor City. Prominent among the farmers and stock raisers, as well as among the clergy of this district, stands the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born April 22, 1817. He was there raised to manhood. Mr. Dinsmore traces his ancestry to the old Revolutionary stock, being a descendent, on his mother's side, of the great Gen. Braddock, she bearing that name before marriage. Moses S. Dinsmore, the father of Francis, was a native of Ireland, but was of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was raised in America from his tenth year, was by occupation a farmer and teacher. After a long and useful life he passed away in 1836. Mr. F. B. Dinsmore, at the age of twenty years, commenced his studies for his chosen profession in the academy of West Alexander, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of Washington College, Washington County, Pennsylvania. He completed his ten years' course of study at the Theological Seminary, of Princeton, New Jersey. Finishing his studies at the age of thirty, he immigrated to Iowa and settled in Henry County, from which locality, after

a residence of twenty-five years, in 1872 he removed to this state and settled where he now resides. Mr. Dinsmore was married June 3, 1847, to Miss Jane Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children living : Frances C., John M., William H. and Thomas C. Mr. D. was elected judge of the county court in 1878, and served two years. He has been school director of his district three years. He is by faith a Presbyterian, and is the Pastor of Long Branch Church, having held that charge since its organization. It is due largely to his efforts that the church was organized, and is now in a prosperous condition. He has 415 acres of land that will average with any in the county, part of which is under cultivation.

WILLIAM DIXON,

section 13, post office Maryville, is among the old settlers and farmers of this vicinity. He is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, and was born December 6, 1837. At the age of one year he was taken by his father's family to Andrew County, Missouri, where he was raised to manhood and educated, following his present occupation. In 1848 he, with the family, emigrated to this county, where he has since resided. R. Dixon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an old pioneer of this county, and a man who was closely identified with its interests from an early date. Mr. William Dixon has 320 acres of land that will average with any in the county, 200 acres of which are under cultivation. He was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah J. Burns. They have from this union the following children : James C., Cyrildia J., Levander B., Celia E., and Owen W.

WILLIAM J. DOWIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Iowa, where he was born, April 24, 1846. He was there raised till 1862, in which year he removed to this state, and settled where he now resides. Isaac Dowis, his father, was one of the first settlers of Taylor County, Iowa, and a man who was closely identified with the interests of that county from an early day. His death occurred November 11, 1877. Mr. W. J. Dowis has 240 acres of land, that will compare favorably with any in the county, all of which he has under cultivation. He was married June 7, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Davidson. They have four children : Ora D., Leo, Oscar and Alva.

MATHIAS ERICKSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, post office Gaynor City, a leading farmer and stock raiser of this district, who has gained prominence as a successful and progressive man, is a native of Sweden, in which country

he was born March 23, 1839. He was there raised to manhood, learning the trade of blacksmith. At the age of seventeen, he immigrated to America, settling near Galesburg, Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming. After a residence there of sixteen years, he removed to this state and settled where he now resides. He has 320 acres of average land, most of which he cultivates. Mr. Erickson was married in 1866, to Miss Mary S. Holmberg. They have four children: Charles T., Minnie E., Nellie A., and Gracie B. During the late war Mr. E. enlisted in the Union cause, and served in Company D, Seventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment, being chief bugler of that regiment. He was discharged from service November 9, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the M. E. Church, to which he is liberal in contributing toward its support.

WILLIAM A. FISHER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, post office Hopkins, an influential farmer and stock raiser of this county, was born in Indiana on the 12th of November, 1834, and was there raised to manhood and educated. He was engaged while in his native state in the occupation of contracting and carpentering. April 16, 1867, he emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, where he now resides. He has 160 acres of land that will average with any in the county, ninety acres of which are under cultivation, and he has upon his place a nice residence, and his improvements generally are of the best. Mr. Fisher was married March 30, 1859, to Miss Melinda A. Boyer, a native of Indiana. They have seven children: Theora A., Ulysses S. G., Lydia E., Indiana E., Lulu F., Hiram, and John E. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was township trustee one term, and has been school director of his district for the past ten years. When first settling in this county he taught the district school now known as the Lone Star school house. This was formerly called by the old settlers, the "Green Horn school house."

EDWARD T. GAYNOR,

section 30, post office Gaynor City, is one of the old settlers and well known men of Nodaway County. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1838. When, at the age of eleven years, he emigrated, with his father's family, to America, and settled in Virginia, where he was raised to manhood, there learning the trade of blacksmith. In 1865, he removed to Ohio, where he resided till 1874, when he came to Missouri, and engaged in blacksmithing, where Gaynor City now stands. That village was named in his honor. He continued his chosen occupation till 1881, when he sold his shop to Mr. McLain, and removed to where

he now resides. He has 120 acres of land, sixty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. G. is a member of the A. O. U. W.; also of the Grange. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Margaret Scowden, an estimable lady.

B. F. GILMORE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, post office Gaynor City. The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois, and was born on March 22, 1837. He was raised to manhood and educated in his native state, following the occupation of farming and stock raising. In January, 1881, he immigrated to this state and settled in this county, where he now resides. He has 250 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. G., with pride, traces his ancestry to revolutionary stock, his grandfather being a soldier in that war. R. Gilmore, his father, was a colonel in the war of 1812, and was also one of the oldest settlers of Warren County, Illinois, and a man who was closely identified with the agricultural interests of that county from the time of his settling there in 1833. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Charlotte Yarder, November 15, 1860. Mr. Gilmore is a prominent member of the Grange.

CHARLES F. GRAY,

section 33, post office Gaynor City. The subject of this sketch was born in Lee County, Illinois, March 8, 1849, and was raised to manhood in his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm. At the age of twenty years he emigrated to Missouri, locating in this county, where he has since resided. He has eighty acres of land that will average with any in the county, sixty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Gray was married February 23, 1871, to Miss Mary A. McLaughlin. They have two children: Nellie and Gracie. Mr. G., for the first two years and a-half of his residence here worked at the trade of bridge building, and in 1869 settled where he now resides.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS,

section 9, post office Oxford, a man who deserves favorable mention, was born in Platte County, Missouri, August 23, 1842, and was there raised until the age of fourteen years, when he emigrated to Worth County, remaining there till 1877, following his present occupation. At that time he removed to this county and settled where he now resides. He has 140 acres of as good land as there is in the county, 115 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Harris was married October 22, 1866, to Miss Henrietta Sawyer. They have from this union five children:

Monroe, Lurene, Embozella, Oliver, and Ollie, twins. Mr. H. has been road commissioner of his district one year.

E. T. HULL,

farmer, section 1, post office Hopkins, was born in the State of Illinois on December 18, 1853, and was there raised to manhood, and educated. He has always followed the occupation of farming. In 1876, he emigrated to this state, and settled in Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He moved on his present place in 1878, and is the owner of sixty acres of good average land, all of which is improved. Mr. Hull was married October 3, 1878, to Miss Sarah Benedict. They have from this union one child, Roy.

C. C. HORN,

section 24, probably the oldest settler in this portion of the county now living where he settled, is the subject of this sketch. He was born July 29, 1819, in Kentucky, and was there raised and educated. October 4, 1849, he emigrated to Randolph County, Missouri, where he remained three years, and from there removed to Davis County, Iowa, where he lived till 1853. At that time he went to Taylor County, and after a space of one year came to this state and settled where he now resides. He has 100 acres of as good land as there is in the county, sixty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Horn has been twice married. First, July 17, 1844, to Miss Eliza A. Jones. They had one child: William F. Mrs. Horn's death occurred in 1846. Mr. H. was married the second time to Miss Matilda Lockker. They have from this union nine children: George W., Mary E., Martha M., Louisa, Cornelius, Lafayette, Dilly, Lucy and Florence. During the war Mr. Horn was a member of the Union League. He was constable of his township for one term, and also school director for a term of six years.

G. C. JEWETT,

physician and surgeon, Gaynor City, is among the professional men of this district, and is worthy of special mention. He is a native of Ohio, in which state he was born November 5, 1826. His father, David, was a physician, and also a D. D., and was presiding elder of the M. E. Church of his district. The subject of this sketch at the early age of fourteen, began the study of his chosen profession under the direction of his father, with whom he continued till he attained his twenty-first year. He then attended a course of studies at Race Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, three years, and after finishing this course, he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Decatur County. There he commenced the practice of his profession. After a successful career of ten years, he removed to Clarke

County, where he also practiced his profession. Ten years later, or in 1881, he moved to this state, and settled in Gaynor City. Although a late addition to this county, he has gained by his successful practice hosts of friends and a lucrative business. Dr. Jewett has been twice married. First, in 1852, to Miss C. Logan. They had six children: Lizzie, Milder J., Marion, William M., Josephine and Laura. Dr. J. was married the second time in 1866, to Miss Martha Irwin, a native of Clarke County, Iowa. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JASPER N. JONES,

section 16, post office Pickering, is a representative farmer of Nodaway County, and was born in the state of Ohio, May 19, 1828. He was there raised, spending his youthful days in the occupation which he has ever followed. At the age of twenty-three years he emigrated to Iowa, where he remained till 1877, when he removed to this state and county, settling where he now resides. He has 200 acres of choice land, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Sword, March 31, 1853. They have from this union eleven children living: William A., Sarah A., Carrie A., Charles D., Margaret J., Jasper M., Edward F., Annie B., Earl V., Emma F., and Louisa E. During our late war Mr. Jones enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served for two years.

O. N. LESTER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, post office Hopkins. The subject of this brief sketch is a native of Indiana, and was born September 8, 1842. At the age of seven years, he, with the family, emigrated to Warren County, Illinois, there residing for a period of twenty-eight years. In 1872, he moved to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He owns 125 acres of good average land, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Lester was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary A. Stobaugh. They have two children, Florence and Emma J. During the late war, Mr. L. enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Second Illinois Regiment, Twentieth Corps. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

JACOB LINDEMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 26, post office Gaynor City. Among the successful and progressive farmers of this vicinity, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Germany on September 1, 1827. He was reared to manhood in his native country, learning the machinist trade. In 1847 he emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in following his trade, there residing for

five years. From that place he went to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he continued the same occupation and lived for five years, going next to Stephenson County, Illinois. Owing to ill health he abandoned his trade and followed the occupation of farming. After a space of sixteen years, he took up his location in Decatur County, Iowa, remaining there eight years, at the end of which time he came to Missouri and settled in this county where he now resides. He has ninety acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Lindeman was married in 1850 to Miss Josephine Woster. They have six children: Charlie, Jacob, Emma, Alfred, Maria, and Carrie. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Lutheran Church. He was road commissioner one term, and has been school director of his district for one term.

WILLIAM MCGLOTHLAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, post office Hopkins, is deserving of more than a passing notice among the prominent farmers of this county. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born May 24, 1823. He was there raised to manhood and educated, and in the year 1854 immigrated to Illinois, where he resided seventeen years, following the occupation of farming. In 1871 he removed to Missouri and settled in this county, where he now resides. He has 135 acres of land that will average with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. McGlothlan was married in 1851 to Miss Sarah A. Massey, a native of Kentucky. They have been blessed with six children: James E., Robert F., Albert W., Mattie J., Jessie L. and Charles W. Mr. McG. held, with credit to himself and the public, the office of justice of the peace for five years, resigning his position at the end of that time.

W. H. McLAIN,

dealer in general merchandise, Gaynor City. The subject of this sketch is the principal merchant of this town, and is also its founder. He is a native of Pennsylvania, in which state he was born June 26, 1853. While yet an infant, with the family he emigrated to Decatur County, Iowa, where they resided twelve years, after which time Mr. McLain removed to Illinois, settling in Brown County. After a residence there of twelve years, during which time he was engaged in farming, in 1879, he again returned to Iowa, where he lived six months. After that he went again to Illinois, and from there came to Missouri in 1879, and started the business that now occupies his attention. He has a large trade, and thoroughly merits his success. He is honest in his dealings, and is possessed of sterling principles of right, and carries a full and complete stock of goods, in his line. Mr. McLain was married April 28, 1876, to

Miss Rebecca J. De Witt. They have by this union two children: Hattie J., and Lenvil D. Mr. McL. is the postmaster of Gaynor City. This town was established by W. H. McLain, and took its name from Edward Gaynor, who at that time had a blacksmith shop where the town now stands. This shop is now operated by Mr. McLain. The town is situated on the corners of sections 26, 25, 35, 36, although the stores are on section 26. The business portion is composed of a store and a blacksmith shop and a drug store, the latter operated by Dr. Cadwallader; also a few residences.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, post office Defiance, is prominent among old settlers and pioneers of this county. He is a native of Ireland, and was born April 8, 1810. When two years of age, the family immigrated to America, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where William was raised till the age of fifteen, at which time he emigrated to Ohio. There he was engaged in the occupation of farming till 1839, when he removed to Illinois, and after a long residence there of nineteen years, he moved to Iowa, where he remained one year. He then came to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has 119 acres of good average land, forty acres of which are under cultivation. Before dividing his land among his children, he had a tract of 640 acres. Mr. McLaughlin was married in 1843, to Miss Eliza Miller. They have five children living: John, James M., Richard S., Mary A. and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. McL. are members of the M. E. Church.

M. MURDOCH,

section 2, post office Hopkins, is one of the successful young farmers of this county who owe their standing in society and success in life to their own endeavors. Mr. Murdoch, is a native of Louisiana, and, at an early day, with the family, he emigrated to Peoria County, Illinois, where he was raised to manhood, and educated. After a residence there of twenty years, he removed to Missouri, and settled in this county, where he has since resided. He has 160 acres of well improved land. In 1871, Mr. Murdoch married Miss Eliza White, a lady of noble qualities and genial habits. They had by this happy union three children: Harry, Annie and Mary. After a period of ten years, she passed away from earth, in June, 1881. Mr. M. is a member of the United Workmen.

FREDERICK A. ORR,

merchant and postmaster, Orrsburg. The subject of this sketch is a native of Brown County, Illinois, and when at the age of twelve years,

with the family, he emigrated to Hancock County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. In 1871 he removed to Missouri, and settled in this county, and on October 1, 1881, he started his present business. He carries a general stock of goods, valued at \$1,600, which is large and complete, and he is doing an increasing business. Mr. Orr was married February 16, 1873, to Miss Henrietta Stingley, a native of Missouri. They have from this union three children: Effie, John A. and Myrtie O. Mr. Orr is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is junior warden of Gaynor City Lodge, U. D. A., F. and A. M. He was school director of District No. 6, of Jackson Township for two terms, and was also assessor of that township for one term.

ELIAS REDDICK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, post office Gaynor City. The subject of this sketch is an old settler and prominent citizen of this district, and a man who is deserving of special mention. He is a native of Ohio, and was born June 23, 1828. He was there raised until he attained his twenty-fifth year, at which time he immigrated to Indiana, where he resided three years. After this he returned to Ohio, and three years later went to Iowa, settling in Taylor County. After a residence there of four years, in 1860, he removed to this state and county, settling where he now resides. He has 200 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, eighty acres of which he has under cultivation. Mr. Reddick was married August 31, 1856, to Miss Mary Boyer. They have to bless their union nine children: Elias A., Martha J., Ida, Lilly, Clara M., Annie A., John, Ferdinand and Jesse L. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. R. enlisted in Company F. Twelfth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, and was quarter-master sergeant of his company, remaining in the service three years. He has held the position of school director and constable of his district. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

WILLIAM T. SHADES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, post office Defiance. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, in which state he was born January 11, 1844. He was there raised to manhood and educated, following general mercantile pursuits till 1869, at which time he immigrated to this state, and settled where he now lives. Since his residence here he has followed the occupation of farming, and now has 160 acres of land that will average with any in the county, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Shades was married in 1867, to Miss Charlotte E. French. They have from this union seven children: William F., Roland C., Cora H.,

Mary, Delphine, John K., and Arthur G. During the war Mr. Shades enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry Regiment, and was second lieutenant of his company. He is now school director of his district.

GEORGE R. SHROCK,

section 4, post office Defiance, Worth County, is a prominent and representative farmer and stock raiser of this district, and was born in Pennsylvania, on February 2, 1835. He was there raised to manhood, being brought up in the occupation which he now follows. At the age of twenty years, he emigrated to Colorado, and engaged in the occupation of mining, remaining in the west eight years, a part of which time he spent in Montana and California. From there he removed to this state, and settled in Harrison County, and, after a residence of one year, he went to Worth County, remaining six years. He then came to this county, and settled where he now resides, being the owner of 246 acres of land, 175 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Shrock was married in January, 1869, to Miss Mary Coy, an estimable lady. They have, to bless this union, five children: Irene, Hubert, Earl, Marinda and Essie. Mr. Shrock is school director of this district.

JULIUS C. SIMMONS,

section 9, post office Gaynor City, is a leading young farmer of this township, and deserves more than a passing notice. He is a native of Illinois, and was born November 7, 1848. He was there raised to manhood and educated, spending his boyhood days on a farm. In 1875 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county where he now resides. He has 160 acres of land that is as good as any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Simmons was married September 29, 1870, to Miss Belinda Hahn, a native of Knox County, Illinois, and a descendant of an old pioneer family. They have from this union four children: Hannah, Mary, Phoebe, and Dolly. Mr. S. is at present one of the school directors of his district.

CHARLES SIMMONS,

section 9, post office Gaynor City. The subject of this sketch is a native of Warren County, Illinois, where he was born in 1856. He was there raised to manhood, being brought up in the occupation which he now follows. In 1875 he immigrated with his father's family to Missouri, and settled in this county, where he now has eighty acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Simmons was married April 26, 1880, to Miss Elsie A. Jenkins,

a lady in every sense worthy to be the helpmate of the subject of this sketch. They have to bless this union one child: Ralph.

REZIN SMITH,

farmer and sheep raiser, section 14, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he was born April 15, 1820. When at the age of six years he, with his father's family, emigrated to Indiana and settled in Floyd County, from whence, after a residence of four years, he removed to Arkansas. There he resided only a short time, and then he went to Illinois; but not liking the country, he soon came to Missouri and entered the employ of the American Fur Company. This state was then in its infancy. Mr. Smith remained with that company five years, when he returned to Illinois and settled, following the occupation of a cabinet-maker and carpenter for thirty years. Tiring of a settled life, he emigrated in 1869 to Iowa, where he resided only eighteen months, and from there came to this state and county. In 1878 he located where he now resides. He has over eighty-one acres of good average land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. S. is one of the largest sheep raisers of this district, and to that industry alone he attributes his success in Missouri. He has been twice married; first, in 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Gilliland. There are from this union four children living: Adelaide, Angeline, Emeline, and Catherine. Mrs. Smith's death occurred in 1855. After a period of two years, or in 1857, Mr. S. was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Watson. They have seven children: Martha E., Charles C., Fannie B., Clement L. V., Teddy E., Matilda, and Rezin. To Mr. Smith is attributed the honor of importing the first Cotswold sheep into this county.

PARIS H. SPAULDING.

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Defiance. Among the old settlers and prominent and successful farmers of this district the subject of this sketch is worthy of more than a passing notice. He is a native of New York, and was born October 9, 1842. He was there raised to manhood and educated, and is by trade a stonemason. In 1865 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, and in 1873 moved on his present place. He has forty acres of his own, and besides this works eighty acres of the family's land. All of it is land that will average with any in the county, the larger portion of which is under cultivation. Mr. Spaulding was married October 9, 1860, to Miss Lydia R. Pangurn. They have two children: Hattie L. and Paris L. Mr. S. was road commissioner one term. They are members of the Baptist Church.

J. F. STOBAUGH,

farmer and stock raiser, is a respected farmer and old settler of this district. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1822. When at the age of eight years, with his father's family, he emigrated to Indiana, residing there twenty-seven years. From that state he moved to Bates County, Missouri, and after one year came to this county, and settled where he now lives. He has 716 acres of land in this county, 300 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Stobaugh was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Owen in 1845. They have from this union four children: Emily J., Jacob, Levi and Mary Ann. During the war Mr. S. was a member of the State Militia.

WASHINGTON THOMPSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, post office Hopkins. The subject of this sketch is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, where he was born April 28, 1848. While quite young, he, with the family, emigrated to Taylor County, Iowa, where he resided ten years. After this time he came to this county, where he has since resided. He was raised in the occupation he now follows, and in 1876 moved on the place where he now resides. He has eighty acres of land that will average with any in the county, fifty acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Thompson was married December 20, 1874, to Miss Athea A. Shelman. They have from this happy union three children: James A., Lena E. and Elza A.

ROBERT T. WATSON,

section 3, post office Gaynor City, a successful young farmer and stock raiser of this district, is a native of the State of Iowa, where he was born October 9, 1849. At the age of three years, with his father's family, he emigrated to Oregon, where he was raised till he attained his fifteenth year, when he removed to Washington Territory. There he resided five years, and, in 1868, he returned to Iowa, and settled on the place where he was born, remaining till 1874. At that time, he emigrated to Missouri, and located where he now resides. He has 120 acres of average land, as good as any in the county, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Watson was married, in 1877, to Miss Laura Lewis. They have from this union three children: Albert A., Esther E. and Morna.



UNION TOWNSHIP.

JACOB M. ASHFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was born in Parke County, Indiana, on the 15th of April, 1846, and was the son of Elijah M. and Elizabeth (Dorow) Ashford. The former was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was a farmer and bricklayer by occupation. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. Jacob spent his youth upon a farm in Louisa County, Iowa, and received a common school education. In 1865 he removed to Missouri, and in September of the same year located in this county. He served for two years during the war, and during the latter part was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, also participating in the grand reunion at Washington. March 18, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth McGinnis, daughter of A. W. McGinnis, of Polk Township, this county. They have a family consisting of Zacha O., born February 8, 1870; Sarah A., born November 29, 1871; Abinah M., born November 20, 1873; Persius, born December 4, 1877; Mary G., born December 20, 1879; and an infant, born November 25, 1881—and lost one. Mr. Ashford belongs to Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M., and is a member of the Christian Church. In his politics he is liberal. He owns 270 acres of improved land, well adapted to the raising of stock, in which he takes quite an interest. Upon his place is a neat and comfortable residence. While a citizen of this county he has filled the office of constable.

WILLIAM AWALT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, post office Pickering, was born in West Tennessee, December 25, 1819, and was taken to Bartholomew County, Indiana, by his parents when only one year old. There he was principally raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving an education in the neighborhood schools. He commenced business for himself when twenty-one years of age, with one horse and a cow, rented a farm, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits since then. In October, 1848, he moved to Davis County, Iowa, bought a claim and commenced to improve a farm. During the war he served in the home guards; he also had two sons in the regular service. In the spring of 1865, Mr. A. came to Nodaway County, and settled on his present farm.

Since that time he has stood among the enterprising citizens of Nodaway County. He owns ninety acres of farm land and thirty-five acres of timber. He has a handsome residence, a good barn, and an excellent orchard, besides considerable small fruit. Mr. Awalt was married March 28, 1841, to Miss Maria Nicholas, a lady worthy of him. She was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 12, 1821. They have had nine children, six of whom are living: Ezekiel, John W., Julia A. (now Mrs. William Sturgeon), William H., Sarah (now Mrs. Henry Kelly), and Thomas. They also have a grand-daughter living with them: Mary T. Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. Awalt are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pickering, in which he holds the position of class leader. He has been a church member for some forty-one years.

EZEKIEL AWALT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, post office Pickering, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind, April 10, 1843, and was the son of William and Maria (Nicholas) Awalt. The former, who was born in Virginia, a farmer by occupation, his wife being also a native of Virginia. Ezekiel spent his youth on a farm in Davis County, Iowa, receiving a common school education. During the late war he served for three years in Company F, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, taking part in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, the campaign to Atlanta, and was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. From thence he went to Washington, where he participated in the grand review. After the close of the war, or in the fall of 1865, Mr. Awalt removed to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County. Some time since he had the misfortune to have his dwelling burned, thereby losing nearly everything. He is now the owner of forty acres of land, upon which is a residence superior to the old one in many respects. He keeps some graded stock, but gives his attention chiefly to his orchard, he having about the best one in this township, consisting of some 600 apple trees, besides pear, cherry and plum trees, and he also raises great quantities of grapes. Mr. Awalt was married October 22, 1867, to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Alvin Sturgill, a native of Virginia. They have four children: Edith G., born June 26, 1868; William O., born November 21, 1870; Katie, born November 22, 1872, and Charles A., born March 13, 1875. Mr. A. is a Republican in politics. He worships with the M. E. denomination.

PETER BEHM,

is of Behm & Deppiesse, dealers in general merchandise, hardware, drugs, etc. This firm was organized in June, 1880. They have a double store, well filled with a well assorted stock in their line, and

are doing a thriving business. Mr. Behm was born in Luxemburg, Germany, June 14th, 1844, and was brought to the United States by his parents in the winter of 1846. They settled in Washington County, Wisconsin, where Peter was principally raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving his education in the schools of the neighborhood. In July, 1870, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and remained one year in Maryville, when he located in Pickering, which he has since made his home. In 1873, he commenced the mercantile business at this place, and has thus continued to the present. He is also engaged in shipping stock and produce, in which business he was quite unfortunate. He is an enterprising citizen, and gives his attention strictly to his business. Mr. Behm was married, in 1870, to Miss Katherine Graser, a native of Wisconsin. They have had five children: Lena, Nicholas, Mary, Johnnie and Henry. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church of Maryville. John B. Deppisse, Mr. Behm's partner in business, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, November 21, 1861. He was raised on a farm, at his birth place, and, when eleven years of age, he commenced to learn the mercantile business, and has followed it through life. He came to Pickering March 24, 1880, and soon became associated with Mr. Behm, forming the partnership now carrying on business under the firm name of Behm & Deppisse.

MARTIN L. BENTON,

farmer, section 30, is a native of Allegany County, New York, where he was born on the 22d of March, 1840, being the son of Abner and Abigail (Livermore) Benton. The former was born in Vermont, and was an agriculturist, while the latter was a native of Massachusetts. Martin received a common school education, passing his youth on a farm in Dubuque County, Iowa. In the fall of 1870, he removed to Missouri and took up his residence in Nodaway County, where he is now the fortunate possessor of 120 acres of good land, having upon the same a fair amount of stock. He also has a small orchard and a neat residence, making an attractive and home-like place. He has filled the position of road supervisor. Mr. Benton was united in marriage on the 29th day of November, 1866, to Miss Olive Swayze, a daughter of Wesley Swayze, late of Maryville. Their family circle includes Charles W., born September 27, 1867; Frederick L., born September 20, 1872; Gilbert E., born June 27, 1877, and Alice E., born August 21, 1879. Mr. B. is a Greenbacker in his political views.

DR. CHARLES D. BLACK,

stock dealer and shipper, was born in Elktown, Todd County, Kentucky, February 27, 1843. His father, James Black, was a native of Virginia,

and was engaged in the ministry. His wife, Mary (Martin) Black, the mother of our subject, was born in Todd County, Kentucky. In 1851 Charles moved to Hancock County, Illinois, where his youth was passed, receiving his education at Abington, Knox County, Illinois. Having resolved on the practice of medicine as his profession, he commenced its study with a Prof. Temple, of the homœopathic school, and in 1868 began practicing at Bloomfield, Iowa. He is now partially retired from active duty in this calling on account of failing health. On the 10th of November, 1870, Dr. Black became a resident of Missouri, at the same time locating in Nodaway County. He is now the owner of 340 acres of land in Missouri and 200 acres in Iowa. His handsome residence is situated on section 30 of this township. His stock embraces some of the best to be found in the county, his breed of short horn Durhams, etc., always carrying away a full share of premiums at agricultural fairs. In connection with Mr. J. W. Paterfield, he is extensively engaged in feeding and shipping hogs and cattle, and makes the greater part of the shipments from this section of country. An evidence of the manner in which he has worked through life, thereby gaining the position he now occupies, is shown by the fact that his first start in the stock business was a calf which was given him when he was twelve years of age. Dr. Black is a favorite with those with whom he is acquainted, and has many friends. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and at present is school director. He was married October 4, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Bell, a daughter of Charles Bell, of West Grove, Iowa. She was born August 1, 1853, in Davis County, Iowa. Dr. Black is a Republican in his political preferences. He is also a member of the Christian Church.

NATHAN B. BROWN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, was born in Coxbury, Licking County, Ohio, on the 21st day of October, 1842. His parents were L. E. Brown, a farmer and carpenter, a native of Massachusetts, and Ann (Gleason) Brown, who was born in New York. Nathan passed his boyhood on the farm in his native county until he was nine years of age. He attended the common schools, and in 1857 became a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1874 he came to Nodaway County, where he now owns 140 acres of good land, well watered and stocked, and upon which is a nice orchard. During the late war he served for three years in Company F, Fifth Missouri State Militia, cavalry, and took part in the battles of Big Blue, Little Osage, Jefferson City and Booneville. On the 16th day of March, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Stephenson, a daughter of A. B. Stephenson, of California, Missouri. Their family consists of Henry E., born May 29, 1870; Flora E., born February 4, 1872; Justice J., born October 31, 1874; Luke E., born February 11, 1877,

and Bessie, born March 31, 1880. Mr. Brown has filled the office of road supervisor. He is Republican in politics, and is one of the most enterprising men of this district.

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 32, was born in Summit County, Ohio, January 12, 1840, and was the son of Lyman and Caroline (Ferguson) Chamberlain. The former was a farmer, and a native of Connecticut, and the latter was born in the State of Ohio. Joseph spent his youth on a farm at his birthplace. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years and three months, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and with Sherman through to Atlanta. After this, or in the fall of 1864, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and now owns 240 acres of land. At that time this land was mostly unbroken and lay in a wild state. By hard work, economy, and perseverance, he has succeeded in making one of the finest farms in the neighborhood. It is well adapted to stock raising, being watered and sheltered by timber, and in this branch Mr. C. takes quite an interest, having considerable graded stock. He was married February 25, 1866, to Miss Louisa Nash, a daughter of Timothy Nash. They have five children; Juliet, born July 2, 1869; Lilly, born June 12, 1872; Laura, born February 12, 1875; Ada, born January 17, 1877, and Lulu, born December 20, 1879. Mr. Chamberlain has held the offices of justice of the peace and school director. He is a "Garfield Republican" in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church. He is respected among his acquaintances, and gives every good cause his hearty support.

JOHN W. COLEMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, was born in Adams County, Illinois, May 8, 1841, and accompanied his parents to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the spring of 1855. His father, Dr. Josiah Coleman, entered the land on which Pickering now stands, and commenced improving a farm. He also followed the practice of his profession, traveling from Clarinda to White Cloud, and his name is very familiar to the early settlers of Nodaway County. He represented this district in the Legislature in the years 1865-6, and during the war mustered one of the first companies in the county. He himself went into the field as captain, under Gen. Kimball. He laid off the town of Pickering, and is now one of the leading and most respected citizens of Montgomery County, Kansas. J. W. Coleman was raised in the scenes of pioneer life, and has contributed his full share towards making Nodaway County one of the

finest in the state. He was brought up as a farmer and received the benefits of a common school education, and through life has not departed from his early calling. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. His landed estate consists of 160 acres of fine land, upon which is a handsome residence, situated on an eminence overlooking the town of Pickering. He also has a good orchard, and is largely interested in stock raising. He has filled the offices of assessor and township collector many times, and has held his present position of clerk of the district some six years. Commencing life with a limited amount of capital, he has worked his way up steadily, though having met with several reverses. On the 13th of December, 1878, he lost his residence and household goods by fire. Being a pioneer, he is widely and favorably known, and has the respect of a large circle of friends. Mr. Coleman was married November 2, 1862, to Miss Mary R. Smith, who was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 16, 1842. She was brought to this county by her parents in 1855. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Donnizetti, Sirena A., John L. and Frank B. Mrs. Coleman is an active member of the M. E. Church, of Pickering.

ROBINSON COLEMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was born on the 8th of January, 1843, and is a native of Adams County, Illinois. His father, Dr. Josiah Coleman, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother—whose maiden name was Jane Hill—was born in Ireland. Robinson obtained his education in the common schools, spending his youth until twelve years of age at his birthplace. He then came to Missouri with his parents, locating in Nodaway County on the 15th of April, 1855. The country was wild and unsettled, and he has passed through innumerable struggles peculiar only to pioneers. His father was well known and universally respected by the early settlers, and laid off the town of Pickering. In June, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and July 15, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. He was mustered out July 27, 1865, at New Orleans, having participated in the battles of Jacksonport, Augusta, Brownsville, Arkansas, and many others. He is Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Coleman has been twice married—first in the fall of 1866, to Minerva Awalt, who died, leaving one child: Mary D., born September 6, 1867. His second marriage was to Lydia M. Livesy, daughter of Simpson Livesy. They have four children: Adolphus, born May 10, 1874; Oliver, born February 27, 1876; Esthas, born March 3, 1878; and Walter, born February 17, 1880. Mr. Coleman owns eighty acres of land, well watered and stocked, some of his cattle being graded.

REV. WILLIAM COWLEY,

paster of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pickering. Among the earnest Christian workers of Nodaway County is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of the Isle of Man, and was born April 30, 1840. He was reared at his birthplace, receiving part of his education at King William's College. He also learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1870, he crossed the ocean landing at New York, and then come west to St. Joseph, Missouri, and, from there, to Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri. In 1871, he entered the ministry, and received charge of a circuit north of Graham. This charge he held until 1874, when he moved to Milton, Atchison County, Missouri, and remained in charge of that circuit for two years. Returning to Graham, he remained for one year, and then obtained the circuit at Albany, Gentry County, Missouri, continuing there one year. His next move was to Fillmore, Andrew County, Missouri, where he remained two years. Then he came to Pickering in March, 1881. He is an active worker, and a zealous Christian. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, belong to Hesperian Lodge, of Graham. Mr. Cowley was married in March, 1874, to Miss Mary Bradford, an estimable Christian lady. She was born in Ohio, February 23, 1847. They have been blessed with three children: Annie S., Arthur B. and Mabel L.

GEORGE A. DOWNING,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, was born near Yan Yan, Yates County, New York, December 29, 1818, and was the son of William R. and Mary (Miller) Downing. The former, a native of New York State, was a farmer and also a boot and shoe maker. His wife was also born in New York. George received a common school education, being brought up on a farm in Clarke and Washington Counties, Indiana. When twelve years of age he commenced business for himself by working by the month. At the age of seventeen years he moved to Fulton County, Illinois. In October, 1840, he came to Missouri, locating in what was then Buchanan (now Andrew) County. The Platte Purchase was then sparsely settled. Mr. D. often traveled through Nodaway and adjoining counties on hunting expeditions. In 1857, he went to Texas, where he continued to remain until the spring of 1861, when the war broke out. At that time he exchanged his land for some in Nodaway County, and to avoid serving in the Confederate army, and fighting against his country, decided to move north. In company with Samuel McFarland and others, he traversed a country which was in a state of warfare, and had many narrow escapes with his life, his knowledge of the people and their habits, etc., often preventing trouble. During the

war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and held the position of captain of a company of militia. Mr. Downing is the owner of 580 acres of land. He has some fine horses, and is quite largely interested in stock raising. He owns most of the property where the old town of Xenia formerly stood. This was laid off in 1856, and grew to be quite a village, having some business houses and thirty or forty families. The war had its bad effects on the prosperity of the town, and in 1870, the railroad completed the work of destroying it. Some of the buildings were moved to Hopkins and others to Pickering, so that all that remains to tell the tale of a once thriving village is a neat country school house, and part of the town site has been converted into a farm. Mr. D. held the position of postmaster of Xenia, and has filled most of the township offices. He was married March 22, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Pierson, daughter of James Pierson, of Culpepper County, Virginia. Their family consists of Samuel H. born August 17, 1848; Mary A. (now Mrs. L. H. Wray), born October 9, 1850; Amanda E. (now Mrs. John F. Gray), born May 7, 1852; M. Eva (now Mrs. S. C. Morrison), born August 20, 1857; George G., born May 5, 1868, and Della F., born February 24, 1870. Mr. Downing belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership in Texas. He is Republican in politics, and in every respect a moral man, and one who enjoys the respect of many acquaintances.

JAMES F. FIELDS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, post office Pickering, is a native of Montgomery County, Indiana, where he was born on the 21st of August, 1835, being the son of a farmer, Foster Fields, a native of Ohio, and Eliza (Ayres) Fields, who was also born in Ohio. James spent his youth on a farm at his birthplace, receiving an education in the neighboring schools. About the year 1857 he moved to Knox County, Ohio, and remained in that state for some sixteen years, then coming to Missouri. In March, 1875, he located in Nodaway County, and is now the owner of 160 acres of excellent land, well watered and adapted to stock raising, having an excellent spring in his feed lot. He is engaged in raising stock of all kinds, and his farm is one of the most attractive in this district. Mr. Fields was married on the 3d of July, 1859, to Miss Aramenta V. Coleman, a daughter of Nathaniel Coleman, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Columbia J., born October 15, 1860; Lilly M., born June 20, 1865; Nevada A., born January 3, 1872; Daisy E., born June 9, 1874, and Larkin J., born April 3, 1877. Mr. Fields takes a great interest in educational matters, and has held the position of school director. He is a Democrat in politics, and his religious preferences are with the United Brethren Church. Every good cause receives his support.

THOMAS N. GARTEN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was born in Monroe County, Virginia, November 6, 1826, and was a son of John and Matilda (Wray) Garten. The former was a farmer by occupation, and was born in Virginia. The latter was also a native of that state. Thomas spent his younger days principally on a farm in Putnam County, Indiana, receiving his education in the subscription schools of pioneer fame. When about twenty-five years of age he commenced business for himself, having in his possession one horse worth \$30. He has made agricultural pursuits his occupation through life, and has been successful in his undertakings. In the spring of 1866 he became a resident of Missouri, and on the 26th of June of that year located in Nodaway County. He now owns 100 acres of land, well stocked. When he purchased this farm it consisted of wild land, but through energetic and steady efforts he has secured a valuable place. Through some defect in the original title of sale he was compelled to pay for it twice. The Mowrey Branch runs through his farm, affording excellent facilities for stock raising. There is upon his place a good orchard and some small fruit. Mr. Garten has held the office of township collector three years and has been school director some fourteen years, besides having filled some smaller offices. During the war he contributed toward its successful carrying on. He is a Republican in political faith, and a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. G. has been twice married: First, in September, 1851, to Miss Sarah Johnson. They had two children, Margaret (now Mrs. James Pistole), born October 10, 1853, and Henry, born March 1, 1857. His second marriage occurred November 10, 1858, to Sarah Simmonson, a daughter of Mr. I. Simmonson, of Indiana. Their family consists of five children: Scott, born August 1, 1860; Charlie, born November 26, 1862; Edward, born April 8, 1865; Cora, born April 11, 1871, and Alta, born November 15, 1878.

ROBERT GARTEN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Pickering, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 11, 1833. He was raised there until fourteen years of age, spending his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a common school education in the log school houses of pioneer days. In 1847, he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Indiana, where he resided four years, and then moved to Bureau County, Illinois, where he made his home for five years. His next move was to Missouri, settling in Platte County, and he has resided in the west since that time. He spent some five years on the plains, engaged in freighting, and during that time made two trips to New Mexico, having had some narrow

escapes from being massacred by the Indians. Being a crack shot, with both rifle and revolver, he has killed many buffalo, antelope, and other game, and has met with many thrilling incidents in his western experience. In 1863, he enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served about six months. He then enlisted in the regular service, in Company C, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he came to Nodaway County, and purchased the land on which he now resides. It was then wild, and he commenced to improve it. He now owns 120 acres improved and sixty acres of timber and pasture lands. He has a neat and comfortable residence, situated about one-half mile south of Pickering, and has a good view of the town and the surrounding country. He also has an orchard and vineyard, and keeps his farm well stocked. Mr. G. was married, in 1866, to Mrs. Hannah Binnum, a widow with two children, H. E. and George P. Binnum. By the latter union there are four children: James S., William S., Carrie and Arthur M. Mr. and Mrs. Garten are active members of the M. E. Church of Pickering, in which he holds the position of church trustee, and formerly held the office of steward. He has been a member of the denomination for twenty years.

EDWARD S. GODSEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, post office Hopkins, was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia, June 8, 1822. His father was of Irish lineage and his mother of English origin. Edward spent his boyhood days on a farm at his birthplace, and when sixteen years of age accompanied his parents to Laurel County, Kentucky, in the fall of 1839. He remained in that state until the fall of 1850, when he emigrated to Taylor County, Iowa, which was almost a wilderness at that time, there being but about twenty families in the county. He came when the inhabitants were wolves and Indians, and may be considered a pioneer. He has the honor of having held the first office of constable in the county, and also of assisting in building the first house in Bedford. This was a log building erected for a drug store. Mr. G. remained there some twelve years, engaged in farming. He then came to Nodaway County, and settled on his present place March 20, 1862. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. In 1863 he opened a general merchandise store at Xenia, and carried on the business two years. Since that time he has devoted his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. His landed estate consists of 354 acres, the home farm of 160 acres being well watered and improved. He has a good orchard, a neat and comfortable residence, barn, etc., and has his place well stocked. He takes an interest in educational matters, and has filled the office of school director several terms. Mr. Godsey commenced life a

poor boy and has made what he now has by honesty and industry. He was married December 11, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Dowis, a native of Knox County, Kentucky. She was born March 5, 1825. They have been blessed with eleven children, six of whom are living: Jessie T., John F., Judy S. (now Mrs. George M. Ringold), Ella D., George, and Cora T. They are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church of Hopkins.

WILLIAM GRAY, JR.

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, was among the early pioneers of Nodaway County. He was born in Ash County, North Carolina, March 10, 1831, and was taken to Campbell County, Tennessee, when two years of age. From there he went to Carroll County, Missouri, in the fall of 1841, and thence to Nodaway County in the spring of 1842. The family settled in what is now Union Township, the country then being something of a wilderness and the Indian tribes still roaming over the county. Mr. Gray purchased a claim and commenced improving a farm. The place was called Gray's Grove, the two brothers, John and Martin Gray, residing there. There was but one store in Maryville at that time, and that was kept in a log house. William relates an incident of going to mill to the Platte City Mills, below St. Joseph, when a boy, in company with two others. They were six weeks making the trip, and he came near freezing to death on his return. In the meantime the folks at home were subsisting on corn meal made on a hominy block. The hardships endured by the pioneers seemed enough to discourage and intimidate the most courageous. Mr. Gray has made this township his home since that time, and has taken an active part in improving it. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. In March, 1853, he settled where he now resides; he had taken it as a claim previous to this and made some improvements. He now owns 270 acres of well improved land, has a good orchard, a neat and comfortable residence, a barn and excellent feed lot with a never-failing spring in it. He has filled most of the district offices often. Mr. Gray has been twice married: First, April 13, 1852, to Miss Nancy Ingalls, who died September 21, 1869, and left nine children, eight of whom are now living: James T., Wesley F., Martha E., (now Mrs. Wilson Hadley), John S., Mahala J., (now Mrs. George Loch), Austin S., Samuel G. and William T. He was married again to Mrs. Mary Shelton. She was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 17, 1838. They have had five children, two of whom are now living: Edgar F. and Emmett O. Mrs. Gray has three children living by her former husband: Eva B., William R. and Albert L. Shelton. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the M. E. Church.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL M. B. W. HARMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15, post office Pickering. Among the enterprising and well to do citizens of Nodaway County, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears elsewhere. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1834, and when twelve years of age he entered a counting house, in which he remained some three years. He then accompanied his parents to Delaware County, Ohio, and obtained a position in a large salaratus factory, where after working for some four years, he became cashier and book keeper. He held this position two years, when he purchased a farm and commenced improving it. In 1857, he became engaged as traveling agent with Henry Miller & Brothers, publishers, of Columbus, Ohio, and traveled for about four years through the Southern States. He was in Georgia when the war broke out, but soon returned to Delaware County, Ohio, and on the 28th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Chase, Ohio, under Colonel Moses B. Walker. He was soon promoted to sergeant major and assistant drill master. He served with the fourteenth army corps, and for gallant services rendered he was brevetted second, and afterwards first lieutenant and assistant quartermaster. At the battle of Chickamauga he saved the wagon train of the fourteenth army corps by his self possession and calmness. After this battle he was brevetted captain. At the battle of Altoona his regiment arrived in time to save the day, and he proved to be the ranking officer, the others having been killed or wounded. After this engagement he was brevetted major. Major Harman went through with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, thence through the Carolinas to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. His regiment—the Thirty-first Ohio—was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 26, 1865. Out of 1,492 that went to the field, only 712 returned. They took part in twenty-two principal battles. When mustered out he held the position of lieutenant colonel and assistant quartermaster of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Trinity Station, Alabama, fought July 26, 1863, Mr. H. was wounded three times, and had eleven bullet holes through his clothing. He carries one of the balls in his head at present. He served on the staffs of the following generals: Moses B. Walker, John M. Connell, George H. Thomas, Albin Schoepf, John D. Schofield, A. Baird, Carl Turchin and Jeff. C. Davis. At the close of the war he came west and purchased the land where he now resides, one mile and a-half south of Pickering. Since that time he has been improving his place, and now owns 400 acres, with a handsome residence and two excellent barns, the largest of which was erected to hold three hundred tons of hay. He also has a large orchard of some 900 trees. His farm is situated on the



M. B. Harman

LT. COL. 31ST OHIO. VET. VOLS. & A. Q. M. 3RD DIV. 14TH ARMY CORPS.

bank of the One Hundred and Two River, and is well adapted to stock raising, in which branch he is largely interested, dealing in short horn Durham cattle, Jersey Red hogs and American Merino sheep. He has some of the finest stock in the county, three head of his cattle being from the noted Thorndale family. He has some imported geese and some fine chickens, and, taking all in all, possesses one of the best and most complete stock farms in the county. He represented his district in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri, and assisted in passing some very important measures. He is a member of Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and Good Templars' Lodges. In character, as well as in purse, he is one of the solid men of the county. Mr. Harman was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Rosana Baker. She was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 26, 1840. They have four children living: Cal., Lee, Nellie and Alice. Lost one: Linn.

J. W. HARMAN,

station agent and grain dealer, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1842. In 1853 he accompanied his parents to Delaware County, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood, spending his boyhood days on a farm and obtaining a good business education. When seventeen he commenced traveling for Abbott Loomis & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, through the South, visiting all of the Southern states. He was at Washington City at the breaking out of the war, and heard Jeff. Davis' farewell address to the Senate. He was in Montgomery, Alabama, when Fort Sumter was fired on, but returned home and enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Ohio, in 1862. He was taken sick with typhoid fever in the spring of 1863, and was discharged and sent home. Mr. H. then engaged in shipping stock until he regained his health. In December, 1863, he received the appointment of assistant quartermaster of the third division of the fourteenth army corps, under General Thomas. He remained with General Thomas until the taking of Atlanta, when he accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Richmond. He has the honor of being the first of Sherman's men to reach that place. He and four others were sent ahead with dispatches, but the four failed to make the crossing at the Appomatox River, Mr. Harman's horse swimming it and carrying him through safely. He also took part in the grand review at Washington. After being mustered out at that place, he returned to his old home, and in the fall of 1865 immigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling some six miles west of Hopkins. There he purchased 320 acres of wild land, and partially improved it. In 1867 he traded his land for a store in Xenia, and carried on the mercantile business two years, when he sold

out to Donlin Brothers, and in 1872 accepted the position as station agent at Pickering with the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. The town had just been established, and since that time he has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the place. He has been quite extensively engaged in the grain business, and during the year 1880 shipped some 400 cars. He owns a tract of twenty acres adjoining the town of Pickering, and has a handsome residence. Mr. Harman is largely interested in raising thorough bred Jerseys, and has the best herd in the county. He has filled his present position of notary public for some twelve years, and has also held the offices of justice of the peace and school director. At present he is township trustee. For four years he was the post master of Pickering, and is at present secretary and librarian of the circulating library of this place. He is a member of Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M., in which he holds the office of senior warden. Mr. Harman was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Lydia E. Lytle. She was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1846. Two of his brothers and a sister were also married at the same house on the same day. Mr. and Mrs. H. have had two children: Minnie and Dale. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church of Pickering.

BENJAMIN W. KINNEY,

farmer and millwright, section 3, was born in Genesee County, New York, on the 1st day of January, 1820. His father, Alexander, who was born in Connecticut, was a farmer by occupation. His mother, Sophrona (Bannister) Kinney, was a native of Vermont. Benjamin passed his youthful days on a farm, in Genesee County, New York, obtaining his education in the common schools. When twenty-two years of age, he commenced to learn the millwright's trade, which he has followed more or less through life. In May, 1862, he came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County, where he now owns a farm of seventy-two acres, well watered, and upon the same is a handsome residence. He has some graded cattle, and keeps his farm well stocked. His orchard is an excellent one. This farm was one of the first settled in this vicinity, and was known as the Ingall's farm, in White Oak Grove. About the time Pickering was founded, Mr. Kinney, in company with others, started a wagon and farm implement factory in Pickering. He became one of the managers and a member of the executive committee, and, after running for one year, he bought his other partners' interest, continuing the business for about three years. He then moved the tools to his farm, where he is still engaged in the wagon business. Mr. Kinney is Democratic in politics. He was raised a Presbyterian in religious faith. In September, 1843, Miss Achsah Carson became his wife. She was a daughter of Andrew Carson, of New Jersey. They have two children,

Annie R. (now Mrs. James Coleman), born November 8, 1848, and James A., born in April, 1851. Mr. K. has held the office of justice of the peace.

W. R. McKEE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 12, 1839, and was reared at his birthplace until about thirteen years of age, spending his boyhood days on a farm and attending the neighborhood schools. In 1853 he accompanied his parents to Pike County, Ohio, where he resided twenty years. When nineteen he commenced improving a farm of his own, and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was largely interested in stock raising while in Ohio. In the fall of 1871 he emigrated to Missouri, settling some six miles below Maryville, and has been identified with the interests of Nodaway County since that time. He located where he now resides in the spring of 1875, and is the owner of 160 acres of well improved land. It is watered by an excellent spring, and is one of the finest stock farms in the county. He has an excellent orchard, a good barn, residence, etc. Mr. McKee keeps a good deal of stock, and is largely interested in the business. He is an enterprising citizen, and holds the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. He has filled most of the township offices, with satisfaction to all parties interested. He is a member of Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M. Mr. McKee was married August 6, 1857, to Miss Cynthiana Roberts, a native of Pike County, Ohio. She was born March 6, 1839. They have six children living: Mary J. (now Mrs. W. I. Loch), William R., Margaret A., Samuel H., Nancy A., and Norton O. One is deceased.

WILLIAM McVEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Henry County, Indiana, on the 9th day of July, 1843, and was a son of John and Ann Eliza (Rhodes) McVey. The father was a farmer and millwright, and a native of Ohio. The mother was born in New Jersey. William resided on the home farm until seven years of age, when he moved to Henry County, Iowa. There he was principally reared, and educated in the common schools. When seventeen years old he concluded to begin in life for himself, but finding it more difficult than he imagined, he returned home, where he remained until he was twenty-one. His first investment was to buy eighty acres of land in Page County, Iowa, for \$100, afterwards selling the same for \$1,000. During the war Mr. McVey served about nine months in the commissary department in Tennessee, and for about three months in Colorado. In 1875 he removed to Missouri, locating in this county in March of that year. He now owns 210 acres of land, upon

which is a young orchard and a good vineyard. There is also a neat residence on the place. He keeps his farm well stocked, and is one of the go-ahead and industrious agriculturists of the township. Mr. McVey was married July 6, 1871, to Miss Emma Cook, a worthy lady, daughter of Isaac Cook, of Henry County, Iowa. Their family consists of Dexter, born April 16, 1872; Roscoe, born August 1, 1874; and Lelia, born April 13, 1878. Mr. McVey has been school director about five years, and road overseer several terms. In his political views he is liberal.

GEORGE W. NASH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, was born on the 11th of December, 1823, in Wayne County, Indiana. His father, Samuel C. Nash, a native of North Carolina, was a farmer and sailor. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Gray, was also born in North Carolina. George spent his youth upon a farm in Madison County, Indiana, attending the schools of those early times. In 1843, he came to Missouri, and on the 8th of July, 1843, located in Nodaway County, near the town of Xenia. In the fall of that year he cast his first ballot, voting the straight Whig ticket. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself, his capital consisting only of his willing hands and brave heart. That he made good use of this capital is shown by the position he occupies to-day. The early struggles of these pioneers can never be imagined by those who have never passed such an ordeal. The nearest trading point of Mr. Nash was at Savannah, Andrew County. He remembers an instance of himself and brother going to Andrew County to split rails in order to obtain corn to eat. A friend, William Ingalls, took the corn to mill, and from there home to the boy's parents. When they returned they found the corn had been eaten or loaned to the neighbors, and they were obliged to earn more. In 1846 a report came to the settlers that the Mormons and Indians were contemplating an attack upon them. The citizens hurried to the towns for protection, among these being Mrs. Nash—George's mother—who shouldered her musket and marched to the front, determined to die game. The enemies, however, failed to put in an appearance. In the spring of 1862 Mr. N. moved to Taylor County, Iowa, where he remained thirteen years. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and marched through with Sherman to the sea, taking part in the grand review at Washington. He now owns 235 acres of land, with an orchard of 300 trees and fine residence. He is engaged in stock raising, having one thoroughbred and some graded cattle, but gives his attention principally to sheep interests. He has held the offices of road overseer and school director. Mr. Nash was married on March 26, 1846, to Miss P. Pistole, daughter of Thomas J. Pistole, Esq. They have seven children: Elvina

(now Mrs. D. Boyer), born April 2, 1849; William T., born December 28, 1851; John H., born February 7, 1854; Austin L., born November 5, 1858; Timothy G., born February 23, 1863; Nora B., born August 18, 1866, and Alta, born August 6, 1871. Mr. N. belongs to Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M. He is Democratic in politics, and belongs to the Christian Church.

A. H. PATTERSON,

dealer in harness, saddles and saddlery hardware, was born in Seneca County, New York, October 28, 1848, and is of Scottish-English origin. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm and attending the neighborhood schools, completing his education at the Union Schools of Newark, Wayne County, New York, under Prof. Steel, the celebrated chemist. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth New York Engineering Corps, when only thirteen years of age, as a drummer boy, and served until the close of the war. He was at the following battles: Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, second evacuation of Harper's Ferry, Petersburg, Battle of the Wilderness, and all the important engagements in which the Army of the Potomac were engaged. His drum corps took part in the grand review at Washington, in which they took the first premium, and were called back to be reviewed the second time. Mr. P. held the position of first drummer next to the drum-major. In 1866 he commenced to learn the harness-maker's trade, at Geneva, New York, under Charles H. Mead. At the expiration of the first year he was made foreman of the shops, and in 1869 he purchased the shops and carried on a large business until August 7, 1875, when he sold out and moved west. He remained a season at Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, engaged in mercantile pursuits, after which he took a trip through Nebraska, then coming to Nodaway County, Missouri. He settled at Pickering, where he started a harness shop, and has since carried on a thriving business, though having had to commence with a limited amount of capital. He has a neat and handily arranged shop, and being an excellent workman, finds plenty of employment. Mr. P. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 347, of Pickering, in which he holds the office of right scene supporter. He has been a member of the G. A. R. since 1865.

JAMES C. PISTOLE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born on his present farm in Nodaway County, Missouri, on the 20th day of March, 1850, and is the son of Thomas J. and Lucinda (Long) Pistole. The former was born in Virginia, and was an agriculturist. The latter was a native of Tennessee. James passed his youth on the place where he now resides, attending the

old log school house. In 1870 he started out in business for himself, having 160 acres of land, one horse and cow, and about \$700 in money. He has kept steadily at work, making no stir, but moving on quietly and industriously, until his present landed estate consists of 450 acres, upon which is an excellent residence, barn, orchard, etc. He has considerable graded stock and one thoroughbred, and raises quite an amount. Mr. P. held the office of township assessor, and when his term expired, the people, recognizing his ability, honored him with the position of county assessor. He was elected in the fall of 1878 for a two year's term. He is Democratic in politics. His marriage occurred on November 1, 1874, to Miss Margaret M. Garten, daughter of Thomas N. Garten, of this township. They have three children: Ada E., born September 23, 1875; Walter T., born June 16, 1878; and Joseph, born September 29, 1880. Mr. Pistole is a member of Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M., in which he holds the position of master of the lodge.

PETER A. SARE,

dealer in agricultural implements, furniture, etc., was born in Monroe County, Indiana, on the 11th day of September, 1837, and is the son of L. B. and Jennie (Carmichael) Sare. The former was born in Kentucky, and was engaged in farming. The latter was a native of North Carolina. Peter was educated in the common schools, spending his younger days on a farm in Monroe County, Indiana. In 1856 he came to Missouri, settling some distance south of Maryville, where he remained five years, then returning to Indiana. In 1867 he again came to this county, and located about four miles west of Pickering. Mr. Sare may almost be called a pioneer, coming here, as he did and becoming so familiar with the early settlement of the county—his return after his long absence only tended to strengthen his interest for his old acquaintances. He is doing a good business in this town, and besides those above mentioned, is conducting a butcher shop. He owns the most of one block, three residences and a store building in Pickering, besides seven acres adjoining the corporation. He is most decidedly an enterprising citizen, and contributes his full share towards building up and improving the place. He has held the position of treasurer of the town. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Sare was married March 22, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Storm, a daughter of Peter Storm, of Greene County, Indiana. They have nine children: James F., born December 14, 1856; John I., born February 6, 1859; L. J., (now Mrs. James Knowles), born May 20, 1861; Margaret A., born August 1, 1863; Mary E., born September 26, 1865; Bonaparte S., born May 15, 1868; Martha A., born July 26, 1870; Cora E., born June 30, 1874; and Ira E., born November 8, 1878. Mr. Sare is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 347, I. O. O. F., of Pickering.

DR. AMOS D. SARGENT,

physician and surgeon, also farmer on section 32, is among the early settlers and well known citizens of Nodaway County. He was born in Hudson, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, February 3, 1814, and was taken by his parents to Troy, New York, and thence to Auburn, of the same state, where he remained some eight years. His father ran a boat on the canal, and when Amos became nine years of age he commenced to accompany him on his trips. The father was afterward taken sick, and died. Amos run the boat one season, and then returned to Hudson, New Hampshire, with his mother. Soon afterwards, he went on board a vessel, and remained for one year, when he was taken sick, and sent to New York, and thence to his old home in New Hampshire. He next took a trip up the lakes, on board of the same vessel with General Scott, who was conducting the Black Hawk War, in 1838. He visited Chicago, St. Louis and many other places in the Great Mississippi Valley, and finally settled in Aurora, Illinois, going from there to La Porte, Indiana, where he commenced the study of medicine. He began the practice of his profession at Edwardsborough, Indiana, then moved to Lima, and thence to Ontario. He remained in Indiana until November, 1860, when he located in Southern Missouri, subsequently, went to Butler, Illinois, and then to Ashtabula, Ohio. After residing in Galesburg, Illinois, for a time, he moved to Boonesboro, Iowa, where he remained three years, then came overland to Xenia, Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1866. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession here since. In 1869, he settled on the farm where he now resides, owning 100 acres in all—eighty acres in the home farm. He has a neat and comfortable residence, and other out-buildings, and a small orchard and vineyard. Dr. S. has partially retired from the practice, on account of his age and the inconveniences of getting around. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married April 22, 1838, to Miss Lizzie Worthing. She was born at New Hampton, New Hampshire, January 4, 1818. They were married in Concord, New Hampshire, and the next morning after their marriage, started west over the Green Mountains by coach. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have four children living: Ann L. (now Mrs. Titus R. DeWolf, of this county), Franciva A. (now Mrs. B. C. Willey, of Ashtabula County, Ohio), Dana A. (a leading physician of Hopkins), and Grace.

MARTIN SHELMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, post office Pickering, was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, in November, 1817, and was the son of Adam and Mary (Hays) Shelman. The former, a farmer by occupation,

was a native of Virginia, and the latter also of that state. Martin passed his youth on a farm at his birthplace, receiving an education from the old common schools of that day. In 1842 he settled in Van Buren County, Ohio, and remained there until he came to this county in the spring of 1856. He was an early settler, is now widely known throughout the county, and has the respect of many acquaintances. He has done much toward building up and making his adopted county one of the best in the state, and has never been behind in any good work. He owns 215 acres of land, well watered, and upon it is a good orchard and comfortable residence. He keeps some stock on the place. His youngest son, Lysander, runs the farm, and under his management nothing is left undone. During the war, Mr. Shelman, unable himself to go into the field, assisted in caring for the widows of soldiers and in other good causes. He is Democratic in politics, and stands high for his morality. He was married January 7, 1838, to Miss Melinda Barlow, a daughter of Wilber Barlow, who was a native of one of the New England states. Their family consists of Nancy (now Mrs. Julius Wheeler), born April 17, 1839; John M., aged thirty-five; Marion A., aged thirty-three; Franklin P., aged twenty-nine; Acy A. (now Mrs. W. Thompson), aged twenty-five; Margaret (now Mrs. G. W. Jackson), aged twenty-three; Amezette, aged twenty-three, and Lysander, aged twenty-one. Mr. Shelman has filled most of the township offices.

CHARLES P. SHROYER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, post office Hopkins, was born in Mercer County, Illinois, on the 11th day of July, 1844, being the son of John and Mary (Meadows) Shroyer. His father, who was an agriculturist, was a native of Dayton, Ohio, and his mother was born in Indiana. Charles passed his youth on a farm in Mercer County, Illinois, obtaining an education in the common schools of the neighborhood. In January, 1874, he became a resident of Missouri, locating in Nodaway County, where he now owns 260 acres of land, upon which is an excellent barn and a neat, comfortable house. A wind pump supplies the place with water. He is quite largely interested in stock raising, and has graded stock and some thoroughbred sheep. Mr. Shroyer has held the positions of school director and road overseer. He was married March 16, 1866, to Miss L. B. West, a daughter of H. R. West, a native of Kentucky. They have six children: Clara A., born February 8, 1867; Joseph R., born May 7, 1868; Effie, born August 4, 1870; Charles W., born December 18, 1871; Laura, born August 21, 1876, and Sarah A., born February 14, 1878. Mr. Shroyer is a member of the M. E. Church. He is Democratic in politics, and has done his share towards developing the richness of Nodaway County.

J. F. SIMMONS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born on the 22d of January, 1855, and is a native of Warren County, Illinois. His father, John Simmons, was a farmer by occupation, and was born in Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Jarred, was a native of Virginia. J. F. passed his early years on a farm in Illinois, receiving the benefits of a common school education. In the fall of 1873 he came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County, and is now the owner of 120 acres of improved land, watered, and upon which is a good orchard and dwelling. He raises considerable stock. Mr. Simmons commenced in life without means, and has worked his own way to his present position only by perseverance and industry. He has held the position of road overseer and school director. He was married on the 5th of March, 1875, to Sarah Simmons, daughter of James Simmons, of Illinois. They have one child, Pearly, born November 5, 1881. Two are deceased. Mr. Simmons is Democratic in politics.

EDWARD VAN BUREN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, a pioneer of Nodaway County, was born in Leicester, Livingston County, New York, on February 1, 1819, and was a son of Barnard and Barbara (Wood) Van Buren. The former was born in New York in 1780, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Edward's mother was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Young Van Buren was brought up on a farm, in New York State, until nineteen years of age, obtaining an education in the common schools. In 1838, he removed to Warren County, Illinois, and on the 1st of March, 1853, located in Nodaway County, Missouri. At that time there was but one house on the road between his place and Maryville, and no buildings north to the state line. He entered the land on which he now resides, and at present owns 159 acres, upon it there being a good residence and barn, and an orchard of over 200 trees. Mr. Van Buren is largely interested in stock raising, having given this his principal attention. The first school house in this vicinity was erected on a part of his land, in 1859. The ground is now used for a cemetery. He attended the first lot sale in the City of St. Joseph. Having been among the early settlers here, he numbers his friends and acquaintances by the score, and possesses the respect and esteem of many. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled the positions of school director and road overseer. During the war, he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Mr. Van Buren was married, December 3, 1843, to Miss Polly Ann Farris, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Charles Farris. Their family consists of: William, born January 15, 1846; Lydia (now Mrs. Thomas Taylor), born December 8, 1847; James J., born November 23,

1849; Eliza E. (now Mrs. M. Shelman), born January 26, 1852; Belinda (now Mrs. M. Coleman), born April 24, 1854; Mary C., born May 2, 1857; Martin, born September 22, 1859; Sarah E., born February 22, 1862, (now Mrs. Jasper Wakefield); John F., born June 10, 1864; Charles H., born April 17, 1866, and Cora, born June 12, 1872. Mr. Van Buren is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M., of Maryville, and also belongs to Nodaway Lodge, No. 347, I. O. O. F., of Pickering. He has been a member of the Odd Fellow fraternity since 1856, and of the Masonic lodge since 1858. He assisted in organizing two Masonic and one Odd Fellow lodges.

MILES WALLIS,

proprietor of the Pickering Hotel, was born in Steuben County, New York, March 8, 1810, and was there reared to manhood, receiving fair educational advantages. In 1831 he took a trip to Michigan, and traveled about 1,200 miles, having but \$27 when he started. Returning to his native county with \$250, he settled on a tract of unbroken land, which he afterwards sold, then moved to Erie County, New York, where he purchased another farm, but soon disposed of that at an advance of \$500. He subsequently bought more property, and upon selling made \$200, after which he became the owner of a set of mills. These he disposed of, making a profit of \$300. Mr. Wallis was also engaged in the mercantile business for two years, in Cataaugus County, New York. In 1837 he served in what was known as the Canada Patriot War, holding the position of captain of a company of state militia. In 1842 he exchanged some property for a farm of 320 acres in Genesee County, New York, on which he settled. He was elected magistrate in 1843, filling the position for sixteen years. He also held the office of judge, discharging the duties thereof for one year. Immigrating west in the spring of 1877, he landed at Pickering June 24th of the same year, and subsequently purchased the hotel at this place, fitting it up in excellent condition. He is now the owner of 1,000 acres of land in Shannon County, Missouri, and some property in this town. He has filled the position of mayor, and acted as president of the library association, having been one of the founders of that institution, to which he gave forty volumes of standard works. He is a member of Pickering Lodge No. 472, A. F. and A. M., also of Pickering Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F. He has always contributed liberally toward the support of the gospel. He has been twice married: First, January 9, 1838, to Miss Lavina Tullar, of Penfield, Monroe County, New York, born October 4, 1815. She died in May, 1855, leaving six children, three of whom are now living: Louisa M., William M. and Frank M. Mr. W. was married again in November, 1856, to Mrs. Jane E. Wilkey. She died on the 19th of August, 1874.

WILLIAM M. WALLIS,

physician and surgeon, was born in Genesee County, New York, January 12, 1848, and was reared at his birthplace, receiving his literary education in the schools of his native county, principally at Alexander. Making choice of the practice of medicine as his profession, he commenced its study in the fall of 1867, and took three courses of lectures at the University of Buffalo, New York, during the winters of 1868-9 and 1870, receiving his diploma in February, 1871. At the close of the last course, he began the practice of his profession at Alabama, Genesee County, New York, where he remained some three months. He then took the western fever and immigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling at Xenia in September, 1871. There he stopped until June, 1872, when he moved to Pickering, and is one of the pioneers of the place. In his manners he is much of a gentleman, and possesses the most thorough qualifications as a physician. He has an extensive practice, as he well deserves, and owns a neat office and a handsome residence in Pickering. He also owns a fine farm of 220 acres, and in partnership with his brother is largely interested in sheep raising, dealing in thoroughbred Cotswold. He was one of the first members of the board of trustees of this place, and has since held some of the offices on the board. He is an active member of Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M., and has filled the position as master of the lodge for some four years. Dr. Wallis is an enterprising, energetic citizen, and is always found ready to assist in elevating the interests of the county. He was married April 28, 1875, to Miss Augusta Leach. She was born in Cayuga County, New York, September 11, 1847. They have two children: Frank C. and William M.

JAMES A. WILEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, was born on the 7th of October, 1838, in Noble County, Ohio, being the son of Jacob Wiley, a farmer, and a native of Ohio, and Mary (Woodford) Wiley, who was born in Tennessee. James passed his youth on the farm in Ohio, and attended the common schools until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Warren County, Iowa. During the war he enlisted in company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa, and participated in Sherman's raid on Vicksburg and at the battle of Arkansas Post. In 1868, he removed from Warren County to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County in October of that year. Here he owns 320 acres of land well improved, with orchard, residence, barn, etc., all in good condition. He raises quite an amount of stock. Mr. Wiley commenced in business on his own account when twenty years of age, and that he has been industrious and persevering is shown by the position he at present occupies. This was not attained by the help

of others, but through his own exertions, and he merits his success. He is Democratic in politics, and belongs to the M. E. Church. Mr. Wiley was married October 21, 1857, to Miss L. J. Allen, daughter of William Allen, a native of Harrison County, Missouri. Their family consists of eight children: William F., born August 18, 1858; Mary M., born July 20, 1860; Andrew J., born April 18, 1864; Lurinda A., born May 21, 1866; Jonathan E., born November 14, 1868; Arthur, born July 1, 1871; Jacob, born June 1, 1874; Luella, born October 1, 1876. Mr. Wiley has held the positions of road overseer and school director.

CHARLES A. WOLFERS,

dealer in general merchandise, hardware, etc., was born in Chautauqua County, New York, July 21, 1846, and remained at the place of his nativity until twenty-two years of age, spending his boyhood days in the villages of Centerville and Fredonia, and receiving excellent educational advantages. He commenced to learn the cigarmaker's trade when thirteen, and followed it for four years. During the late war he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, in the spring of 1864, and served until the close of the war, some thirteen months, and during this time held the position of sergeant. He took part in many of the hard fought battles, among which were Hatcher Run and the engagement before Petersburg, and assisted in the capture of General Lee's army. He also participated in the grand review at Washington. After being mustered out at Buffalo, New York, he returned to his home at Dunkirk, New York, and commenced railroad-ing in the employ of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, with whom he remained some five years. In 1870, he immigrated west to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he accepted a position with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, continuing in the employ of this company six years, after which he engaged in the hotel business. For one year he kept the Hopkins House, and then came to Pickering, where he opened a general merchandise store. He now carries the largest and most complete stock of goods in the village, and has the patronage of many acquaintances. In his business capacity, he is an excellent salesman. Mr. Wolfers also holds the position of postmaster in the place. Besides his store and property, he owns a neat residence in Pickering. He has been entirely a self-made man, and has worked his way through life by honesty, integrity and fair dealing. He takes an interest in educational matters, and at present fills the position of school director. Mr. W. was married July 5, 1867, to Miss Eliza A. Crandall, a native of Belmont, Allegany County, New York. She was born October 27, 1849. They have a family of three children living: Edward C., Annice E. and Mary. Two are deceased.

WILLIAM W. WRAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 28, another old settler of this county, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, on the 4th of February, 1836, and was the son of John and Sarah F. (Wiseman) Wray. The former, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Virginia, and in that state was William's mother also born. Young Wray spent his youth on a farm at his birth-place, and attended the common schools until about eighteen years of age, when in the fall of 1853 he removed to Missouri. In November of that year he came to Nodaway County. His parents first settled seven miles from Maryville, then a small village, and when saloons were the prominent business houses. The first fall after locating here he and his father killed twenty-five deer, game of all kinds being very plentiful. A large dressed turkey was worth but twenty-five cents. Mr. Wray occasionally indulged in hunting, but the most of his spare time was passed in splitting rails. When about twenty-two years old he commenced in business for himself, by teaching and working by the month. He has risen to his present condition through his own habits of industry, economy, etc. Is now the owner of 415 acres of land, in 200 of which his mother has an interest. His farm is well adapted to stock raising, in which he is largely interested. The place is supplied with good water facilities, and there is also an orchard, barn, etc. Mr. Wray has held the position of township supervisor, and for some nine months acted as ex-officio county judge. He has been township treasurer and clerk for five years, and during his term of office the township erected four school houses. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. W. was married March 31, 1861, to Miss Sarah E., a daughter of J. and Nancy Shelman. They have ten children: Bayard T., born January 10, 1862; Edward P., born November 15, 1863; John B., born March 14, 1865; William, born February 19, 1867; Henry H., born June 28, 1869; Wilbur W., born April 17, 1871; George Thomas, born May 21, 1874; Clara E. M., born February 1, 1876; Fred. A., born September 3, 1877; and Irene, born April 28, 1881. The mother of Mrs. Wray lives with her son and daughter. She is in her seventy-sixth year, and enjoys good health.



NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH T. ANDERSON,

proprietor of Park Livery Stable and dealer in stock, was born in Marion County, Missouri, November 24, 1844, and, when eleven years old, with his parents, he moved to Lewis County. His father being a miller, Joseph was brought up to learn that business, which he followed, till the beginning of the war, in Lewis County, at the point now known as Hall's Mill. In 1862, he enlisted in the Federal cause, in Company F, Sixty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry, remaining in service till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then went west, to the mountains, visiting a number of the territories, and spending the greater part of his time in Utah, where he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to oversee in the work on the road for two years. He returned to Lewis County, Missouri, in the fall of 1870, and in the following spring he came to Nodaway County, locating on a farm, where he was for some time engaged in agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock. In the summer of 1879, he erected his present livery barn, which was opened to the public in June of the same year. It is so arranged as to accommodate the stabling of eighty horses, and is considered one of the best liveryies in Northwest Missouri. Mr. Anderson's main pride is in keeping fine horses and the best of buggies. He was, for some time in the early history of the town, engaged in business as one of the firm of Hotaling & Co. During the past year he erected a fine residence, which is unsurpassed by any within the township. He is the owner and founder of Anderson's Mineral Well, the water of which is very pure, yet possessing all the essential minerals. An analysis and notice of this is made elsewhere. Mr. A. is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., I. O. G. T. and A. O. U. W. orders. He was married April 4, 1865, to Miss Margeret J. McGee, of Lewis County, Missouri. She was born in February, 1850, and died in March, 1868. They had two children, one of whom is now living, William E., born May 2, 1866. He was married, the second time, March 29, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Fisher, who was born in Lewis County, Missouri, February 8, 1851. They have had seven children, but four of whom survive: Verdie M., John F., George N. and an infant.

J. F. BAINUM,

farmer and stock dealer, section 7, post office Burlington Junction, was born July 15, 1844, in Noble County, Ohio. In 1858 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since been recognized as one of her leading agriculturists. He received the advantage of a good school education, and during life has taught school, in all seventy-two months. While in his native county he was engaged in working in a tobacco packing house. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri State Militia, and remained in service till April, 1865, when he returned to Nodaway County. Since the war he has improved three farms, and now is living on the one last opened, and which contains 350 acres. The appearance of things around his place denotes the energy and enterprise of the owner. Mr. Bainum is a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married November 25, 1869, to Miss Paulina A. Walker, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 20, 1853. They have six children: Olive, Jesse, James S., Herbert L., Eliza E., and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both members of the M. E. Church. John Bainum, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Delaware, and a pioneer of Nodaway County. He was killed during the war while lieutenant of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. The mother of Mr. John Bainum, Mrs. Jane Bainum, whose maiden name was Scott, is a native of Ohio, and is now residing with her son. She is over eighty years of age.

RICHARD M. BLACK,

farmer, section 28, post office Burlington Junction, was born in Warren County, Illinois, March 12, 1842, and was truly a pioneer of that county, as it was then in an unimproved condition. He was reared in his native county, and in the year 1861 he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he enlisted in the First Iowa Battery. After taking part in many of the important battles of the war, he was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, on September 12, 1864. After this he returned to Warren County, Illinois, where he remained till February, 1869, when he sought to find a home further west. For a short time he stopped in Montgomery County, Iowa, and from there went to Linn County, Kansas. In October, of the same year, he located in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since continued to reside, his farm containing eighty acres. Mr. Black was married November 23, 1865, to Miss Eliza J. Gibson, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. She was born November 29, 1841. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Minnie A., Lillie V., Samuel A., and Sherman E. Mr. B.'s parents, Samuel J. and Phœbe (Paddock) Black, who were natives of Kentucky, were among the first settlers of Illinois.

ABRAHAM BOOHER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, is a native of Switzerland, and was born November 12, 1834. He was reared in the town of Burney,, where he received a fair education, and in 1852 he came to America, landing in New Orleans on the 1st of January, 1853. He soon located in Greene County, Indiana, where he was engaged in working by the month on a farm till 1857. In April of the same year he was married to Miss Lydia Overman. They then located on a farm where Mr. B. was engaged in tilling the soil till 1861, when he moved to Macon County, Illinois, and in 1865 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He resided in or near Maryville till 1872, when he located on the farm which he now occupies. His farm now contains 250 acres, all of which is the saving of his own labor and judicious management. Mrs. Booher was born in August, 1835, in Greene County, Indiana. The family of Mr. and Mrs. B. consists of five children living: Isaac, Benjamin, Abraham, Maggie and Ellen, all at home. Two are deceased.

M. C. BRAMBLET,

of the firm of Bramblet & Castlaw, hardware merchants, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 7, 1843. He was reared in his native county, and received an excellent education. When but eighteen years of age, on the 4th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, entering as private. He was mustered out as second lieutenant July 20, 1865. Returning to Ross County, Ohio, he was engaged in working at the carpenter's trade till the fall of 1867, when he emigrated to Nebraska, and in the following spring came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and continued his chosen calling for some length of time. He subsequently purchased a farm, and was engaged in farming and dealing in stock till the summer of 1879, but remained in the stock business till recently. At the time Burlington Junction was established, he formed a partnership with J. T. Anderson, and was engaged in the livery business till October, 1880. He was also connected with the firm of Hotaling & Co., in the lumber business. In July, 1881, Mr. B. began in his present business. He was elected to the office of township collector, and at present is a member of the A. O. U. W. His father, William, and his mother, Mary (Barbara) Bramblet, were natives of Ohio.

J. B. BROWN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 2, post office Burlington Junction, was born December 29, 1844, his mother's home being in Anderson County, Tennessee. There he was reared and educated. In 1862 he espoused the Federal cause and enlisted in Battery D, of the First Heavy Artillery

of Tennessee, remaining in service for twenty-three months, when he was mustered out at Nashville. In 1869 he moved to his present location, where he has since resided. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now owns forty acres of land that will compare with any in the county. He is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, U. D., of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Brown was married April 15, 1866, to Miss M. E. Moore. She was born in the same county as himself, November 23, 1847, and was there reared and educated. They have three children: Flora B., Myrtie and French L. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Brown's father, William, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, Malinda (Overton) Brown, came from Tennessee.

JOEL D. BROGAN,

farmer, section 20, post office Wilcox, was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., March 20, 1828, and was reared in his native state, and has followed farming from boyhood. In 1854, he came to Nodaway County, Mo., where he has since resided, and has improved his present farm which contains 180 acres. He was married April 12, 1855, to Miss Docia Whitton, who was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, November, 13, 1829. They have seven children: Sarah Margaret, born June 6, 1856; Malinda Clementine, born April 20, 1858; Mary Elizabeth, born March 5, 1860; John Wesley, born June 9, 1862; Redman Birdwell, born June 12, 1866; Ada May, born May 30, 1869, and Jennie, born April 21, 1877. In 1862, Mr. Brogan enlisted in Company C, of the Fourth Missouri State Militia Cavalry and remained in service till the spring of 1865, doing efficient duty as a soldier.

JAMES BRYANT

is a native of the State of Indiana, and was born at the Narrows of Sugar Creek, in Parke County, January 25, 1827. He is a son of Gabriel and Phoebe (Marsh) Bryant, the former a native of Bryant's Station, Kentucky, and the latter of New Jersey. James was reared in his native county till fourteen years of age, when he went to Montgomery County, of the same state, where he served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, which he followed in Pleasant Hill a short time. He was there married by Rev. William Campbell to Miss Sarah McJimsey, on the 31st day of December, 1848. In 1849 Mr. B. moved to Colfax, Indiana, the town at that time being named Midway. He was one of its pioneers, and re-named the town in the honor of ex-Vice President Colfax. Mr. B. carried on the tannery business in that locality until 1854, when, on account of his failing health, he was compelled to seek another employment and location; consequently he moved to Fountain County, Indi-

ana, and settled on a farm, where he was engaged in tilling the soil till 1868, at which time he returned to Montgomery County. There he resumed the same calling till 1880, and from that time to the present he has been a citizen of Burlington Junction, Missouri, and has been engaged in improving property, building houses, etc. All have become a credit to the city of Burlington Junction. Mrs. Bryant is a native of Ohio, and was born April 19, 1831. She resided in her native state till nine years of age, when, with her parents, she moved to Indiana. She is a daughter of John and Mary A. Heizer. The former of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant consisted of eleven children, five of whom are living: John H., Alice B. (now Mrs. J. G. Kerr, who resides in Pleasant Hill, Indiana), James H., Josiah J., and Willie M. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church.

BRYANT & CHARLES,

printers, and editors of the Burlington Junction Post. This firm is composed of J. H. Bryant and Will. C. Charles. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Bryant, is a son of James Bryant (mention of whom is made elsewhere). He was born in Pleasant Hill, Montgomery County, Indiana, September 31, 1849, and was educated in the county schools. He improved his youthful days on a farm, after which he was engaged for three years in teaching school. In 1878 he moved to Maryville, where he began work in the interest of the Maryville Republican, his assistance adding much in the building up of that paper's circulation, he having canvassed the entire county of Nodaway. Mr. Bryant continued as an employee of the office of the Republican for over one year, when he purchased an interest in his present office and became a partner of Prof. B. A. Dunn, the firm name being J. H. Bryant & Co. Prof. Dunn was succeeded by Will. C. Charles in December, 1880, and since then it has gone under the present firm name. Mr. Bryant is a member of the following societies: Burlington Lodge No. 442, A. F. and A. M., Burlington Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F., Burlington Lodge No. 215, A. O. U. W., and Nodaway Valley Lodge No. 478, I. O. G. T. He was married January 1, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Bever, a daughter of Mathias C. and Mary A. (Elmore) Bever. The former was a native of Ohio, and was born February 14, 1826. Mrs. Mary Bever was a native of Indiana, born March 15, 1829. Mrs. Bryant was born in the same vicinity as her husband, February 4, 1855. She was reared, educated and married in her native county. They have three children: Fred. E., James H. and Mark C. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church. Will. C. Charles, of the above firm, was born in San Francisco, California, February 15, 1856. His father, Capt. Thomas C. Charles, was a native of Kentucky, and was for a number of years a captain on the Mississippi Packet

Line. Will's mother, (whose maiden name was Margaret E. McPaven), was a native of Mississippi. She died when he was but a child, and when he was about 14 years of age he went to Litchfield, Illinois, where he resided some two years. His father's death then occurred, after which he was a resident of various localities. Mr. Charles' education was obtained principally in San Francisco, California, and Booneville, Missouri. Since attaining his sixteenth year he has been engaged in different occupations, among which was that of a peanut boy on the Illinois Central Railroad, his route being from Centralia, Illinois, to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1873 he began work in the Republican office in Maryville, Missouri, and in that office he learned the trade at which he is now employed. There he remained till the spring of 1879, when he went to St. Joseph and worked in C. P. Kingsbury's job office till the spring of 1880, at which date he went to Burlington Junction and worked for J. H. Bryant & Co. till he became associated with that gentleman, forming the present firm. Mr. Charles is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge No. 442, A. F. and A. M., Burlington Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F., and Nodaway Valley Lodge No. 478, I. O. G. T.

WILLIAM BUSH,

farmer, section 2, post office Burlington Junction. The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, and was born March 16, 1838. When about fifteen years of age he came to America, landing at New York City, in the year 1853, and soon located in Stephenson County, Illinois. He was educated in the German schools principally, while in Germany. His father being a miller, William was also reared in that business till the time of his immigration to America, and since then he has followed farming. In 1865, he moved to Hardin County, Iowa, where he remained till the spring of 1872, when he moved to his present location. His landed estate consists of 205 acres, all of which he has earned himself. In 1861, he enlisted during the war in Company G, Forty-sixth Illinois, and remained in service for twenty-six months, participating in many of the most important battles fought during that time. January 1, 1868, Mr. Bush was married to Miss Matilda Neidel. She was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1848, and came to Illinois when five years of age. In 1866, she moved to Iowa where her marriage occurred. Mr. and Mrs. B., have a family of five children: Willie H. L., born October 20, 1868; Charley F., born July 23, 1870; Geo. R., born March 21, 1872; Albert P., born June 6, 1874, and Harvey E., born November 9, 1876.

JOSEPH CARTER,

farmer and stock dealer, section 25, post office Burlington Junction, was born in Union County, Ohio, October 23, 1818. He was reared in his

native county and there resided till 1856, when he emigrated to Bremer County, Iowa, remaining as a citizen of that county till 1865. He then came to Nodaway County. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now is the owner of a farm consisting of 372 acres, conveniently located and improved. In February, 1840, he was married to Miss Ann Wilson, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in the year 1822. She died August 24, 1878. They had nine children, seven of whom are living, William, James, Marcus, French, Fay, Joseph, and Mary.

WILLIAM J. CARTER,

stock dealer and agriculturist, section 27, post office Burlington Junction. The subject of this sketch is the possessor of 240 acres of land, and resides within three and a half miles of Burlington Junction. He was born in Union County, Ohio, March 10, 1842, and when twelve years of age his parents, Lemuel and Jemima Carter, immigrated to Butler County, Iowa, where the former now resides, his mother having died. Mr. C. was married October 18, 1870, to Miss Eliza J. Brown, a native of Coles County, Illinois. She was born July 19, 1843. In 1875 they moved to their present location. They have had five children: Mabel, born May 26, 1872, and died July 31, 1877; Lemuel D., born December 15, 1874; Frank P., born April 14, 1876; James A., born January 3, 1878; Isabel, born October 24, 1879. Mr. C. is a member of Burlington Lodge No. 442, A. F. and A. M.

WILLIAM CARTER,

farmer, section 34, post office Burlington Junction, was born in Union County, Ohio, October 10, 1844, and, when twelve years of age, his parents moved to Bremer County, Iowa. In 1865, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has followed tilling the soil from boyhood, and owns 400 acres of land in the banner county of the state. He is a member of Quitman Lodge, No. 196, A. F. and A. M. Mr. C. was married January 16, 1873, to Miss Margeret Shelton, who was born in Jackson County, Indiana, July 26, 1853. Her father, James H. Shelton, was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Rhode Island. The family of Mr. and Mrs. C. consists of four children: Ella H., born November 4, 1873; William, born February 18, 1876; Joseph, born November 18, 1877, and Mary, born October 19, 1880.

NATHAN JACKSON CHARTER,

farmer, section 34, post office Burlington Junction, was born in Washington County, Kentucky, November 7, 1826. In 1832, his parents moved to McDonough County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, receiving a

fair education. His occupation during life has been that of a farmer. In 1869, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His farm contains 105 acres, on which he located in 1872. October, 31, 1851, Mr. C. was married to Miss Sarah R. Hardesty. She was born in McDonough County, Illinois, February 22, 1836, and died March 24, 1875. They had a family of ten children, of whom eight are living: Nancy E., Lourena I., Mary E., John L., Ida M., Charles W., Olive J. and Perry H. Jonathan Charter and Nancy (Ward) were the parents of N. J. Charter. The former was a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky.

I. B. CHRISSINGER,

postmaster and notary public, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette County, October 11, 1846. He was reared in Fayette, Washington and Allegheny Counties, of his native state, and there received his education. When sixteen years of age he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed as an occupation till 1871. In the year 1856, he, with his parents, moved to Burlington, Iowa, where they remained till 1860, then returning to Pennsylvania. About the year 1870 they made a second move to Burlington, and in the following year I. B. learned the art of telegraphing, after which he was given a position on the C., B. & Q. R. R., operating for a time at Weaver and at Burlington. In October, 1873, he was transferred to Essex, Page County, Iowa, where he was given charge of all railroad business, acting as their real estate agent and also express agent. While there he was interested in incorporating the town, and acted as councilman for the first year and as chairman during the second. In October, 1876, he resigned the position as station agent, and embarked in the mercantile trade, dealing in groceries and agricultural implements, at the same time running the livery business. In October, 1878, he again accepted his former position with the railroad company, and was transferred to Burlington Junction in June, 1879, where he was given charge of all railroad business at this point. In January, 1880, he again resigned. August 27, 1879, a special post office was established here, since which time he has had the responsibility of being postmaster. In June, 1879, he was appointed a notary public. Mr. C. is also engaged in both the life and fire insurance business, and represents the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Illinois, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Relief Association of Maryland. During the year 1880 he was chairman of the town board. He is a Mason and a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, U. D. He also belongs to Burlington Junction I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 404, and to the A. O. U. W., Burlington Lodge, No. 215, and is a member of the Good Templars, Nodaway County Lodge, No. 477. Mr. Chrissinger was married March 19, 1873, to Miss Mary Roberts. She was born in Des Moines County,

Iowa, August 18, 1847. They have two children: Edgar M., born March 25, 1874, and Harris R., born October 12, 1875.

GEORGE D. COLE,

farmer, section 20, post office Burlington Junction, is a native of Piqua County, Ohio, where he was born, December 14, 1853. In 1863, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, with his father, Shadrach Cole, who died in the year 1868. His mother died in the year 1860. George D. now resides on the farm where his father first located, and has adhered closely to agricultural pursuits during life. His farm embraces 160 acres of land, and is very well improved. He was married June 19, 1879, to Miss Jennie M. Maning, a daughter of Dr. Edward Maning, now of Quitman. She was born in Andrew County, Missouri, August 1, 1860. They have had one child, which is now deceased.

THOMAS CORKEN.

The subject of this sketch now resides with his son, Samuel Corken, and is supposed to be the oldest man living in Nodaway County, having been born February 29, 1792, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. When but six years of age his parents started for the territory of Ohio, their mode of transportation being principally down the Ohio River on flat boats as far as the mouth of the Scioto River. They then made their way up that stream by a keel boat and landed at Chillicothe, Ross County, though having been compelled to walk a portion of the way while making their journey. At the time of landing there the household furniture was rather limited, and the town consisted of but a few inhabitants, the buildings all being of logs and split and hewed floors. A noted hotel in the place was called the "Red Lion House." The elder Mr. C. and his family shortly located on what was known as the High Bank Prairie and began farming, not on a very large scale, however, as they had to manufacture their own plows, which were mostly of wood and no iron. Flouring mills had not been erected, and in those parts not even a mill for grinding corn. Hominy and dried pumpkin were substituted for bread. Their meat was principally of wild game. Wolves, bears, &c., were numerous. Thomas' schooling was very much limited, having walked four miles while attending school, reading, writing and arithmetic being his only studies. He can remember when all merchandise used in Ross County was teamed from Philadelphia and New York City. October 1, 1812, he was called as one of a company for service in the war of that year, in which he served forty days, and for which he now draws a pension. For fifty years he has been a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. C. was married June 10, 1819, to Miss Rebecca Jones, who died in this county in October, 1866, she having come here

with her husband in 1862. Their family consisted of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Henry, Rachel, Sarah, Samuel and Rebecca. Mr. C., until within the past six years, has been quite strong, and has been a hard working and an honest man.

HENRY CORKEN,

farmer and raiser of hedge plants and small fruits, section 15, post office Burlington Junction, is the eldest son of Thomas Corken, of whom mention is made elsewhere. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 24, 1820. He was reared in his native county, receiving but a limited education, and was there engaged as an agriculturist till April, 1857, when he moved to Knox County, Illinois. In April, 1862, he located in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. At the time that he became a citizen here, he was in poor circumstances, being in debt some \$3,000, and possessing nothing but his household goods. The debt he has since paid in full, and now owns a farm near the town of Burlington Junction of eighty acres, which is improved equal to any in the county. To make a start in this county, he was compelled to work as a common laborer for some two years, and in the year 1865, he began the raising of hedge plants, which he has since continued. He has also taken a great interest in the cultivation of small fruits, having a fine vineyard. October 3, 1841, Mr. Corken was married to Miss Catharine Kilbourn, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 6, 1826. They have six children living: Minerva C. (now Mrs. Herriman); Adassa J. (now Mrs. Dougherty); John D., Rachel V. (now Mrs. Meacham); Thomas M., Henrietta (now Mrs. Sunderland). Two children are deceased: William E. and Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Corken are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. C.'s parents, Hiram and Anna (White) were natives of New York.

SAMUEL CORKEN,

proprietor of the Burlington Mineral Springs, section 20, post office Burlington Junction, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born October 3, 1837. He is a son of Thomas Corken, a pioneer of Ohio, and was reared and educated in his native county, there being engaged in farming till 1860, the time of his emigration to Nodaway County, Missouri. He has since adhered closely to farming and the raising of stock. He began life in this county with a small amount of means, but is now in a thriving condition, having a farm of 190 acres and well improved. His residence is a fine structure, and presents a pleasing view. It is situated quite close to the springs, and also to the lake. Mr. Corken was united in marriage to Miss Ellen G. Westfall, October 12, 1862, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 14, 1841. They

have seven children : James S., Jessie, Thomas A., Eliza, Robert D., Elmer E., and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church.

ISOM CARDILL,

section 36, post office Burlington Junction. The subject of this sketch is an aged man, whose head has been frosted by the storms of many winters. He was born October 8, 1795, and is a native of Wilkes County, North Carolina. In 1804 his parents moved to West Virginia, and in 1805 to East Tennessee. November 30, 1815, Isom was married to Miss Sally Brown, who was born in Hancock County, Georgia, January 4, 1799. He afterwards went to the Cherokee Nation, and there farmed with the Indians till 1821, when he returned to Tennessee, and in 1830 he moved to Indiana. In 1855 he went to Minnesota, leaving his wife in Indiana while he prepared a home in that new state. While he was there she died, in September, 1864. They had a family of ten children. October 8, 1865, Mr. C. was married to Alida Kent, who was born in New York in the year 1818. In 1870 they moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, where they have since resided. Mr. C. has made farming his occupation during life, and is now able to do most any kind of work in the same line, as he was found shucking corn when the writer called on him for his eventful history. He served six months in the war of 1812, for which he now draws a pension.

W. H. DAVIS,

farmer and stock dealer, is among the most prominent of the early settlers of this vicinity. He is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born May 6, 1841. He was educated in the common schools of that county, and in the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware County. His occupation during life has been that of an agriculturist and stock dealer. He resided in Ross County till the year 1860, when, with his father, he moved to his present location, where he has since resided. The town of Burlington Junction was laid out on the farm then owned by himself and C. D. Caldwell, they, at that time, being partners. Mr. Davis' landed estate in this vicinity, at the present time, consists of 720 acres, besides town property. He has disposed of considerable real estate since the founding of this place. He is a Mason, and a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, U. D. September 14, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Jones, of Ross County, Ohio, who was born February 14, 1842. By this union there have been five children, only two of whom are now living, Effie J. and Elizabeth. Colonel John H. Davis, the father of W. H. Davis, was born in Pike County, Ohio, in the year 1817. He was raised in Ross County, that state, and

there remained till 1860, being engaged in farming. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature for two years, having been elected about 1854. Upon coming to this county, he located land now in the corporation of Burlington Junction, and was the founder of the Ohio Settlement, which figures conspicuously in this vicinity, a settlement consisting in all of over sixty families. Mr. D. now resides in Butler County, Kansas, to which locality he moved two years ago. He is there engaged in the stock business. For forty years he has been a local minister in the M. E. Church. During the late war he acted as colonel in the state militia, and was also a member of the great convention on the constitution. He has been twice married. First, in 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Strong, who was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1818, and died in 1848. They had four children: Martha J., W. H., J. J. and James. His second marriage occurred in the year 1848, to Miss Rachel Corken, of Ross County, Ohio. By this union they have had five children: Thomas B., Rebecca, Samuel, Sarah and Charles; they lost one.

JARED J. DAVIS,

stock dealer, section 10, post office Burlington Junction. The subject of this sketch was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 28, 1843, and was there reared and educated. During the fall of 1860 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, with his father, Col. J. H. Davis. He has made farming and dealing in stock his occupation during life, and now owns a farm containing 140 acres, well improved and conveniently located, adjoining the town of Burlington Junction. Besides this he also has twenty acres of timber land. Mr. Davis is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, No. 442, A. F. and A. M. He was married December 5, 1869, to Miss Mary A. Jones, a daughter of Caleb and Eliza (Wakeman) Jones. Mrs. Davis was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 9, 1844. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother of New York. The latter now resides with the subject of this sketch.

HENRY DEETS,

farmer, section 29, post office Wilcox, was born on the sea, while his parents were immigrating from Germany to America, on the 13th of September, 1846. They landed at Baltimore, and located in Jackson County, Indiana. Henry's father died in Indiana in a few months after their arrival, and when but twelve years of age, his mother died. The maintainance of life depending on his own exertions, his educational advantages were very limited. In 1855, he went to Louisa County, Iowa, where he remained till 1857, when he returned to Indiana. Previous to this time he had been on a farm. He then began railroading,

which business he followed for a period, when, in the year 1855, he went to California, where he was engaged in mining till the spring of 1867, then returning to Indiana. In 1867, Mr. Deets came to his present location. He now has a well improved farm, which he has by his own efforts made from the wild and unbroken land. In April, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Kelley, of Indiana.

WILLIAM DUNCAN,

farmer, section 26, post office Burlington Junction, is a son of John and Margaret (Wright) Duncan, the former of North Carolina, and the latter a native of Tennessee. The subject of this narrative was born in McDonough County, Illinois, December 27, 1833. His avocation during life has been the same as at the present time. In 1869 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His landed interest consists of 160 acres. Miss Ella Birton became the wife of William Duncan February 17, 1856. Mrs. D. was born in Kentucky, September 5, 1834. They have had eight children: Jane, Margaret, Noah S., Thomas, Allen, Nora E., Clarence J. and Edna A.

WILL R. GAY,

attorney at law, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1859. He was educated in his native county, taking a thorough course at Edinboro, where he completed his studies in the year 1878. He was then engaged in teaching for some time, and in March, 1879, he came to Missouri, and began the study of law with Beech & Lane, of Maryville, Nodaway County. He continued his studies with them till April, 1880, when he came to Burlington Junction and formed a partnership with W. A. Burdick, forming the firm known as Burdick & Gay, in November, 1880, being admitted to the bar. The firm dissolved partnership in June, 1881. Mr. Gay is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business. His success has been of remarkable note, having begun with nothing in the way of finances, but possessed of an indomitable will and purpose to achieve victory, he has risen high in the estimation of all, and has been prosperous. He is at present holding the office of city attorney. His father, Sanford Gay, was a native of Canada, and his mother, Amada (Burdick) Gay, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gay is a Mason and a member of Burlington Junction Lodge U. D. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, No. 404, and of the Nodaway County Lodge, No. 477, I. O. G. T. Of this he is state deputy. He was married August 29, 1880, to Miss Julia Albaugh. She was born in Rice County, Minnesota, September 18, 1858. When she was but ten years of age her parents moved to Maryville, Missouri, where she was educated, and

afterwards was for some time engaged as teacher in the Maryville schools. Her parents, Moses and Sarah (Williard) Albaugh, were both natives of Ohio.

E. E. GITTINGS,

of the firm of Gittings & Neighbors, lumber dealers of Burlington Junction and Fairfax, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Union County, July 27, 1830. When three years of age his parents moved to Indiana, where they remained one year, and then located in Illinois. After residing in different counties for a few years, they settled in Henderson County. E. E. was reared as a farmer boy, and followed the same in Henderson County, Illinois, till 1872, when he emigrated to Neosho County, Kansas, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade for two years. In the year 1874 he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located on a farm, where he remained till 1876, then coming to Maryville, where he was engaged in the lumber trade till 1879. At that time he came to his present location, making his first sale of lumber on the 9th of July, of that year. He is now one of the leading citizens of the town. Mr. G. is a member of the town board, and is greatly interested in the welfare of the city. He was married January 29, 1859, to Miss Mary R. Mudd. She was born in Hart County, Kentucky, November 9, 1840. They have six children: Laura, William W., Thattius, Electus, Anna M., and Joseph.

JAMES GRIFFEY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 6, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, on the 28th of September, 1848. When about two years of age his parents moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has followed farming from boyhood, except during the years 1863-4, when he engaged in freighting to the mountains. His farm contains 280 acres, and Mr. G. has recently erected a convenient residence. He was married February 22, 1866, to Miss Martha Davison, of Missouri. They have seven children: Edward, Mary J., Goodman, Charley, Ida, Ella and Adah. John Griffey, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of Nodaway County. He now resides in Daviess County, Missouri.

WASHINGTON H. GRIFFITH,

farmer, section 30, was among the earlier settlers of Nodaway Township. He is a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he was born May 21, 1821. When two years of age, his parents moved to Lewis County, of the same state, where he was reared and educated, his educational advantages being rather limited. In 1839, he immigrated to Missouri, and

located in Andrew County, the inhabitants at that time being Indians and wild animals. In 1845, Mr. Griffith came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and has since resided on the same farm, having entered a part of what he now owns. Consequently, all improvements have been made by his own labor, or under his supervision. His landed estate consists of 623 acres. Mr. G. is a member of Quitman Lodge, No. 196, A. F. and A. M. October 2, 1850, he was married to Miss Bethlehem Cain, who was born in Platte County, Missouri. She died in August, 1866. Their family consisted of seven children: Amanda (now Mrs. Workman); Austrella, Baxter, Henry B., George W., Thomas J. and Milton.

JUDGE SAMUEL F. GUTHRIE.

farmer, section 17, is the fifth of a family of ten children, sons and daughters of James and Margeret (Phelps) Guthrie. The former was a native of Kentucky, and was born August 1, 1793, and died in Nodaway County, Missouri, March 30, 1873. Mrs. Margeret Guthrie was a native of Ohio, and was born September 2, 1793. She also died in Nodaway County, Missouri, January 15, 1876. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone County, Missouri, March 12, 1822. In October, 1832, his parents moved to Moniteau County, Missouri, and February 26, 1840, Samuel went to Platte County, Missouri. In 1842, he settled in Buchanan County, Missouri, from which location he came to Nodaway County, in the spring of 1854. Judge G. has since resided on the same farm. His occupation during life has been that of a farmer. His landed estate embraces 359 acres of land, all of which is well improved, his house and barn buildings being of great credit to the township. In 1880, he was elected for four years as one of the County Judges, and has continued to fill that position with great credit, always deciding cases in a most impartial manner. He is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, No. 442, A. F. and A. M. May 26, 1851, Judge Guthrie was married to Miss Allie A. McCoy. She was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, January 4, 1832. They have had nine children, of whom six are living: Cordelia C., Virgil A., Laura C., Madora A., Amanda M. and Charley V. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the old school Baptist Church.

D. HEALD.

Among the various branches of business which are to be found in Burlington Junction, the jewelry business is not in the rear, but is shown to be represented in a manner which is a credit to any town, regardless of size or population. D. Heald, who is engaged in this trade, is a native of New Hampshire and was born in Hillsborough County, February 28, 1834. He was reared and educated in his native county, and

being a natural mechanic, has learned many trades during life, of all of which it is unnecessary to speak. When seventeen years of age he began at the cabinet business, which he followed till the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh New Hampshire Infantry and remained in service till the close of the war, when he returned to his native county and resumed the trade of cabinet making for one year. In 1867 he emigrated to the west and located in Exira, Audubon County, Iowa, and was engaged in farming for two years, when he commenced at the jewelry business in Red Oak, Montgomery County, Iowa. There he continued for about one year, and after this he was engaged in working for a short time at the same calling in Anita, Cass County, Iowa. He then located in Casey, Guthrie County, Iowa, where he remained till November 5, 1879, when he came to Burlington Junction, Missouri, and has since taken much interest in the town, now being a member of the town board. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. Mr. Heald has been twice married; first, in November, 1857, to Miss Sarah A. Wood, who was born in New Hampshire, April 7, 1835. She died in December, 1867. They had two children: Willis E., and Mary S. Mr. H. was married the second time December 25, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Wood, a sister of his first wife. She was a native of the same state.

J. H. HERRIFF,

brick manufacturer, contractor, etc., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 2, 1844. He was reared and educated in his native town, and was religiously instructed by the lamented James A. Garfield. Till the breaking out of the war, Mr. H. was engaged in the milling business. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out at Nashville, July, 1865, having been in service for two years and nine months. He participated in many important battles. After being released from service, he returned to Cleveland, where he was occupied in chair manufacturing till 1867, and in January of the same year, he was married to Miss Silistria Lebby. After this he moved to White County, Illinois, where he located on a farm, and in 1869, he moved to his present location. Mr. Herriff was engaged in farming till the spring of 1880, when he engaged in his present vocation with his father, the firm name being Herriff & Son. He has since been doing a thriving business. He was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1879, and was the first justice to do any official business in Burlington Junction. Mrs. Herriff was born in the town of Bedford, Ohio, May 15, 1841. Their family consists of two children: Rufus W. and Edwin F.

L. C. HINZE,

carpenter and contractor. Among those who have been identified with the growth of Burlington Junction may be named the above mentioned person, who was born September 5, 1852, in St. Louis, Missouri. When five years of age he accompanied his parents, Ernest and Elizabeth Hinze, to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he remained till sixteen years of age, then returned to St. Louis. There he learned his trade, which he has since followed as an occupation. In the fall of 1876, he went to Illinois, and was there employed on bridge work by the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company for two years, when he went to Creston, Iowa, and in a short time came to his present location June 3, 1879. He helped to build the first house in the town. Mr. H. is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F. August 30, 1880, he was married to Miss Annie C. Frederick. She was born in Ft. Madison, Iowa, October 17, 1854. Mr. Hinze's parents now reside in Ft. Madison. His father came to America from Germany in the year 1841, and located at Wheeling, West Virginia, and in St. Louis in 1844.

WILLIAM HOBBS,

farmer, section 25, is a native of England, and was born January 25, 1837. In 1850 he went to sea, working on vessels till the beginning of the war, and in December, 1861, while in New York City, he enlisted in the navy, and remained in service with the gulf squadron till the close of the war, when he was discharged as a petty officer. After being released from duty he went to the town of Duncan, Stark County, Illinois, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade until 1873, the time of his location in this county. Since then he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now has a farm of 120 acres. July 4, 1868, Mr. Hobbs was married to Miss Nancy Ginrich. She was born in Stark County, Illinois, May 20, 1848. They have two children: Watt M. and Mary J.

GEORGE H. HOTALING,

is a member of the firm of George H. Hotaling & Co., of Burlington Junction, Jones & Hotaling, of Clearmont, Missouri, and Hotaling, Crain & Co., of Braddyville, Iowa. He was born April 23, 1840, and is a native of Albany County, New York. His father, George E. Hotaling, and his mother were both born in the same county—the former July 23, 1797, and the latter on the 3d of July, 1801. They also are now living in that county. There the subject of this sketch was reared and educated, his boyhood days being passed on the farm. When eighteen years of age he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed in connection with farming for about seven years. In the spring of 1870 he

moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained till the spring of 1871, when he located on a farm in Taylor County, Iowa, and in August, 1872, settled in Hopkins, Nodaway County, Missouri. There he began in the lumber business as general manager for Goodsill Brothers, continuing the same till June, 1879, when he moved to his present location. Here he has since been engaged in the lumber trade, under the present firm name. They furnished the greater part of the lumber used in building up the town of Burlington Junction. Mr. Hotaling is a member of the I. O. G. T., and belongs to Nodaway County Lodge, No. 477. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and were among the founders of that denomination in Hopkins. July 6, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Mildred E. Boyd, her maiden name being Robbins. She was born in Lewis County, New York, May 20, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. H. have a family of five children: William E., Walter N., Nettie L., Charles S. and Nellie.

JOHN HOUSTON,

farmer, section 10, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, December 15, 1831. When nine years of age he, with his parents, moved to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1841, and, in 1847, came to Nodaway County, Missouri. The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents during various moves, and soon became a citizen of Nodaway County. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now his landed estate consists of 430 acres, all of which is the savings of his own labor and judicious management. Mr. H. is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, No. 442, A. F. and A. M. He was married April 21, 1859, to Miss Sarah Orm, who was born in Rush County, Indiana, October 12, 1844. She died August 20, 1871. They had a family of four children: Lou E., born August 24, 1862; William N., born October 15, 1864; Mary E., born February 27, 1867, and Leonard, born March 7, 1869. The parents of Mr. H. were William and Martha (Flinn) Houston, the former of Delaware and the latter of Virginia. They were pioneers of Indiana, and also of this county. Their family consisted of five boys and five girls, John being the sixth in the family. He was in the Home Militia of Missouri, during the war. At the time of Lincoln's first election there were fifteen votes cast in the three townships—Lincoln, Atchison and Nodaway—John being the only one to vote for Lincoln.

CHRISTIAN HUDDLE

was born in Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia, July 3, 1793. His father died when Christian was but one year old. He was reared by his different uncles, though knocked about from one place to another, and had a poor chance to receive an education. When about fourteen years

of age he went to Shenandoah County, Virginia, where he remained till the age of seventeen. Until this time he had worked at various occupations. He then went to Richmond, Virginia, and enlisted as a State Guard at the penitentiary, and was at the great theatre fire on the night of December 26, 1811, having been stationed there, and was on the stage at the time that the fire began. Becoming disgusted with the dreadful sight he resigned his position, but was not released till the following June. He then returned to his native county and bound himself as an apprentice to learn the carpenter's trade, and on the 12th day of July, 1812, he enlisted in the war of that year, remaining in service till January 24, 1813, when he was discharged. Previous to this time, however, he had been taken sick, and was not able to return home. In a short time he returned to his native county and completed his trade. He now draws a pension for his services in the war of 1812. In 1815 Mr. Huddle went to Ross County, Ohio, where he followed his trade. At this he has worked principally during life, till within the past few years. He has for some time made his home with his children, and now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Walker, with whom he has remained since 1876. Mr. H. made three trips to this county before settling here, one in the fall of 1867, one in the fall of 1870, and another in the year 1873. He was married March 6, 1817, to Miss Nancy Kelley, who was born on December 29, 1798, in Virginia. She went with her parents to Ross County, Ohio, when but two years of age. She died in that county July 3, 1867. They had a family of five children: Eliza, Martha, Mary A., (now dead), Quincy, (now dead), and Socrates. They also raised one orphan child, Warren L. Johnson, who now resides in Ross County, Ohio. Martha, his second child, is married to Stephen Walker, and resides in Ross County, Ohio. Socrates, his only son, now lives in Peabody, Kansas. Eliza, his oldest daughter, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 9, 1817. She was there reared and educated, and there was married November 22, 1838, to Jesse H. Walker. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, June 29, 1812, and when two years of age his parents moved to Ross County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was a carpenter by trade, but followed various branches of business during life. He moved to Nodaway County in the spring of 1865, and located on a farm now joining the town of Burlington Junction, where he was engaged in farming till the date of his demise, May 30, 1879. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Walker consisted of ten children: John A., the oldest son, who was brought home from the service with fever, died shortly after his arrival; Nancy A., (now Mrs. Jones); William H., Christian, Mary A., (now Mrs. Drennan); Martha A., (now Mrs. Edmisten); Pauline, (now Mrs. Barnum); Alma J., who died in this county, and many years before her death had been engaged in teaching. The next child died while quite young. The last, and the

only one at home, is Little F., who is employed as teacher in the schools of Burlington Junction. Out of the family now living six have been educators.

T. J. HUNT, M. D.,

dealer in groceries, is a native of New York, and was born in Orange County, March 14, 1823. He was principally educated in his native county, receiving fair educational advantages, having been kept in school most of the time until grown to manhood. In 1843, Mr. H.'s parents moved to Ulster County, of the same state, and when seventeen years of age, he chose the practice of medicine for a profession. He immediately began his studies, and after continuing them for a number of years, attended the Medical Institute of New Jersey. In 1847, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, and then located in Madison, Wisconsin, where he began his practice, he being of the homœopathic school, which has become so noted in the larger cities. In the locality mentioned he continued his practice till 1861, when he moved to Northwood, Worth County, Iowa. There Dr. Hunt introduced his system of practice, which was met with great success. He continued to labor there till May, 1877, when he moved to Maryville, where he was engaged in practicing for one year, when, on account of failing health, he retired from his profession. In 1880, he moved to Burlington Junction, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and while in Northwood, Iowa, organized the first Sabbath School in the town. He was also a member of the school board, taking much interest in educational matters. Dr. H. is an active member of the school board of this town, having been elected for three years. He is a Mason and a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, U. D., he being their master. He is also a member of the I. O. G. T. He was married July 3, 1847, to Miss Eliza Wakeman, who was born in Ulster County, New York, December 18, 1828. They have three children: Amanda M. (now Mrs. Perkins), born May 23, 1851; George H., born May 18, 1853; Ida F., born June 4, 1860. She has been teaching in the schools of Burlington Junction for some time, and is employed at present, being an instructor of both the English and Latin languages. Dr. Hunt's father, Joseph, and his mother, Maria (Wood), were both natives of New York. The former was born in Pullman County, and died in Dane County, Wisconsin, in the year 1872. The latter was born in Dutchess County, and died in Ulster County, in the year 1840. Their family consisted of eight boys and four girls, the subject of this sketch being the ninth in the family.

CHARLES H. HUNGATE,

farmer, section 26, is a son of William and Dorcas (Ward) Hungate, who were both natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was

born in McDonough County, Illinois, July 14, 1842. He was reared and educated in his native county, completing his education in the high school of Macomb. After leaving school he was employed as an educator for about five years. In 1867, he went to Hamilton County, Iowa, where he followed the occupation of farming, and has since continued the same. In 1868, he returned to his native county, and in 1870 he moved to Louisa County, Iowa. In the spring of 1875 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he now resides, his farm containing eighty-five acres. Mr. Hungate acted as justice of the peace one year, and is now the assessor of Nodaway Township. February 18, 1862, he was married to Miss Polly A. Short. She was born December 15, 1839, in Marion County, Kentucky. When sixteen years old, she moved with her parents, James and Sallie (Harding) Short, to Illinois. The family of Mr. and Mrs. H. consists of John T., born January 15, 1870; James R., born November 28, 1872, and Quinton W., born March 12, 1877.

JAMES JOHNSTON,

farmer, section 2. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ross County, Ohio, where he was born November 15, 1816. The hair of his head is white, and has been frosted by many long winters, but he is a man still possessed with a great amount of energy. His landed interest includes 277 acres of tillable land and fifty acres of timber. His orchard is one of more than ordinary merit, he having been greatly interested in the raising of fruit, and which he has made a study for some time. Mr. J. has resided at his present location since 1867. He made his home in his native county till 1852, when he located in Piqua, Ohio, and in the year 1863 he moved to Piatt County, Illinois, where he remained till the time of his immigration to Nodaway County, Missouri. February, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Maxwell, who was born in West Virginia, January 9, 1826. Three children are the fruit of their union: Collin, Ellen and Norris.

WILLIAM A. JONES,

farmer, section 10, P. O. Burlington Junction. As one of the more distinguished citizens of Nodaway Township we mention the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born December 28, 1818. He was reared in his native county and was there educated, and has made farming his chief occupation from boyhood. In 1842, he went to Pike County, Ohio, where he was engaged for some time in buying grain and feeding stock. February 27, 1845, he was married to Miss Rachael Teaster. They remained in Pike County till the fall of 1863, when Mr. Jones came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and, in the follow-

ing spring, moved his family here also. While in Pike County, Ohio, he was for about three years occupied in the mercantile trade. Since his immigration to this county he has adhered closely to agricultural pursuits. His landed estate now consists of 470 acres. Mr. Jones represented the county of Nodaway for four years in the State Legislature, being elected in the fall of 1866, and re-elected in the fall of 1868, serving with great credit to himself. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Ohio M. E. Church, of Burlington Junction, and contributed liberally in the building of the church edifice, he being one of the trustees at that time. Mrs. Jones was born in Pike County, Ohio, April 10, 1825, and remained in her native county till married. Their family consists of seven children, now living, whose names are: Emma (now Mrs. Rittenoure); Rachael J. (now Mrs. Evans); Sarah (now Mrs. Mitchell); Mary (now Mrs. Montgomery); Laura S., Carrie and John W. They have lost one.

FLETCHER JONES,

farmer, section 29. The subject of this narrative was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 16, 1827. He grew to manhood in his native county, and there received the benefits of a common school education. His occupation during life has been that of an agriculturist, and in which he has been very successful. He sojourned in his mother county till the spring of 1871, since which time he has been a citizen of Nodaway County, Missouri, and has finely improved the farm where he now resides. His landed estate amounts to 320 acres. Mr. Jones was married December 5, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Ring. She was a daughter of Ira and Sarah (Moore) Ring—the former of Vermont, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Jones was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 10, 1830. Their family consists of nine children: Rachel A. (now Mrs. Dixon, who resides in Ross County, Ohio), Love S. (now Mrs. Dalbey, residing near Burlington Junction), Mary A., Ida J., George M., William, Samuel A. and Wesley W. Their oldest daughter, Sarah J., who was married to Solomon E. Dubois, recently died at her home in Nebraska, leaving a family of two children: Florence E. and Solomon F., who are now cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

COLLINS JONES,

farmer, section 22, is a son of William and Jane (Corken) Jones, and was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 24, 1828. He was reared in his native county, and was there engaged in his present occupation till 1857, where he emigrated to Stark County, Illinois, being one of the pioneers of that county. In 1867 he came to his present location, where he has succeeded in making him a farm of eighty-four acres. He was

married March 26, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Blake. She was born December 6, 1835, and is a native of New York. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Jones consists of eight children: Rebecca J., Francis W., Sanford W., Margaret A., Mary, Oak, Adda, and Florence. Two children are deceased.

D. W. JONES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 2, 1836. He received the advantages of a good common school education while in his native county, and was there engaged in farming, which he has followed as an occupation during life. In 1864, Mr. Jones came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located on his present farm, where he has since resided. He has gradually risen among the more successful agriculturists, and now has a farm of 220 acres, unsurpassed by any in the Nodaway Valley, both in natural qualities and improvements. His house, which is deserving of more than ordinary notice, was erected in the year 1880. Mr. Jones was married March 2, 1858, to Miss Emma Radford, who was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, April 3, 1837. Their family consists of five children: Weldon R., Chloe, Nellie, Willie and Preston.

J. H. LEMON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Luzerne County, August 16, 1842. When but a child his parents moved to McDonough County, Illinois, where he was raised to manhood. The principal part of his education was taught him in the Prairie City Academy, of McDonough County. After retiring from the school room as a student he was engaged in teaching for several years, and as an educator was spoken of in high terms. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war as sergeant, having participated in many important battles. He received a slight wound during the campaign. After being mustered out of service Mr. L. returned to McDonough County, and in 1872 moved to Hancock County, of the same state, and in the year 1875 he came to his present location, where he has since been occupied in tilling the soil and dealing in stock. He now has a well improved farm of 360 acres. He has acted as justice of the peace since the spring of 1881. June 23, 1870, he was united by marriage to Miss Emily Kautz. They have five children: William P., Charles W., Sadie, Lillie A. and Nellie J. Mrs. L. is also a native of Ohio.

J. E. McREYNOLDS,

blacksmith and wagon-maker, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Martin County, March 11, 1843. When about twelve years old his

parents moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm, and followed farming till the breaking out of the late war. In 1862, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry and remained in service till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, having served in the frontier service and participated in a number of important battles. Mr. McReynold's father, during the war, had moved to Worth County, Missouri, to which county J. E. returned after receiving his discharge. Shortly after this time he went to Marion County, Iowa, where he was engaged at his present occupation till the year 1874, when he moved to Worth County, Missouri. In this vicinity he was engaged in working at his trade till April of 1879, when he moved to his present location, and was the first to engaged in that occupation in Burlington Junction. He has since been liberally patronized by this community, and is considered by his customers to be one of the finest mechanics in Northwest Missouri, having made it his close study for a number of years. He makes carriage and buggy work a specialty. Mr. McReynolds was married August 5, 1866, to Miss F. E. Guncan. She was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 8, 1849. They have four children : Orval, Bernal B., Clyde C., and Darling D.

W. J. MENDENHALL,

dairyman, section 21, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on the 1st of September, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and then took a commercial course at Chillicothe, Ohio. In October, 1865, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and in the spring of 1874 located on the farm where he now resides. He has followed farming during life, and on the 8th of October, 1879, he opened up a dairy, in which he has met with great success. His farm is within two miles of Burlington Junction, and contains 240 acres. Mr. Mendenhall was married March 19, 1866, to Miss Mary Wakefield, who was born March 23, 1845. She is a native of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. She went to Ohio when eleven years of age, and was educated at Ewington, Ohio. She immigrated to Atchison County, Missouri, in the year 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have a family of five children : Nina E., Thomas W., George W., Annie M. and Charles W. Mr. M.'s parents, John and Sarah (Jones) Mendenhall, were both natives of Ross County, Ohio. The former died in this county, November 4, 1876. The latter now resides with her son, the subject of this sketch, he being the only one of the family living.

JAMES MITCHELL,

farmer, section 2. The original home of the subject of this biography was Ross County, Ohio, where he was born, December 9, 1844. He was

reared and educated there, and has followed farming from boyhood. In 1865, he accompanied his parents to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His landed estate embraces 410 acres, most of which is well improved. His residence being one among the best in the township. It was erected in 1875. Mr. Mitchell was married April 15, 1875, to Miss Sarah Jones, a daughter of W. A. Jones, a prominent citizen of this township, and whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mrs. M. is a native of Pike County, Ohio, and was born December 3, 1852. They have three children: Ella, born November 6, 1876; Eunice T., August 29, 1878, and Eva K., October 11, 1880. James Mitchell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 21, 1812, and followed the tailor's trade principally during life. He was married July 23, 1839, to Miss Ellenor Dougherty, who was also born in Ross County, Ohio, August 18, 1815. They moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1865, where Mr. M. died June 5, 1870. His wife survived him till November 27, 1879. They had a family of eight children, James being the only one living.

L. D. MOORE,

carpenter, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December, 1830. He was reared in his native county and was there educated. In February, 1853, he went to Mason County, Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuit till 1857, when he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for six or seven years. He then began to learn his present vocation, which he continued in Illinois till 1875, when he located in Jasper County, Iowa. There he remained till the spring of 1879, at which date he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and began work on bridges for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company. In January, 1880, he located in Burlington Junction, and has since been successfully engaged at his trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic fraternities. Mr. Moore was married November 18, 1851, to Miss Martha Winebourn. She was born March 17, 1831, and is a native of Ohio. They have four children: Celia L., Francis M., Lizzie and Durdany. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Israel and Elizabeth Moore. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, was born August 19, 1799, and died in August, 1873. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1803, and died in 1877. Their family consisted of thirteen children, L. D. being the sixth in the family.

D. C. MYERS,

physician and druggist, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Fairfield (now Hocking) County, March 23, 1807. He was reared in his native

county, and was there principally educated. His occupation was farming till 1830, when he began in the dry goods business, which he continued two years, at this time being located in Perry County. There he commenced the study of medicine in 1837, and after preparing himself for the profession, he began practicing in Jackson County, where he continued two years. He then moved to Ross County, where he resided till 1844, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and has been a resident of Burlington Junction since it was incorporated as a town. He has been engaged in the drug business since February, 1881. Dr. Meyers was married February 14, 1833, to Miss Sarah Moore. She was also born in the same county as himself, in the year 1811. They have had six children, of whom five are now living : Mary, Emma, Cynthia, Gertie, and William H.

GEORGE W. NICHOLAS,

farmer and stock dealer, section 23, post office Burlington Junction, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, July 29, 1821, and was reared in his mother state, being brought up on a farm and has followed agricultural pursuits during life. In the spring of 1851, Mr. N. emigrated to Stark County, Illinois, where he resided till 1868, when he moved to Page County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1870 he became a citizen of Nodaway County, Missouri. He is now one of its prominent men. His landed interest consists of 160 acres, with modern improvements. His orchard of 300 trees is in good bearing condition. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the late war in company E, 112th Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out July 3, 1865. In November, 1863, he was taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tennessee, and was held in a number of dens, in all about fifteen months. Mr. N. is a member of Quitman Lodge No. 196, A. F. and A. M. March 6, 1851, he was united by marriage to Miss Winnie Humphrey. She was born in Vinton County, Ohio, October 6, 1832. Fifteen children were the fruit of their union : Eliza A., deceased ; John S., William E., Henry E., Thomas A., Pearley L., Electa J., Lydia C., Nellie E., Martha E., Nora A., Cora A., Zephie F., Emily M., deceased ; and James G. The father of the subject of this sketch, John Nicholas, was a native of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, where he was born in February, 1800. When four years of age he went to Ohio, and there remained till 1851, when he moved to Stark County, Illinois, and in 1876 came to Nodaway County, Missouri. While in Ohio he was married to Miss Eleanor Graves, who was born in January, 1801, and was a native of North Carolina. When quite young she went with her parents to Ohio. They had a family of fourteen children, of whom there are seven boys and two girls living : Lydia, Joseph, Jonathan, George W., Joab, Leonard, Thomas, Ellen and William H. H. Mrs. Nicholas died January 10, 1879, and Mr. Nicholas died August 16, 1879.

JOAB NICHOLAS,

farmer and stock dealer, section 28, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, March 2, 1836, and in 1850, with his parents, he moved to Stark County, Illinois. In 1868, he located in Atchison County, Missouri, and in the spring of 1875, settled in Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in various branches of business during life, but his main occupation has been that of a farmer. His landed estate consists of 440 acres, all of which is well improved, his residence and out-buildings presenting an inviting appearance. He has one of the most convenient barns in the township. Mr. Nicholas was married September 15, 1860, to Miss Alcinda Colwell, of Stark County, Illinois. They have eight children: Albert C., Miles A., Laura E., Frank W., Charley D., Cora E., Willie P. and Jimmie.

LEONARD NICHOLAS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23. He was born in Vinton County Ohio, October 5, 1837, and when about twelve years of age, with his parents, he moved to Stark County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In 1873 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now has land amounting to 155 acres, all of which is well improved. Mr. Nicholas was married June 19, 1881, to Miss Sarah Davis. She was born in Pulaski County, Virginia, October 17, 1845.

WILLIAM H. NICHOLAS,

farmer and stock dealer, section 24, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, December 23, 1844. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Stark County, Illinois, and in the year 1876 he came to his present location. He was reared on a farm and made agricultural pursuits his occupation during life, excepting the years 1877-8, when he was engaged in the hardware trade at Quitman. February 18, 1865, he enlisted during the late war, in Company B, of the Seventh Illinois, and was mustered out July 9th of the same year. His landed estate consists of 280 acres, with more than ordinary improvements. Mr. Nicholas is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge, No. 442, A. F. and A. M. He has been twice married—first December 29, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Colwell. She was born in Peoria County, Illinois, in September, 1847, and died October 14, 1868. They had one child: Della, now deceased. Mr. N. was married the second time September 19, 1872, to Miss Sarah Darby. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 24, 1854. They have five children now living: Nettie B., Pearley D., Charley, Ann and Allie—and one son, Elmer L., is deceased.

J. P. RING

is of the firm of Dyche & Ring, dealers in general merchandise. March 13, 1846, the population of Andrew County, Missouri, was increased by one who grew to manhood in that county and whose name is now used as the subject of this sketch. In 1861 Mr. Ring went to the mountains, where he remained till 1869, having during this time made one trip to the states. While in that country he traversed through most of the territories, being engaged in freighting the principal part of the time. He was for quite a period occupied in supplying the Union Pacific R. R. with ties. In the fall of 1869 he left Salt Lake City for Taylor County, Iowa, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade for eighteen months, then locating on a farm in the same county, where he remained till the fall of 1879. At that time he settled in Burlington Junction, where he has since been doing the leading business in the mercantile trade, being liberal and accommodating to his patrons. Mr. Ring was married April 7, 1871, to Miss Sedora Fleming. She was born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in April, 1855. They have three children: Lethie, Walter O. and Charles W. The parents of Mr. Ring, Jesse and Catherine (Peck) Ring, were both natives of Ohio.

E. RITTENOURE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 11, was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 12, 1844. He was reared on a farm, and has since made farming and dealing in stock his occupation. When about thirteen years of age, his parents moved to Fayette County, Ohio, and, in 1867, he came to his present location. He has recently disposed of his farm, which contained 285 acres. Mr. Rittenoure was married April 3, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Miller, a native of Clinton County, Ohio. Two children constitute the family circle, Thornton M. and Ella.

ABRAHAM SOUTH,

farmer, section 33, was born in Washington County, Maryland, December 4, 1823. He was reared and educated in his native county, and was there engaged in tilling the soil till 1850, when he emigrated to Ogle County, Illinois, where his time was also spent in the same manner. In 1870, he located in Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His landed estate contains 172 acres. In November, 1868, Mr. South was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McCoy, also a native of Washington County, Maryland. They have four children: Walter A., Lillie, May, and Maudie. Mr. South's parents were both born in Maryland. His father was reared and died on the same farm on which he was born.

C. W. SPEAR,

grain dealer, was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, July 6, 1834. When fourteen years of age, his parents moved to LaPorte County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education principally in the subscription schools of pioneer fame. In 1853, the family moved to Bureau County, Illinois, and while there C. W. attended the seminary at Princeton for some time. He was reared on the farm, and has followed farming more or less during life. While in Bureau County, he was engaged in the grain business for nearly two years, and, in the spring of 1874, moved on a farm near Maryville, Missouri. In January, 1875, he moved to Page County, Iowa, where he remained till October, 1879, when he moved to his present location, and began in his present occupation, shipping the first car load of grain from Burlington Junction about the 1st of October, 1879. Mr. Spear has since done a large part of the grain business of this place. He is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. His marriage occurred April 12, 1857, to Miss Louisa E. Foot. She was born February 24, 1841, in Fitchville, Huron County, Ohio. They have seven children, all natives of Bureau County, Illinois: Julia A., born February 3, 1858 (she was married August 18, 1875, to Millard Owen, and now resides in Andrew County, Missouri); Charles L., born September 12, 1859; Francis L., born May 20, 1861; Eddie E., born April 16, 1863; Luellen, born November 9, 1866; Rosa M., born March 3, 1870, and Lola I., born August 8, 1872. Mr. Spear is also engaged in the grain business at two other points, Quitman and Skidmore. He is recognized as one of the live business men of this section of Missouri.

REV. W. B. SUNDERLAND,

was born in Piqua County, Ohio, October 6, 1812. When ten years of age, his parents moved to Fairfield County, of the same state, where he was reared and educated, completing his education in a six months subscription school. When sixteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed as an occupation till 1854, having located in Ross County, Ohio, in 1850. From 1854, till 1858, his time was occupied in the milling business, when about 1858, he was burned out of saw mill, flouring mill, store and dwelling, losing property to the amount of ten thousand dollars. He was for sometime out of employment, and at the beginning of the war assisted in recruiting companies for service. In the year 1863, he immigrated to this township, since which time he has been actively engaged in preaching the gospel, he having united with the M. E. Church in 1840. He received license to preach in the year of 1852. At the time of his locating in Nodaway County, the circuit in

which the minister preached extended all over the county, yet but one regular M. E. Church building had been erected within the county. Mr. S. was married August 21, 1834, to Miss Margaret Williams. She was born January 1, 1814, and is a native of Pennsylvania, but was reared in Ohio, residing in Fairfield County when married. They have six children: Rebecca (now Mrs. Fields), Samuel, George W., Hester (now Mrs. Rodgers, a widow at home), Caroline (now Mrs. Wood), and James B.

L. TESSIER,

of the firm of L. Tessier & Co., dealers in clothing, gents' furnishing goods, trunks, valises, boots, shoes, etc., Burlington Junction and Tarkio City, Missouri, was born January 1, 1846, and is a native of Hyacinthe, Canada. He was thoroughly educated in the French, Latin, Greek, and English languages, having graduated from the Hyacinthe College in the year 1861. After this he went to Montreal, Canada, where he was engaged in the clothing business till he was seventeen years of age, when he located at Lowell, Massachusetts. He was there employed for sixteen months by Dr. James C. Ayers as his French correspondent, after which he accepted a position as salesman in a clothing store at Worcester, Massachusetts, which he continued to occupy till 1866. From that time he was employed by Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, for thirteen years, being inspector during eleven years of that time. In 1878, Mr. T. settled in Corning, Iowa, where he was engaged in general merchandising till the spring of 1880, when he moved to his present location. He commenced in the business which now occupies his attention and accepted W. M. Crowley as a partner in June of the same year, opening the second store at Tarkio City, Missouri, in November. Mr. Tessier was married to Miss Laura M. Champlin, June 12, 1878, at the St. Mary's Church, of Chicago, by Rev. A. G. Lambert, of the Jesuit College. Mrs. Tessier was born in Randolph, New York, February 11, 1845, and had resided in Chicago some time before the date of their marriage.

WILLIAM H. WALKER,

farmer and stock dealer, section 16, was born in Ross County, Ohio January 15, 1844. He was reared and educated in his mother county, and was there principally engaged in farming. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-Sixth Ohio Infantry, and participated in many of the most important battles during the war, and was mustered out of service at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 25, 1864, having during the latter eighteen months served on the engineers' corps. After being mustered out Mr. W. returned to Ross County, Ohio, and in 1865 he emigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, his residence

now being in the same section as Burlington Junction. His landed estate consists of 472 acres. Mr. Walker was married December 25, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Maines, who was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, January 30, 1848. She located with her parents in Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1865. The family of Mr. and Mrs. W. consists of five children: Charles E., born October 10, 1869; Annie L., born May 18, 1871; Everett, born March 15, 1873; Maggie, born February 27, 1875, and Alma E., born January 23, 1880.

C. L. WALKER,

farmer and stock dealer, section 12, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 21, 1846. He was reared in his native county and was there educated. He has adhered closely to agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock during life, at which he has been quite successful, having a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Walker was married December 29, 1869, to Miss E. Myers. She was also born in Ross County, Ohio. They have four children: Frank D., Frederick S., John H. and Jesse E.

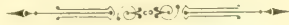
WHEELER BROTHERS,

merchants, are sons of Joseph H. and Susannah (Caples), both natives of Maryland. Andrew Wheeler, of the above firm, was born in Carroll County, Maryland, September 22, 1852. He was reared and educated in his birth place, and when but a boy he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in his native county till 1879. He then went to Creston, Iowa, where he remained but a short time, and in April of 1879 he came to his present location, and was the first merchant in the town, making his first sale of goods July 26. Business was carried on under the firm name of Wheeler Brothers till October 15, 1880, when the firm was changed to A. Wheeler on account of the death of his brother, Abraham A. Wheeler, and November 23, 1881, he accepted as a partner his brother, Washington T. This is now the leading firm in the town. Andrew Wheeler is a member of Burlington Junction Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F. He was married December 21, 1876, to Miss Eliza Buckingham, who was born in the same county as himself, April 5, 1858. She died January 5, 1878. Mr. W. was again married Dec. 28, 1880, to Miss Belle, a daughter of Dr. and Margaret Gillette. She was born in Hancock County, Illinois, February 1, 1856. They have one child, Maggie May, born November 9, 1881. Washington Wheeler, of this firm, was born in Carroll County, Maryland, November 15, 1838. He was reared and educated in his native county, and began working at the shoemaking trade when quite young. This he followed in his native county till 1864, when he traveled over Ohio, Indiana, and other states for one year. He then returned to Carroll County, Maryland, and in 1870 moved to

Woodberry, Baltimore County, Maryland, where he was principally engaged in the mercantile trade till June, 1881, when he came to Burlington Junction, and November 23d, became a partner in the firm as before stated. He was married May 15, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth A. Saeffer, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Selmon) Saeffer.

J. E. WILSON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 30, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born August 30, 1828. When about eight years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Union County of the same state. There J. E. was reared to manhood. He has followed farming as an occupation during life. In 1852 he moved to Whiteside County, Illinois, where he sojourned one year, and then emigrated to Bremer County, Iowa. In 1865 he located where he now makes his home. His landed estate consists of nearly 600 acres, all of which is improved. During life he has been justice of the peace several years, holding that position while in Iowa for eight years. Mr. Wilson is a member of Quitman Lodge, No. 196, A. F. and A. M. He was married August 20, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth McIlroy. She was born March 17, 1832. They have had six children, four of whom are now living: Josephine L., born August 12, 1852; James P., born February 11, 1855; Orvis F., born September 10, 1860; and Lillie M., born September 21, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church.



POLK TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF MARYVILLE.

MOSES ALBAUGH,

of the firm of Shortell & Albaugh, proprietors of billiard hall and saloon, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and was born November 18, 1827. He was there reared to manhood and received his education, and, at an early age, learned the trade of painting. That he is thoroughly conversant with that art may be inferred from the many fine jobs done by him in this city. In 1852, he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Linn County, where he resided, working at his trade for three years, when he removed to Minnesota, then a territory. He resided in that state ten years, and from there he removed to this city, in 1868. Since his arrival here he has been recognized as the leading painter of the county, which reputation he deserves. He continued the business till December,

1881, when he became associated with Mr. Shortell in the present business. Mr. A. was united in marriage May 12, 1853, to Miss Sarah Wilgerd, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children living: Charles W., Julia S., Mary E. and William D. He has been an alderman of this city one term. Thus far, in his present business, Mr. A. has been successful, and their billiard room is a very fine one.

JUDGE IRA K. ALDERMAN,

of the firm of White & Alderman, attorneys and counselors at law, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 23, 1841. His father, Asahel A. Alderman, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza A. Biddison, was principally raised in the same state. Ira was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving an education in the neighborhood schools. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching, and after having taught some three years, (making preparations to attend college), the war broke out. He then hastened to the front, and enlisted on the 12th of August, 1861, in Company B, Thirty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was under General George Crook. He served for over three years, taking part in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, among which were the Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Chickamagua, and many others. The constant exposure of Mr. A. proved disastrous to his health, but he remained in active service until the term of his enlistment had expired. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th of September, 1864. After remaining some three years at home, recruiting his health, he moved westward and landed at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, on the 22d, of April, 1866. In the latter part of December of the same year he came to Maryville, Nodaway County, where he engaged in teaching, and was one of the first teachers in the present school building. By this time his health had become improved, and in the summer of 1867 he returned to Ohio. On the 31st of July of that year he married Miss Hallie S. Lallance, a worthy lady, of French-American origin, daughter of John Lallance, a resident of Ohio. She was born in Meigs County, Ohio, May 12, 1843. In October, 1868, Mr. Alderman returned with his wife to Maryville. He gave his attention to mercantile pursuits until the fall of 1870, when he was elected judge of the probate court of Nodaway County, and filled this position for four years with great credit to himself and constituents. He commenced the study of law while in Ohio, but completed his studies here, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1874 he actively engaged in the practice of law, his profession. In August, 1879, he formed a partnership with L. Isham White, his present partner. They enjoy a large and lucrative practice, and have taken a

front rank among the members of the Nodaway County bar. As careful, shrewd and pains-taking lawyers, they have the entire confidence of those with whom they have business relations. Politically, Mr. A. is a staunch Republican, and the party finds in him an able advocate of its principles. He has been an active member of the M. E. Church for the past twenty-one years, and is at present superintendent of the Sabbath School. In May, 1880, he was a lay delegate to the General Conference at Cincinnati. His family consists of three children: Dale V., born July 14, 1869; Ada A., born May 8, 1871, and Ira Verne, born January 16, 1877. One son, Glen L., is deceased.

JOHN G. ALLEN,

the son of James and Delilah (Wright) Allen, was born near Salem, Washington County, Indiana, September 10, 1811. His father, a carpenter by occupation, and his mother were both natives of North Carolina. John attended the old subscription schools of pioneer fame, to some extent, but obtained his education chiefly by self application. He remained at his birthplace until the age of fourteen, when he accompanied his parents to Putnam County, Indiana, and there resided until he came to Missouri, in the fall of 1838. He settled in Buchanan County, which was inhabited by roving bands of Indians, bought a claim, erected a log cabin, and cleared a farm, and there remained for twelve years. The country becoming settled, he was induced to locate in Nodaway County, which he did in 1851. He purchased a claim having a cabin upon it, and commenced the improvement of his farm. Since then he has been an industrious citizen, and now owns 270 acres of land. A handsome residence adorns the site of his first dwelling, and from it a good view of Maryville, seven miles distant, is obtained. His orchard contains some 600 trees. Kelley Station, on the line of the Wabash Railroad, is situated on a part of his land, and the place is well stocked. During the war, Mr. A. endeavored to remain at home, but was unable to do so, and consequently he drilled many of the first companies, subsequently being elected captain of a company of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He finally enlisted in the regular service, and was commissioned first lieutenant, serving as long as his health permitted. Upon resigning he returned home. Mr. Allen has been twice married. First, in 1832, to Sally Cole, a native of Kentucky. They had three children: Jehu C., born December 5, 1833; James H., born January 24, 1838, and John G., born August 24, 1840. Mr. A. was again married in 1844, to Miss Nancy Graves, a native of Tennessee. Their family consists of Rebecca E. (now Mrs. Richard A. Bennett), born April 26, 1846; Jacob M., born October 8, 1852; George W., born July 22, 1854; Marcus D. L., born December 8, 1855; Benjamin F., born February 21, 1857; Delilah

A. (now Mrs. George McConnell), born April 24, 1863, and Martha G., born October 3, 1865. The youngest son, Benjamin F., and the youngest daughter, Martha G., now remain at home. The son is at present conducting the farm and managing the business. Mr. A. is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, of Maryville. He helped to organize that lodge, and was one of its charter members. He has filled the position of school director for several terms. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. Now in his seventy-second year, Mr. Allen is still energetic and sociable, and possesses many friends to cheer him in his declining years.

JOSEPH E. ALEXANDER.

There is no man in Nodaway County more favorably known than Judge Alexander. He is the third of eight children of Alexander T. and Mary (McCormick) Alexander, and was born in Missouri, September 1, 1815. His parents were natives of Lincoln County, North Carolina. They came to Missouri in 1809, and settled on a farm in Washington County, where they lived until the death of the father, in 1848. Mr. Alexander spent the early part of his life on a farm. His opportunity for acquiring an education was very limited, being simply what the common schools of a frontier settlement afforded, they being few in number and inferior in quality, but he made the best use of his advantages, and by reading and personal observation, he has acquired such general information as has given him a prominent place in society. He removed to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1842, and in the spring of 1843 came to Nodaway County, locating five miles southwest of Maryville. Here he entered and opened a farm, and for a number of years had all the difficulties of a pioneer with which to contend, characteristic upon the first settlement of a new country. He was one of Nodaway's substantial agriculturists until 1869, when he took up his abode in Maryville. In 1849 he was deputy sheriff, and filled the unfinished term of sheriff, the regular incumbent of that office having resigned and gone to California. In 1862 he was appointed by the governor as one of the county judges. In 1864 he was elected sheriff, serving for two years; as an official, Judge Alexander was found to be one of the most staunch and trustworthy. His views were clear and logical, indicating excellent judgment and a live interest for his adopted county. During his residence he has been interested to some extent in mercantile pursuits, and was a member of the first banking house in Maryville. The judge has a fine library of well selected publications, is a great reader and an interesting conversationalist. He was married October 30, 1837, to Miss Mary Ann Currier, of Orleans County, Vermont. They have seven

children living : Elizabeth, Henry C., Mary Francis, Emma Jane, Lenora A., Thompson A., and Curtiss. One is deceased, Angeline.

JAMES E. ALEXANDER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, was born in Washington County, Illinois, February 13, 1834, and was the son of William Alexander, a school teacher, and a native of Louisiana, and Parthena B. (Jones) Alexander, of West Virginia. James resided at his birthplace until 1844, when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and in 1849 to Appanoose County, Iowa. His youth was principally spent in the States of Illinois and Iowa. April 11, 1856, he came to Missouri, and located in the northeast corner of the county, on section 4, township 65, range 33. In the fall of 1860 Mr. A. returned to Appanoose County, Iowa, but came again to Nodaway County in the fall of 1861. In May, 1877, he went to Kansas, but in two month's time returned. He now has 185 acres of land, an orchard of about 200 trees, and some graded stock, with necessary buildings. He was married April 1, 1855, to Miss Maria L. Hendery, daughter of John Hendery, a native of Virginia. This gentleman also came to Nodaway County at the same time of his son-in-law's arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have one child: Mary Ann, born July 19, 1863. He has held the offices of school director and road overseer. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He is Democratic in politics, and belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. A. is also the owner of two residences in Maryville, and one lot east of the square and one lot near the Advent Church. His first bill for taxes in this county was seventy-five cents, and now it is about on an average of \$100.

CLARK ANDREWS

was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 11, 1834. His father was William Andrews, and his mother's maiden name was Fannie Clark. Both were natives of Connecticut, and were among the pioneers of Richland County. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, in his native state, until fifteen years of age, and, in 1849, he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1855. He then went to Minnesota. He enlisted, during the war, in Company F, First Minnesota, and was in the Army of the Cumberland. He served until the close of the war and participated in the grand review at Washington. In 1870, Mr. A. came to Missouri, and, since that period has been identified with the interests of the county. He was married in 1860, to Miss Louisa Pitch, a native of New York. Their family consists of five children: Edward L., Ernest W. J., Eva L., Arthur C. and Harley H.

J. J. ARMSTRONG,

is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County, December 17, 1810. His father, James, was a native of Washington County, and a son of Col. James Armstrong of Revolutionary war notoriety. It is frequently the case that trades and professions are handed down in a family from one generation to another. Such is true in the Armstrong family as far back as the genealogy can be traced, they having been interested in iron working. The great grandfather of the subject of this sketch at an early day had a foundry at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and his son at an early day started a foundry in Western Pennsylvania and transferred his material across the Allegheny Mountains on horseback. James Armstrong, the father of J. J., was proprietor of a foundry and machine shop in Claysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Here Mr. A., at an early age, commenced and learned his profession. In 1833 he entered the United States navy in the capacity of engineer, serving several years, after which he worked as journeyman in different cities, eventually engaging in business at Pomeroy, Ohio, in 1844. There he built the rolling mills of Messrs. Pomeroy & Horton, remaining one year, when he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there two years. He then entered the Bureau of Construction in the United States navy, continuing several years. While connected with the navy he passed through the Mexican troubles and did good service during that memorable war. After the battle of Vera Cruz he volunteered from the navy and entered the ranks, still holding his position as master in the navy. He was in Lieutenant Totten's command, under General Scott, and was at the taking of the City of Mexico, and served through until the close, being once wounded. After returning to the states he located for a time in Mobile, Alabama, being on detached service, and superintending the constructing of the iron work on the Mobile custom house. Upon the completion of that structure he resigned and came to St. Louis, Missouri. While in that city he was for a time in the employ of the Excelsior Stove Works, and afterwards took charge of the foundry department of Palm & Robinson's Locomotive Works. He also had charge of Cuddy, Carpenter & Co.'s Broadway Foundry. In 1860 Mr. A. moved to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, and started a foundry, but this enterprise did not prove very remunerative, the slavery question being strongly agitated, and Mr. A. being an ardent Union man, it had a serious effect on his business. When the rebellion broke out it was his desire to rejoin the navy, but owing to family ties he was obliged to remain nearer home. He took an active part in organizing and recruiting a company, of which he was tendered the captaincy, but declined and accepted the position of orderly sergeant. He was principally on detached service, and served through to the close, when he was

honorably discharged. After the war he again turned his attention to the foundry business at Liberty, continuing until February, 1876, when he came to Maryville and established himself in trade. His business has been steadily and substantially on the increase, and will compare favorably with any in Northwestern Missouri. Mr. A. served seventeen years in the navy, where the most rigid discipline is observed and none but the best of mechanics and engineers are recognized. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been twice married—first in 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Garret, of Wheeling, Virginia. There are four children living by this marriage: Georgiana, Laura, Naomi and James. Mrs. A. died in 1856. In 1858 Margaret Conner became his wife. They have one son: William.

WILLIAM A. BAILEY,

contractor and builder, is a native of Vermont, and was born in Orleans County, August 17, 1844. When eight years of age, he moved with his father to Louisa County, Iowa, where he was reared. His father was a farmer, and his early days were spent on the farm, afterwards learning the carpenter's trade. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He served through the war, participating in the most active campaigns, and received a wound at the battle of Prairie Grove. After peace was restored, he went to Ohio, and attended college at Farmington, and then returned to Louisa County, Iowa, where he lived for eighteen months. For six years he was engaged in teaching, and for a time after this was connected with the Freeman's Bureau, in Southern Alabama. In 1872, he came to DeKalb County, Missouri, and worked at his trade for eighteen months, and then went to Southern Texas, where he remained occupied at his chosen calling for six months. Mr. Bailey then returned to DeKalb County, and thence to Maryville, where he has been actively engaged as a prominent contractor and builder. He was married in 1872, to Miss Ella Lackey, of Hartford, Connecticut.

L. A. BARITEAU,

of the firm of Bariteau & Welch, grain dealers, is a native of Lewis County, New York, and was born December 12, 1834. His youth was spent in his native state. He learned the carpenter trade, and for a number of years followed it as an occupation. In 1866, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Savannah, Andrew County. In 1870, he removed to Maryville, Nodaway County, since which time he has been prominently identified with the interests of the county. He in company with others brought the first lumber to the town that was shipped in by rail, and for years conducted a successful lumber business. Latterly he

has been engaged in the grain trade, and the firm have elevators at most of the following points: Mound City, Maitland, Skidmore, Quitman, Hopkins, Pickering, Arkoe and Barnard. In his business transactions he is peculiarly clear and transparent, and has the unlimited confidence of every one with whom he has any intercourse. He is a man of good, sound understanding, and large practical experience and genial manners. He was married January 4, 1859, to Miss M. Peebles, also a native of Lewis County, New York. They have one son: Eugene, married to Miss Nettie Allen, of Bay City, Michigan. Mr. Bariteau is a member of Nodaway Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Nodaway Chapter.

FRANK BARMANN,

carriage manufacturer. One of the leaders of the manufacturing industries of this county is Mr. Barmann, who, although but a few years in Maryville, has built up an immense trade, and finds demand for his work not only in Missouri but Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. His growing business necessitated him, in the season of 1881, to erect a large factory on the corner of Main and Fifth Streets. It is a two story brick structure, 44x80 feet. He is employing a large force of skilled mechanics, is a thoroughly skilled workman himself, and gives the business his personal attention. Mr. B. is a native of Ohio, and was born in Ross County, September 11, 1850. He was there educated and brought up, and also learned his trade in that vicinity. In 1873 he came to Missouri, sojourning for a time in St. Joseph. In 1875 he located in Maryville and established his present business. In January, 1881, Mr. B. married Miss Alena Keinster, of Grant County, Wisconsin. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES BEAL,

druggist, is a native of Barry, Clay County, Missouri, and was born October 7, 1841. His father was one of the early settlers here, and a harnessmaker by trade. He carried on that business successfully for many years. The subject of this sketch came to Nodaway County, Missouri, with his father, in 1855, where he grew to man's estate, and remained until 1863, when he went to St. Joseph, and accepted a position in the drug house of Samuel Hays, the present postmaster at St. Louis. He remained with Mr. Hayes until 1868, then moved to St. Louis, and, for two years, was on the road as a traveling salesman. He subsequently embarked in the drug business, in Maryville, on his own account, and has remained ever since. Through his excellent business ability and social qualities, he has built up a good business, and gained many warm, substantial friends, securing a good trade. Mr. Beal was married, in 1872, to Miss Maqueda Semans. They have one son, Charles

J. [Since the above was written we have heard of Mr. Beal's death, which occurred at his home February 17. Mr. Beal was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent and an esteemed citizen.]

WILLIAM D. BELL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, November 22, 1810. His father, Isaac, was a farmer by occupation, and of German descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Dills, was born in South Carolina. William accompanied his parents to Harrison County, Indiana, when he was quite young, and in 1820 removed with them to Jackson County, where he resided until 1851. He next located in Kendall County, Illinois, and after a period of three years made his home in Knox County, there remaining for fourteen years. Mr. Bell then came to Missouri and settled where he now resides in the fall of 1867, although he purchased the property in the fall of 1866. He is now the owner of over 184 acres, well stocked with graded cattle, and under good improvement. Mr. Bell was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been twice married; first, in 1832, to Elizabeth Thomas. They had five children: Sarah, born January 26, 1834, (now the wife of H. Frey); Minerva (now Mrs. John Vangilder), born April 4, 1836; Mary (now Mrs. M. Stephens), born August 19, 1838; John T., born June 23, 1840, and William H., born February 4, 1844. Mrs. B. was again married to Margaret Gaultney, February 9, 1865. She has one child living by a former marriage, John L. Stafford, born November 12, 1844. Mr. B. is a very strong Republican.

EDMUND G. BICKETT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, was born November 16, 1817, in Marion County, Kentucky. His father, Henry Bickett, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Graves, was a Kentuckian by birth. Edmund spent his boyhood days on a farm at his birthplace, and received a good business education, which he completed at St. Mary's Seminary, of Marion County, Kentucky. He left his native place on the 6th of October, 1846, for the west; took a steamboat at Louisville, Kentucky, for St. Louis, thence up the Missouri River to Weston, and by ox team to Nodaway County, which was at that time almost a wilderness. Mr. B. remembers of counting forty-five deer in one drove, and frequently seeing thirty in a drove from his cabin door. Being a good shot, he says he enjoyed himself better in those days than at any time during his life. St. Joseph was their market and supply point. Maryville, their post office, was a cross-roads trading post. Since that early date Mr. Bickett has been identified with the growth and

prosperity of Nodaway County. He has filled his present office of justice of the peace for several terms to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested. He is well known and has the respect of all. He still resides on his original claim and owns 380 acres of rich land, and a fine orchard of some 400 bearing trees. He was married October 29, 1839, to Miss Parmelia Ray, an old schoolmate. She was born January 27, 1821. They have seven children living: Richard H., born February 12, 1843; Susan M., born September 24, 1845, (now Mrs. David Reardon); Martha A., born August 24, 1848; Pernesa E., born November 24, 1852, (now Mrs. Peter Kirch); Harriet A., born February 11, 1855; Laura E., born August 15, 1857, (now Mrs. B. Moran), and William G. W., born April 23, 1860. Two, Ann E. and Parmelia E. are deceased. Himself and family are active members of the Catholic Church. He was the first Catholic in the county, to his recollection.

A. L. BICKETT,

carpenter, is a native of Marion County, Kentucky, and was born February 13, 1830, being a son of Anthony and Ann (Knott) Bickett. The former was born in Alleghany County, Maryland, in 1783, and the mother, a native of Montgomery County, Indiana, was born in 1791, and died in 1866. With their parents, they moved to Marion County, Kentucky, in 1798, and there they were married in 1812. They settled in that county, where the father died in 1856. Mrs. Bickett, with the family, then came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1857, and settled some nine miles northwest of Maryville. A. L. spent his boyhood days in Marion County, Kentucky, and learned the carpenter's trade. He was married August 3, 1853, to Miss Jane Collet, a native of Clay County, Missouri, born May 6, 1831. She died September 15, 1863, leaving three children: Joseph A., Rebecca L. and George W. Mr. Bickett was married the second time to Miss C. Refro, a native of Boone County, Missouri, born March 6, 1847. She died February 17, 1876, leaving five children: Charles L., Minnie J., Terera A., Frederick K., Maud G. Mr. B. married for his third wife, November 30, 1881, Sarah Gillian, a native of Andrew County, Missouri, born March 6, 1840. She was a daughter of John and Eliza (Clark) Gillian, and by this union they have one child: Cecil. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both church members. Mr. B. served some two years as assistant postmaster at Maryville, during the years of 1861 and 1862.

J. M. BLACK,

proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of June, 1830, and was raised in his native place on a farm, until fourteen years of age, when he learned the trade of woolen

manufacture. Owing to poor health, he was compelled to abandon that occupation, and, for a short time, he taught school, and then for nine years engaged in the nursery business. In 1858, he removed to Ancona, Illinois, and, for five years, was in the drug trade. He then changed his residence to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and engaged in hotel keeping for six years, and continued the same until 1867, when his health compelled him to seek a climate more congenial. In 1867, he came to Maryville, and, in 1868, started a lumber yard, the first in the town. Since that time he has been a resident of the county, excepting when temporarily absent on account of the physical state of himself or family. He was the first to introduce the Poland China stock of hogs in this part of the county, and he has been closely identified with all that pertains to the interest and development of the county. In the capacity of landlord, his experience at Roseberry, and later at the Arlington, over which he now presides, proves his efficiency as a competent and accommodating host, and confirms the old proverb of "the right man in the right place." Mr. Black was married October 22, 1857, to Miss S. Smiley, of Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Their family consists of five children: Frank L., Jessie E., James C., Charles N. and Howard E.

JOHN BLAIR,

agent for the Singer sewing machines and dealer in organs and pianos, is a son of James and Mary (Wallace) Blair, and was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 28, 1834, and at the age of four years, he was taken by the family to Logan County, Ohio. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, his father being an early settler of Logan County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was there reared and received his education, and was there engaged in teaching school. In 1857 he went to Delaware County, Indiana, and continued the same occupation till 1865, with the exception of three years, when he was connected with a sash and blind manufactory. After this, he emigrated to Shelby County, Tennessee, where he was engaged in contracting and building, till 1868, when he made his home in this city, where he has since lived. In 1869, he became the agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He has done a large business since becoming their agent, selling over 2,000 sewing machines, besides doing a large trade in organs and pianos. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Pittenger, a native of Indiana. She was born, reared, and married within the radius of a mile. They have four children living: Charles A., Effie M., Carl B., and Harry W. Mr. B. is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Blair has conducted for some time a very successful millinery business. On the 29th of September, 1879, she left Kansas City, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, for St. Louis, and

on the morning of the 30th the car on which she was riding collided with cars standing on the track at Larrabee Station, Audrian County, and Mrs. B. was severely wounded and taken to Mexico, Missouri. While here, the division superintendent and two lawyers in the employ of the company, effected a pretended compromise for injuries, paying her thirty dollars and taking her receipt in full. Of this transaction Mrs. B. has no knowledge, and after seeking an amicable settlement for injuries, etc., no attention was paid to Mr. Blair's claim, and he was forced to seek redress in the courts, and a bill in equity was filed and suit for damages instituted; also a bill for loss of services and expenses on the part of Mr. Blair. In October, 1881, Mrs. Blair received judgment for \$5,000 for injuries, and Mr. Blair obtained judgment for \$1,600. Both of these verdicts have been appealed to the Supreme Court. The amount of money awarded is small compensation for suffering and injured health on the part of Mrs. Blair.

JOHN C. BOSCH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, is the son of John G. and Angelica (Long) Bosch, both of Germany, and was born in the city of Ulm, Wurtemberg, Germany, December 14, 1815. He received a common school education, spending his youth at his birthplace, and while a boy he learned the carpenter trade. In 1840 he became superintendent of the waterworks and buildings of the city of Ulm, which position he filled for ten years. In May, 1850, he immigrated to America with his parents, landing at New York, and from there went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for three months. Mr. Bosch next located in Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa, and for twenty-five years he was engaged in farming in that locality. In the spring of 1875 he came to Missouri, and on the 28th of March settled in this county, where he now has 409 acres of improved land, stocked with thoroughbreds, some being short horn Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. He raises considerable stock, and upon his place are two good orchards, quite a vineyard, and a maple grove. Mr. Bosch was road overseer for two years. He has been twice married: First, in 1836, to Elizabeth Kramer. They had one child, Anna M., born September 28, 1837. She is now married. Mr. B. was married again August 18, 1853, to Sarah Asher, a native of Wayne County, Indiana. Their family consists of: Ery, born January 5, 1854; Albert, born April 4, 1856; Delilah, (now Mrs. Frank Hart), born April 6, 1859; Martin W., born May 19, 1861; Emma, born July 16, 1866, and Benjamin, born November 19, 1869. Mr. B. is independent in his political views. He was born and raised in the Evangelical Association.

WILHELM BREDENBECK,

farmer and wine grower, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, on the 24th of September, 1834. His father, Leonard Bredenbeck, was also a native of Germany, and by occupation was a farmer. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Katie Four, and she was born in Germany, also. Wilhelm was reared at his birthplace, receiving the benefits of a common school education. He commenced to learn the baker's trade when fifteen years of age, and followed it while he remained in Germany. He came to the United States in 1857, landed at New York City, and then went to St. Louis, where he remained some time working at his trade. He also made several trips up and down the Mississippi River. From New Orleans he went to Texas and joined the Confederate army, and served under Cornell Duncan at Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He was taken prisoner by Admiral Faragut and paroled. Mr. B. returned to Germany in 1863, and remained until 1868, when he again crossed the ocean, and settled in La Salle County, Illinois. He next went out on the Union Pacific Railroad, when it was in process of construction, and engaged in baking and cooking. After the completion of the road, he came to Missouri, and settled at Weston, Platte County, where he lived some ten months, then coming to Maryville. He resided in that city six years, when he purchased his present farm of fifty acres, adjoining the town of Maryville. He has a neat residence, a young orchard, and some three and a-half acres in vineyard. He owns an excellent wine press, and is largely interested in making wine, keeping a large supply constantly on hand. Mr. B. was married on the 6th of March, 1870, to Miss Anna E. Cramer, a native of Germany. They have three children: William, Rosa and Amelia. They are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

C. W. BRIGGS,

photographer, was born in Conneautville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1838. His father was Isaac Briggs, a native of New York, and by occupation a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Lucretia Field, also a native of New York. The youth of C. W. was spent in attending school, working on a farm and clerking in a store. He enlisted during the war in company D, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry. In 1866 he moved to Kansas, and in autumn of the same year he came to Nodaway County. He followed teaching penmanship for four years, and in 1867 he engaged in his present business. He was married November 10, 1861, to Miss Carrie Stanton. Mrs. B. was born June 10, 1843, in Ashtabula County, Ohio. At the age of eleven years she entered Conneaut Academy, where she graduated at the head of her class after nearly five years of hard study and at the age of sixteen.

She, very early in life, developed a remarkable talent for music, both vocal and instrumental, and during her academical course that talent was brought out by the most skilled vocalists and pianists. In May, 1866, she accompanied her husband to Maryville, where they have since resided. At that time little was known of instrumental music here, though Nodaway County can now boast of as many excellent female musicians as any county in the state. Very much of the musical talent as developed in Nodaway County is due to the patient energy of Mrs. Briggs. She adopted teaching music when she first came to Maryville, and the people learning of her proficiency have kept her busy for nearly sixteen years. The mind, like the diamond in its original state, is crude and unappreciated, but as the skill and utensils of the jeweler removes the external coat and brings to view the latent beauties of the diamond, so the skill of Mrs. B. as a teacher has brought thrilling to the admiration of thousands of people the musical talent of many, many young ladies which had before lay dormant. Mrs. Briggs is a great favorite with her sex, and has long been regarded as the finest vocalist in Maryville. Her voice is full, mellow and round, and it is not new to hear the remark, "She can sing like a linnet." In all the relations of life, whether as teacher, wife or mother, she is the same modest, dignified lady. The family of Mr. and Mrs. B. consists of two children: Claude, born March 9, 1864, and Lena, born September 3, 1868.

O. L. BRIGGS,

of O. L. Briggs & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements, is a native of Jefferson County, New York, and was born near Sackett's Harbor, October 5, 1840. When nineteen years of age, his father, L. D. Briggs, removed to Illinois, and located at Waukegan. After residing there six months the subject of this sketch came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and remained some years. In 1861, he went to the Rocky Mountains, and engaged in mining and other pursuits. Returning to Missouri, in 1870, he established his present business. His brother, S. W. Briggs, a prominent stock dealer of this county, is associated with him, and the firm are doing a large trade, and have an enviable standing in the community. Mr. B. was married in February, 1868, to Miss Sallie A. Denning, of Nodaway County. They have a family of four children: George W., Albert H., Edna A. and Pearl. Mr. B. is a Master Mason, and a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 162.

BROWN & MONTGOMERY,

dealers in real estate. This firm was organized in the fall of 1877, and is composed of Thomas H. Brown and R. C. Montgomery. Thomas H.

Brown was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 2, 1835. His father, John Brown, was of English origin, and was brought to the United States when quite young. By occupation he was a merchant. His mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Brannan. She was a native of Kentucky. Thomas was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days in the village of Indian Springs, and receiving his education in the schools of the vicinity. He assisted his father in the store, thereby becoming familiar with the mercantile business, and after attaining a suitable age the business was entrusted entirely to him. In 1858, he moved to Menard County, Illinois, with his mother and brothers, his father having died. After remaining there some seven years, engaged in farming, he emigrated west in May, 1866, and settled in Maryville, Missouri, where he began in the real estate business. This he has since followed, and has been satisfactorily successful. He is an active member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M. of Maryville. R. C. Montgomery was born in Halifax County, Virginia, April 13, 1844. His parents were both natives of the same place, his father, John Montgomery, being a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ridgeway. R. C. accompanied his parents to Washington County, Indiana, when three years of age, and spent his boyhood days on a farm and received an education in the neighborhood schools. When twenty-one he moved to Montgomery County, Illinois, and remained there some ten years. He was first engaged in the mercantile business, and then served four years as deputy county clerk. Emigrating west in the spring of 1876, he arrived in Maryville on the 1st of February, of that year. Here he commenced in the real estate business, in which he has since been engaged. He is at present filling his third term as Alderman, and has filled the position of Notary Public some five years. Mr. M. was married December 3, 1875, to Miss Laura M. Kinsley, daughter of M. C. Kinsley, of Hillsboro, Illinois. She was born at that place. They have three children: Mamie, now five years of age; Frank, now three years of age; Nellie, aged one year. Mrs. M. is an active member of the M. E. Church of Maryville.

JAMES N. BRYAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, was born on a farm in Highland County, Ohio, July 28, 1847, and is a son of John and Hannah (Warson) Bryan, the former an agriculturist, who was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter a Kentuckian by birth. James passed his youth at his birthplace, obtaining a common school education. When twenty years of age he commenced life on his own account, first working by the month until he had made a start. In March, 1869, he came to Missouri, and located in this county, where he now owns a farm of eighty-five acres.

He has a fair amount of stock, a young orchard and comfortable residence. On the 5th of March, 1872, Mr. Bryan was married to Miss Florence Morgan, a daughter of A. Morgan, Esq., of Indiana. They have two children: Frank H., born January 8, 1873, and Rosa, born July 15, 1874. Mr. A. is Democratic in politics.

HENRY CLAY BURNETT

was born July 23, 1852, in Warren County, Iowa. His paternal ancestors trace their origin to Germany. His maternal predecessors are of English extraction. His father was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1827; his mother in Maine, in 1832. Henry, at the early age of three years, came with his parents to Missouri, in 1855, and located in what is now known as Lincoln Township, in the northwestern part of Nodaway County. In the spring of 1860 the family moved to Atchison County, and continued to reside there till the fall of 1864, and then removed to Nodaway County, where he has resided ever since. Although his eyes first opened upon the light in Iowa, he has grown to manhood in the State of Missouri. On December 29, 1878, in the city of Maryville, Henry was united in marriage to Clara E. Weiser, Rev. D. B. Lake officiating. Of this union one child was born, who died in infancy. His wife died on the 23d day of January, 1880. Henry is the son of a miller, who taught him that occupation, which he followed for several years. In the fall of 1873 he taught his first term of school on the spot where he first began his education and the site of the last common school he ever attended. In 1874 he spent a term at the Maryville high school, at that time under the superintendence of B. A. Dunn, now (1881) editor of the Maryville Republican. Alternately from 1874 to 1880 he taught in the common schools of Nodaway County, engaging also in the milling business. In 1876 he went to the Exposition at Philadelphia, and visited New York, Baltimore, Washington and other Eastern cities. On January 1, 1881, he began the study of law in the office of Edwards & Ramsay, in Maryville, and was admitted to the bar December 2, 1881, by Judge Henry S. Kelley, and granted a license to practice law in the courts of the state. He has permanently located in Maryville, and is now engaged in the practice of law. He is a young man of studious habits, modest and unobtrusive in his manners, and applies himself with great assiduity to the mastery of his chosen profession.

ALLEN J. BURKS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, was born on a farm in Mercer County, Kentucky, on the 10th of June, 1814. His father, Allen Burks, a native of Virginia, was by occupation a hatter and a farmer, and lived to the

age of ninety-three years. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Townsend, was born in South Carolina, near the town of Charleston. Allen spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. He accompanied his parents to Putnam County, Indiana, in 1828, and remained there until 1839, when he immigrated west, and settled near Weston, Platte County, Missouri. After living there for seven years, he returned to Putnam County, Indiana, but came back to Missouri in the fall of 1855, and settled in Clarke County; thence to Hancock County, Illinois, in the fall of 1865, and from there to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the spring of 1873, locating where he now resides. He owns 174 acres of fine bottom land, upon which is a neat residence, with a fine view of the City of Maryville. His farm is well watered by springs, and stocked with different grades of stock. Mr. Burks is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a Greenbacker. He has been twice married. First, about the year 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Chadd. She died in the fall of 1855, and left five children, three of whom are now living: John H., born October 28, 1838; David C., born September 27, 1842, and Ruth C., born September 15, 1848, (now Mrs. I. J. Crossen). He was married again on the 15th of May, 1856, to Mary S. Waggner, a native of Clarke County, Mo., born September 6, 1833. By this union they have seven children: Alexander C., born December 8, 1858; Martha A., born April 10, 1862; William A., born February 8, 1865; Eugene, born November 25, 1866; Cassia, born May 12, 1869; Robert E. L., born in April, 1871; Ada, born September 1, 1875. Himself and wife are active members of the Christian Church, of Rose Hill.

JOHN H. BURCH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 26, was born on August 22, 1843, in Greene County, Indiana, being a son of John and Lucy B. Burch. The former, a farmer by occupation, was born in Surry County, North Carolina. The latter was a native of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. John H. Burch received a common school education, and in 1855, he left his birthplace, and with his parents moved to Fayette County, Iowa. There he resided until 1866, when he purchased his present farm. It is one of the oldest settled farms in this vicinity, and contains 320 acres, being stocked, and upon it is an orchard and vineyard. In 1862, or when nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, at Camp Franklin, Dubuque. He is Democratic in politics, and has held the position of school director. Mr. Burch is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 347, of Pickering, in which lodge he holds the office of vice grand. He was married November 2, 1862, to Miss Martha Bishop, a daughter of Solomon Bishop. They have seven children: Melissa L., born July 19, 1863; James A., born May 23, 1867; Abigail and Abner,

twins, born July 17, 1870; Sarah J., born September 11, 1874; John S., born May 16, 1876, and Sabitha, born March 23, 1879. Mr. B. commenced life without means, only having one two year old colt. His mother, nearly eighty years of age, is living with him. She is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to see many more years.

C. H. BOTHERUS,

merchant tailor, is a native of Russia, and was born in the town of Sarataw, December 10, 1855. He was educated in his native town, being reared on a farm till fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the tailor's trade, serving as an apprentice four and a-half years. October 27, 1876, he started to America and landed in New York, on December 16th of the same year. He then went to Toledo, Ohio, and from there to Burlington, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for five months, when he located in Red Oak. There he continued his chosen calling for two years and eight months, at the expiration of which time he came to Maryville. Since then he has been carrying on his present business. Mr. B. was married at Red Oak, August 20, 1877, to Miss Katie Myer. She was born in the same town as himself, in 1858, and came to America in the year 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Burtherus have two children, Minnie and Frank.

DR. S. V. CAMPBELL

is a native of Jennings County, Indiana, and was born August 26, 1832. His youth was spent at his birthplace, on a farm, and he was educated at a seminary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, Prof. G. Dunning, principal. After graduating he read medicine with Dr. James C. Burt, a prominent physician of Vernon, the county seat of Jennings County. He was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Campbell attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at St. Louis, and was graduated in 1854. He commenced practicing medicine at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, and then removed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, being one of the first physicians to settle at this point. In 1861 he went into the service as First Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and continued in active service until the autumn of 1864, when he resigned. He then returned to Iowa and settled in Dallas County, where he had a large practice. In September, 1879, Dr. C. came to Missouri and located in Maryville, where he has since been engaged in active practice, and has attained to a well merited success. He was married in 1855 to Miss Carrie Davis, of Indiana. They have five children: W. A., J. A., Emma, Burt and Scott.

CHABLES E. CARR,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, was born in Onandaga County, New York, on the 31st of August, 1833. His father, Daniel Carr, a native of Rhode Island, was by occupation a farmer. His mother was Miss Rhoda Watson, a native of York State. When Charles was two years and a-half old they moved to Cattaraugus County, New York, and settled about fifty miles south of Buffalo. There he was principally raised, spending his boyhood on the farm, and receiving the benefits of a common school education. When sixteen years of age he commenced teaching, and followed it some three years, when he went to New York City and engaged as clerk in a store. He remained there three years, after which he made a visit to his old home, and then immigrated west to LaSalle County, Illinois. After teaching about six months, he fell a victim to the California gold fever, and started for the new Eldorado. While passing through Southern Iowa the rich land attracted his attraction, and upon inquiry he found it was for sale at Government price (\$1.25) per acre. He, therefore, concluded to settle. Borrowing an ax, he marked out his claim, and cut a few poles and started his cabin near the present site of Braddyville. There he made his home until 1867. He made a trip to Idaho in the spring of 1863, and spent seventeen months in the West, then returning to his old home. In 1867 he purchased a piece of unbroken land in Nodaway County, near Clearmont, and in March, 1874, he located where he now resides. His landed estate now consists of 1,000 acres of fine land. He has a handsome residence, some four miles southeast of Maryville, from which a view of the city may be obtained. He also has a large barn, a young orchard, and his farm is well watered and stocked. This is one of the finest and largest stock farms in the county. Mr. C. stands among the old pioneers of Nodaway County, and is widely and favorably known. He commenced life poor, his first team consisting of a yoke of two-year old steers, for which he worked forty days. He is now one of the solid men of Nodaway County. Mr. Carr has been twice married—first in May, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Guthrie. She died on the 15th of May, 1873, leaving six children, five of whom are living: Lewis R., born July 7, 1858; Emma R., born March 7, 1861, (now Mrs. John Whitnack); Albert, born April 19, 1866; Fred, born January 20, 1870; and Charlie C., born August 11, 1871. He was married again on the 23d of March, 1874, to Mrs. Lucy Colburn, a widow with one child, Herbert O. Colburn, born November 9, 1867. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church.

PROFESSOR E. R. CARR,

principal of the Maryville schools, was born in Ashland, Ohio, August 4, 1845. His parents, John and Catharine (Casebeer) Carr, were also

natives of Ohio. E. R. accompanied his parents to Jasper County, Iowa, in 1855, and there he was principally raised. He first took a course at the Wesleyan University, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, then attended the academy at Iowa City. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced teaching, and paid his own way through college. He was graduated from the State University at Iowa City, in 1875, with the title of P. P. H. During the war, Mr. Carr took an active part by enlisting February 29, 1864, in Company K, Third Iowa Cavalry. He was mustered out the 22d of August, 1865, having been kept in pursuit of General Price, in the fall of 1864. His regiment followed him from Little Rock, Arkansas, to St. Louis, then to Independence, Missouri, thence to Fort Smith. On this expedition they were three days without food. Mr. Carr's horse fell under him from fatigue, and he footed it the rest of the way. He subsequently took part in Wilson's expedition through the Gulf States, from Lost Point, Mississippi, thence to Selma, Alabama, from there to Montgomery, then to Columbus, which was taken by assault on the night of the 16th of April, 1865. After this they did provost duty in Augusta, Georgia, until mustered out. At the close of the war, Mr. Carr returned to Iowa, and continued his studies. In 1871, he became principal of the high school of Mongolia, Iowa, and in the years 1872-3, he filled the position of principal of the high schools of Atlantic, Iowa. He settled at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, in the autumn of 1875, where he had charge of the schools for five years. In 1880, he went to Rock Port, and remained in charge of the schools of that place one year. Professor Carr came to Maryville in 1881, when he took charge of the public schools, and has since proved himself to be a successful educator. In 1878, he received the degree of A. M., at Iowa City. He filled the position of county school commissioner for two terms while in Andrew County. Politically he is a Republican, and is a strong prohibitionist. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Savannah, also of the I. O. O. F. Professor C. was married April 5, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth M. Haroff, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Haroff, of Muscatine, Iowa. She is a native of Ohio, and was born the 25th of May, 1846. They have four daughters: Olive P., born March 3, 1871; Iona M., born December 6, 1874; Elna T., born May 27, 1878; Elizabeth A., born February 20, 1880. Mr. C. is a member of the M. E. Church, while Mrs. C. belongs to the United Brethren Church.

J. W. CARR,

attorney, is a native of Whiteside County, Illinois, and was born September 21, 1852. His grandfather was among the pioneers of that state. The father of the subject of this sketch died on the 26th of September, 1861, J. W. being the oldest of five children who, with the mother, were left in humble circumstances. He spent his youthful days tilling the

soil, assisting his mother in the maintenance of the family, and attending the common schools when the opportunity would permit. He early decided to become a practitioner at the bar, and with that object in view he labored diligently and continuously. He worked as a farm hand for a small sum per day, but husbanded a sufficient amount to enable him to attend the State University at Urbana, where he commenced a course in the autumn of 1872. His sinking fund, after paying for books, etc., was eight dollars, and to make that amount hold out for a three years course required not only good financiering, but an indomitable will and energy. A great portion of his time during the interval of recitations was employed in doing odd jobs in town, such as working in printing offices and carpenter shops, yet he kept up in three and the greater portion of the time in four classes, his standing on general reports being ninety-two and one-half per cent. Economy during this time was his first law. In company with another student he boarded himself, attending to his own culinary department. After completing his education he left Urbana with seventeen dollars more than he had when commencing, and returned home, and the same season, with his brother, Charles W., entered the harvest fields of Illinois, and continued work in Iowa and Minnesota, as the season progressed, until leaving that occupation at Rochester, Minnesota. They walked to Wabashaw, the nearest point on the Mississippi River, where they purchased a skiff and rowed down the river to Albany, Illinois, a distance of 228 miles, in fifty-two hours, traveling during the day only. In the autumn of 1875, he entered the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and during vacation pursued his studies in the offices of A. D. Crane and Judge Cooley. His diploma was granted March 28, 1877, from Ann Arbor Law School. After a temporary sojourn in Illinois, Mr. Carr came to Missouri, arriving in Maryville, May 15. His means were limited, he had no acquaintances, and still inexperienced in his profession, the outlook was not favorable. Securing office room with Judge Alderman, he commenced active practice, the compensation for the first month amounting to fifty cents. This steadily and solidly increased as his reputation became known, until now it compares favorably with any in Nodaway County. Upon locating in Maryville, he spent a few days of each week at Barnard. He was admitted to all the courts of Nodaway County, May 22, 1877, before Judge Kelley, and admitted to practice in the United States Courts, October 19, 1881. He is highly esteemed on account of his scrupulous regard for principle and justice, and honored as a private citizen. On the 29th of January, 1878, Miss Jennie M. Thompson became his wife. She is the daughter of Samuel A. Thompson, of Whiteside County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have two daughters: Myrtle M., and Amable B. Mr. C. is a member of the

I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. Of the former he is permanent secretary, and of the latter P. M. and financier.

SAMUEL S. CASTEEL,

of the firm of Casteel & Lomax, proprietors of livery, feed and sale stables, was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1843. His father, J. H. Casteel, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Nancy McCreary, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Samuel was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and receiving an education in the neighborhood schools. In 1866, he immigrated west, and settled six miles east of Maryville, on a farm, where he improved ninety acres, and remained upon it some fourteen years. He moved to Maryville in 1880, and was engaged in the hardware business one year, after which he purchased a livery stock, and, on the 13th of June, 1881, formed a partnership with Mr. L. Lomax, by combining their stocks. They conducted two barns until January, 1882, when they put their stock in one barn. They have a large and complete outfit, and a good line of buggies, etc. Their livery is one of the best in Maryville. Mr. C. is an active member of Maryville Lodge, No. 145, A. F. and A. M. Politically, he is an Independent Democrat. He owns residence property in the east part of town. He was married February 18, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Blakley, daughter of Mathew Blakley, of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. She was born in that county in March, 1844. They are active members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. C. have raised one child, Miss Louisa Cook. She is now about eighteen years old.

J. W. CHAMBERS

is of the firm of Chambers, Whitehead & Co., grain dealers and shippers. Their main office is at Maryville, while the branch offices are at Conception, Kelley and Roseberry. At Dawsonville they have an elevator, and also one each at Corn, Clarinda and Morsman, Iowa. The firm is composed of J. W. Chambers, C. D. Whitehead and Charles S. Maxwell. It was organized November 1, 1881, from the old firm of J. W. Chambers & Co., which was formed in 1879. J. W. Chambers was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 20, 1836. His parents, David and Susannah (Kennedy) Chambers, were both natives of Virginia. J. W. was reared to manhood at his birthplace and received the benefits of a good common school education. His father owning a farm and flour and saw mill, he obtained a knowledge of the milling business. When President Lincoln issued his call for three years' volunteers he enlisted in Company L, Fifth Indiana Cavalry. He took part in the battles of

East Tennessee, including the siege of Knoxville, then joined Gen. Sherman on his Georgia campaign and the siege of Atlanta. He was captured on the 28th of July, 1864, on General Stone's raid below Atlanta and was taken to the noted Andersonville prison, and thence to Charleston. His next prison pen was at Florence, and then Libby prison, finally being exchanged at Richmond on the 24th of February, 1865. He was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, and was mustered out the 20th of June, 1865. During his service he filled the position of quartermaster-sergeant, and was promoted to orderly sergeant. At the close of the war he turned his attention to farming and stock dealing. Mr. Chambers remained in Jasper and Newton Counties, Indiana, until 1872, when he moved to Indianapolis and engaged in the real estate business for some five years. He then began in the flour and feed business; he opened a feed store in Indianapolis; owned a grist mill in the western part of the state, at Catlin, and handled grain at several points. In November, 1879, he emigrated west and settled at Maryville, where he has since been engaged in the grain business. The firm has a large and increasing business, and handle about one million bushels of grain per year. Mr. Chambers has filled the position of town councilman several terms, while in the east. He was married September 1, 1864, to Miss Mollie A. Maxwell, a daughter of Dr. W. T. Maxwell, of Newton County, Indiana. She was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 15, 1844. They have had three children: William H., born October 28, 1866; Wiona G., born September 16, 1868, and Mary E., born October, 1871. Himself and family are active members of the Christian Church, of Maryville, in which he holds the position of deacon.

WILLIAM P. CHERRY,

proprietor of the Maryville Business College, was born at Carthage, Illinois, November 27, 1853. His father, John W. Cherry, a native of Overton County, Tennessee, was by occupation a grain and stock dealer. His mother, whose maiden name was Paulina E. Chandler, was born and reared in Kentucky. William was reared to manhood at his birth place, and after receiving a preparatory education in the high schools of the city, he entered Carthage College. After finishing a four years' course here he entered the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois, and was graduated from that institution in October, 1872. During the year 1873 he filled the position of deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois. In the fall of 1874 he entered La Grange College of La Grange, Missouri, as a student and teacher, and taught the commercial department until 1878. He graduated in May, 1877, from the scientific department. The faculty wishing to retain him as a teacher, persuaded him to stay one year. He then returned to Hancock County, Illinois, where he recruited his health. Being a strong Demo-

erat, he canvassed his county three times in the interest of his party. He located at Maryville in the fall of 1880, and founded the Maryville Business College, which has proved very beneficial to the young people of this vicinity and has supplied a long felt want. His average enrollment for the year 1881 was 135. He employs an assistant, Mr. L. H. Thompson, who received his education at the La Grange school. During the summer vacation Mr. Cherry acted as clerk of the Probate Court of Maryville from May until November, and during the absence of Judge Snyder the full charge of the business fell upon the shoulders of Mr. C. He has been a self made man, and possesses a great amount of will and energy. He was married on the 8th of September, 1879, to Miss Emma I. Grigsby, daughter of Judge S. J. Grigsby, of Illinois. She was born in that state June 10, 1861. They are active members of the Baptist Church of Maryville.

B. E. CONDON,

of the firm of Dunn & Condon, proprietors of the Maryville Republican, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, in September, 1850. His father was A. J. Condon, a native of Maryland, and his mother's maiden name was Ann E. Shaw. She was born in Connecticut. When six years of age the parents of B. E. Condon removed to Missouri, and settled in Andrew County, where he attended school until fourteen years of age. He then entered the office of the New Era, and learned the printer's trade, and has since followed his chosen occupation. He has been a resident of Nodaway County for eleven years. In 1879, he purchased an interest in the Maryville Republican. In 1879, he married Miss Mattie Vaughn, a native of Andrew County, Missouri. They have two children, Jettie E. and Gertie.

C. CONRAD,

farmer, section 12, was born in Fishbaugh, Germany, September 5, 1821, and is the son of Philip and Mary (Spindler) Conrad, both natives of that country. He received a good common school education, and was principally brought up on a farm, although he learned the tailor's trade. In 1843 he came to Baltimore, Maryland, and from there to Missouri in 1853, locating in St. Louis, where he was engaged in working at his trade. In 1856 he removed to this county, where he now owns 200 acres of land, with an average amount of stock. During the war he served for three years in the state militia, and held the position of corporal, having participated in the battles of Springfield, on the Blue, in Jackson County, and others. He is Republican in politics, and his religious preferences are with the Lutherans. Mr. Conrad was married in 1845, to Christian Ruff, a daughter of Jacob Ruff, of Baltimore. They had four children:

Louise, (now Mrs. Levi Taylor), born in 1846; George, born in 1848; Dora, (now Mrs. Henry Eckert), born in 1850; and Fennimore C., born in 1854. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

F. C. CONRAD,

farmer and stock raiser, is the son of Cassimere and Christina (Ruff) Conrad, and was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th of February, 1854. His parents were both natives of Germany, and the father was a tailor by occupation. In 1856, Fennimore located in this county, where he is now engaged in tilling the soil. He is in partnership with his father, the latter owning the land, while the son conducts the farm. He received a common school education in his youth, being brought up as a farmer boy. He was married March 7, 1880, to Maggie McDaniel, a daughter of John McDaniel, of Kentucky. They have one child: Maud, born January 23, 1881. Mr. Conrad is Republican in his political preferences.

GEORGE CONRAD,

of the firm of Conrad & Totterdale, contractors and builders, was born on the 12th of April, 1850, being a native of Baltimore, Maryland. When at the age of four years he was taken by the family to St. Louis, Missouri, where he resided two years, and in 1856 he emigrated to this county. He was here reared to manhood and educated, following farming till thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the wagon-maker's trade, and which he served two years. He then returned to farming, and after two years he began work at his trade, of which he is now so thorough a master. Mr. C. continued to do carpenter work till 1872, when he, in company with J. Gile, began contracting and building. They did a very successful business for one and a-half years, when Mr. C. withdrew from the firm, but continued to work with the new firm of Gile & Southwell till 1875, when he, with Mr. Totterdale, formed the present partnership. Mr. Conrad was united in marriage in March, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth J. Wray, a native of Ohio. They have to bless this happy union three children: Gertrude, Henrietta and Ladora. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge No. 470, A. F. and A. M., and is its present senior warden. He is also a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 92, I. O. O. F., of this city, and has held all the offices of a subordinate lodge. The firm of Conrad & Totterdale, although not among the recent acquisitions to the city of Maryville, are not the oldest, but the reputation to which they have attained is a guarantee of their continued success.

F. M. COOPER,

of the firm of Cooper & Glasgow, proprietors of the Luona Hotel, is deserving of special mention as one of the most enterprising citizens of

Maryville. He was born in Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, February 22, 1838, and lived there until 1855, his youth being spent on a farm. In 1855, he removed west, and for several years made his home in Dakota Territory and Colorado, where he was engaged in mining, with a good degree of success. In 1871, he married Miss Laura McWilliams, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Cooper died in February, 1876, leaving two children: Alice and Luona. The name of the latter is given to the hotel, and also to a mine, which has yielded a large revenue to its proprietors. In 1881, Mr. Cooper returned to Maryville, and erected the above hotel, which is an elegant three-story brick structure, which is 66x98 feet on the ground, and will be elaborately finished and ready for opening the coming March. This will be one of the finest hotels in Northwest Missouri, and has cost the enterprising owners \$26,000. The owners are among the most enterprising men of the city, and deserve great credit for this new and elegant acquisition to the notably fine structures of this growing town.

ISAAC COX,

section 7, was born November 5, 1803, in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. His father, Joseph Cox, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Newland, was born in Pennsylvania. Isaac passed his youth at his birthplace on a farm, obtaining his education in the old log school houses of that early day. His father, who owned a shop, hired a blacksmith, and when Isaac became twenty-one years of age, he commenced to learn that trade. He worked at that occupation, splitting rails and clearing ground until he was twenty-five, when he began working at carpentering, which, with other odd jobs, he continued until he was thirty-four. Mr. C. was then married and bought a piece of land, with a saw and grist mill, which after operating for four years, he found proved a failure. He came west in the July just before the land in the Platte Purchase was offered for sale (1842) and first stopped a short time in Buchanan County. Then he came to this county, locating near the place where he now resides, took up a claim, but shortly after sold it and purchased the one on which he now lives. This he entered, and some two years after his log cabin and all his household goods were destroyed by fire. Mr. Cox moved to Platte County, where he worked at the carpenter trade and other occupations until obtaining enough to liquidate the back payments on his property. He erected another building, which was subsequently burned and again rebuilt. He helped to construct many of the first buildings in Maryville, the town then being but very thinly populated. In the early days of the county he was very fond of hunting, and was the owner of a fine hound, which he called Drum, an unusually intelligent dog. It was finally poisoned, to Mr. Cox's great regret. He now owns 200 acres of land, with

some blooded stock, and an orchard of about 1,800 apple trees, 100 bearing peach trees, and considerable small fruit. He was married about the year 1837, to Miss Lucy A. B., daughter of Benjamin Boatright, a native of Virginia. They had four children: Elizabeth H., born in 1839; William Y., born in 1842; Theodore B., born in 1843; and Benoni A., born in March, 1845. Mr. Cox had two sons in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, who were afterwards in the regular service. He has held the office of school director. He is Republican in politics, and was formerly a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN B. COX,

manufacturer of harness and saddles, etc., and dealer in boots and shoes, is a native of Jay County, Indiana, and was born July 23, 1850. He learned the harness-making trade in his youth, and completed it in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he lived for several years. In 1869, he came to Maryville as a journeyman, and in 1875 embarked in business on his own account, and rapidly succeeded in securing a liberal patronage, and at the present time is one of the active and successful business men of the town. Mr. Cox was married in 1874 to Miss Emma C. Lawrence, of Michigan. They have three children living: Johnnie L., Clarence E., and Dessie Pearl; lost one daughter, Maudie Belle. Mr. C. is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F.

S. L. CRAIG,

of the firm of Craig Brothers, attorneys and loan agents, is a native of Gallatin County, Kentucky, and was born February 1, 1847. He was educated at Ghent College, Kentucky, and was graduated in 1869. Having formed a preference for the law as a profession, he commenced reading with J. M. Collins, of Crittenden. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and for two years practiced in Kentucky, and in 1873 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling in Maryville, where he has been actively identified with the interests of Nodaway County. The firm have complete and reliable abstract books of all lands in the town and county. Mr. Craig was married in 1873 to Miss Annie M. Collins, of Maysville, Kentucky. They have a family of three children: Mary, Virginia, and Ellen.

J. M. CRAIG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born near Ghent, Gallatin County, Kentucky, September 11, 1849, and is the son of A. G. and Virginia (Brooking) Craig, both Kentuckians by birth. J. M. passed his youth at his birthplace, on a farm, and received good educational advantages, having attended Ghent College, from which he was graduated with

honor. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced business for himself, by working by the month, and, in 1873, he came to Missouri, locating near Bridgewater, in August of that year. He now owns 240 acres of land, and has one-half interest in 333 acres, where he resides. His farm is well stocked, and upon it is an orchard. On the farm located about a mile and a half from the business portion of Maryville, Mr. Craig is erecting a fine residence, which will be an ornament to the township. He has been active in building up the county, and is honored by all who know him. He has been a member of the Good Templars, and also of the Grange. He has been school director several terms. Mr. Craig was married December 26, 1876, to Nannie Keene, daughter of L. C. Keene, a native of Kentucky. He is a Democrat and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

LOUIS N. CRAIG,

of the firm of Hawkins & Craig, grocers, was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, December 22, 1842, and resided in his native county till 1871, being reared on a farm. He was afterwards engaged in teaching, and was also for a time occupied in the drug business. While there he was county assessor for one term. In 1871 he came to Missouri and located in Pettis County, where he was engaged in teaching and selling drugs, his drug business being in Windsor, of the adjoining county. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Craig came to Nodaway County and located on a farm west of Maryville, where he resided one year, then moving into Maryville. He acted as deputy circuit clerk for two years under Henry Graves, after which he was engaged in various works, assessing, abstracting, etc. As an abstract writer he is considered by those acquainted with him, one of the best in the city of Maryville. He was also city clerk three years. In November, 1880, he began in his present business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. C. was married December 15, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Means, a daughter of Robert D. and Susan (Tindall) Means, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. C. was born in Pettis County, Missouri, in September, 1856. They have two children: Claude and Edward. The parents of Mr. C. were Joseph and Emily (Taudy) Craig, both of whom were born in Kentucky.

GEORGE S. CRUMP,

dealer in agricultural implements, farm machinery, seeds, &c., was born near Wheeling, in Ohio County, West Virginia, November 1, 1833. His father, John Crump, was a merchant, and George spent his early days in attending school and clerking in his father's store. From Virginia he moved to Morrow County, Ohio, and then to Griggsville, Pike County,

Illinois, where he worked at the wagonmaking trade. He subsequently removed to Brookfield, Linn County, and for nine years traveled in the interest of the Champion Reaper Company. In February, 1880, he came to Maryville, and embarked in his present business, in which he has been satisfactorily successful. Mr. C. was married in 1857 to Miss Lucinda Cadwell, who was born in Tennessee, but principally reared in Griggsville, Pike County, Illinois. They have four children: John W., Lois M., Mary Ada, and Nora D. Mr. Crump is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Nodaway Chapter and Cour de Leon Commandery No. 14, of Brookfield, Mo.

CURFMAN & SHAUM,

dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., are numbered among the leading and substantial business men of Nodaway County. The firm has a branch store at Tarkio, Atchison County, and are doing a large trade, and thoroughly merit the esteem in which they are held in the community. John C. Curfman, is a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was born February 20, 1843, and is the son of Christian Curfman and Margaret (Garrett) Curfman. In 1851 his father removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1865 the subject of this sketch came to Savannah, Andrew County, and remained there four years, occupied in mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he came to this county and established his present business. He married Miss Lenora A. Alexander in 1872. She is the daughter of the Hon. Joseph Alexander, an early settler of this county. Their family consists of four children: Edward C., Frederick L., George H., and Joseph C. Mr. C. is a member of Nodaway Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and White Cloud Lodge, I. O. O. F. B. F. Shaum is a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, and was born November 21, 1839. His father was John Shaum, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Lehr, both of whom were of German ancestry. B. F. lived at his birthplace until 1858, and then came to La Grange, Missouri, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the war he enlisted in the One Hundred and fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and was commissioned lieutenant. He participated in some of the most severe battles of the campaign, among which were Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and at the last named engagement was severely wounded. He was honorably mustered out at the close of the war, and then came to Lisbon, Linn County, Iowa. In October, 1870, he married Miss A. B. Armstrong, of Linn County. Mr. S. removed to Atchison County, Missouri, and engaged in farming, and in 1876 came to Nodaway County and began in his present business. His family consists of four daughters: Carrie M., Mina J., Emma F., and Jennie.

J. H. CURNUTT,

carpenter and builder, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, September 14, 1847. His father, Calvin Curnutt, was a native of Maryland, and a farmer by occupation. J. H. spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1863, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, and was in the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in many of the hard fought battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was taken prisoner at Montgomery. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and then returned to Indiana, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, having followed this business previous to his enlisting in the army. He remained in Indiana until 1875, when he came to Maryville, where he has since been identified with the building interests of the county. Mr. Curnutt was married in 1866, to Miss Lydia Newhard, of Indiana. They have six children: Iona, John, Daisy, Ella, Jennie, Annie. Lost one: Calaway.

SOLOMON CAIN,

dealer in real estate, Wilcox, was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, and is a son of Charles L. and Sarah (Kennedy) Cain. The former is a native of North Carolina, and was born November 18, 1818, he being a son of Jesse and Marion (Bogley) Cain. Their parents were natives of England. The parents of Charles L. married and settled in North Carolina, and moved to Rush County, Indiana, in 1830, and to Platte County, Missouri, in 1842, settling in Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1851. They located some eight miles west of Maryville, having been pioneers of three different counties in two states. Charles L. passed his boyhood days in North Carolina, and Rush County, Indiana, and in the spring of 1840, went to Platte County, Missouri. He returned the same fall, and in the spring following, again went to Platte County, Missouri. February 16, 1843, he married Sarah Kennedy, a native of Guilford, North Carolina, born October 18, 1823. She was a daughter of John and Charity McMickell, who were born in North Carolina. They moved to Rush County, Indiana, and to Platte County, Missouri, in 1845, and to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Cain located in Platte County, Missouri, and afterwards moved to Nodaway County, where he purchased his present farm, some six miles west of Maryville. Solomon passed his youthful days, and received his education in Nodaway County. He began life as a farmer, and in 1878, entered the employ of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway, remaining till May, 1879, when he returned to Nodaway County, and February 28, 1881, purchased of the Western Improvement Company, all unsold lots at Wilcox. Since that time he has devoted his time to the sale of lots. He married April

21, 1878, Miss Clementine Brogan, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, born April 20, 1857. She is the daughter of Joel D. and Dortia (Whitten) Cain. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, and after being married settled in Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cain have two children : Dorr, born January 20, 1879, and Byron, born September 2, 1880.

W. G. DARLEY,

civil engineer and railroad contractor, is a native of England, and was born in London September 27, 1817. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1836 he immigrated to the United States and settled in New York, where he continued to reside for some years, engaged in civil engineering. In 1853 he was on the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, after which he was chief engineer of the New Castle and Beaver Valley. Besides other positions filled by Mr. D., of importance, he was chief engineer on the St. Louis, Saline and Little Rock Railroad, and remained until the completion of the road. He then was employed on the Clarinda Branch of the Wabash road. He has made his home in Maryville since 1878. He is the owner of a valuable stone quarry near Gallatin, which is unsurpassed as a building stone. Mr. Darley was married in 1841 to Miss M. E. Weeks, of New York. They have a family of four children.

HENRY DAVIS,

proprietor of the Maryville Woolen Mills, is a native of Trowbridge, England, and was born in 1843. His father was a woolen manufacturer, and the son early in life commenced the same occupation, in which he became very proficient. In 1863 he immigrated to the United States, and settled in Malvern, Massachusetts, near the manufacturing town of Woonsocket, working in the leading factories of the place. He then spent two and a-half years in the employ of the Clinton Woolen Mills, Michigan, and returned to the East, where he remained two years, and upon coming West he entered the employ of the Hanover Woolen Mills, in Illinois; and it is owing to his experience and skill that this manufactory was raised from a non-paying to a profitable investment, and the product the best reputation in the West. After spending four years in Hanover, he came to Maryville and became proprietor of the above named mills, and in which he is fast building up a reputation for the quality of his work that will give him a prominent place among the enterprising business men of the town. Mr. Davis was married in 1874, to Miss Mary A. Rhodes, daughter of Samuel Rhodes, of Yorkshire, England. They have four children : Edwin F., Florence E., Jesse and Alfred T.

DR. J. W. DEAN,

stock dealer, was born at Gosport, Owen County, Indiana, February 20, 1842. His parents, John and Mary (Gardner) Dean, were both natives of Kentucky. J. W. was reared to manhood at his birth place, receiving his education at Ausbury University of Greencastle, Indiana. When eighteen he commenced the study of Medicine at Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated in January, 1863. Dr. Dean then became assistant surgeon of the Sixty-seventh Indiana, and went to Vicksburg. While there he was taken sick and returned home. In the fall of 1863 he commenced a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in March, 1864. He soon began practicing at Gosport, Indiana, and continued therein until the 7th of September, 1868, when he immigrated west and arrived in Maryville the 9th of September of the same year, having to travel by stage from Savannah. He continued his practice until 1879 at this place, when he was again taken sick and was obliged to give up his calling. Since that time, Dr. Dean has given his attention to raising thoroughbred cattle. He has some twenty-five head at present, and owns 70 acres of land in the southeastern part of town, 10 acres of which lay inside the town limits. He also owns a fine farm of 320 acres southwest of Maryville, and a fine residence. The Dr. is a member of Nodaway Lodge No. 470, A. F. and A. M. of Maryville, also of the Nodaway County Medical Society. He was married August 20, 1863, to Miss Nancy A. Dyer, daughter of Elijah C. Dyer, of Gosport, Indiana. She was born in that place September 28, 1845. They have five children: Charlie G., born April 27, 1867; Florence D., born June 18, 1868; Luella P., born February 20, 1872; Leslie E., born January 31, 1876; May E., born April 7, 1878. Himself and wife are active members of the M. E. Church of Maryville.

WILLIAM DENNY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, was born in Orange County, Indiana, on the 29th of June, 1831, and is the son of John M. and Diadama B. Denny. The former, a cabinet maker and millwright by occupation, was a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, and the latter was a Virginian by birth. William received a common school education, and, while young, he learned the trade of his father. When eighteen years of age, he commenced business for himself in Lawrence County, Indiana, and, in 1854, he moved to Warren County, Iowa, where he entered a piece of land. Soon after, having been burned out, he returned to Indiana, and in the spring of 1856, he came to Missouri, and has made this his home most of the time since. In 1861, he went back to Indiana, where, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry,

and held the position of corporal for some time. He served until May 23, 1865, having participated in the battles of Munfordsville, Kentucky, Haines Bluff, Arkansas Post, was with Grant in his Vicksburg campaign, and then under General Banks in Louisiana. He was taken prisoner, and was soon after parolled, after which he took part in the battles of Forts Morgan, Gaines and Blakeley, Alabama. The whole regiment were taken prisoners at Munfordsville. Mr. Denny returned to this county again in 1867. He now owns 272 acres of land, well stocked, and one of the best residences in the vicinity. He now holds the position of school director. He was married October 23, 1853, to Margaret Storm, daughter of Peter Storm, of Indiana. They have had six children: James W., born June 2, 1855; Sarah A., born June 30, 1861, (now Mrs. J. Meek); John M., born May 2, 1866; Howard L., born March 7, 1868; Iva M., born April 3, 1871, and Lelia M., born November 1, 1879. Mr. D. is a member of Pickering Lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Methodist Church.

JOHN S. DISS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 28, was born on a farm in Perry County, Ohio, December 26, 1841, being a son of Peter Diss, a farmer by occupation, and Catharine (Rose) Diss, both natives of France. He received a common school education, and made his home at his birthplace until six years of age, when, with his parents, he moved to Brown County, Illinois, in 1855. There he remained until May, 1869, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and is now the owner of 165 acres of well improved and stocked land, upon which is a young orchard. He has held the office of constable, and has been school director most of the time since old enough. He is independent in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Diss was married November 14, 1865, to Miss Catharine Shonen, daughter of Peter Shonen, a native of Germany. They have seven children: Charles E., born September 3, 1866; William J., born January 18, 1869; Frank J., born June 11, 1871; Mary, born December 1, 1872; Frederick, born April 5, 1874; Lizzie, born August 25, 1875, and Lewis, born August 2, 1879.

CAPTAIN SYLVESTER V. DOOLEY,

retired merchant, was born in Ireland. He was there educated, and when about fourteen years of age, he came to America, landed in New York, and located in Rome, New York, where he resided two or three years, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He then went to Chicago and was engaged at his trade for some five years, when he located in Peoria, Illinois. There he continued his occupation till 1861, when he

raised a company for the Union army, but the quota was filled before they were called into service. In August, 1862, Mr. D. raised the second company, Company C, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry, of which he served as Captain till the close of the war, having participated in many important battles, among which were Vicksburg, Champion's Hill, Arkansas Post, and many others. After peace was declared, he returned to Peoria, and resumed work at his trade, which he followed till 1868, when he moved to Livingston County, Illinois, and located on a farm. He was there engaged in farming till 1870, when he sold his property and came to Maryville. Here he began in the grocery business, and in this industry he was occupied more or less till January, 1882. Captain Dooley, was married February 7, 1862, to Miss Hannah Washington, a native of Henry County, Illinois. They have three children: Richard M., Sylvester and Mary E. Mr. D. and family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN DOWELL.

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 12, 1818. His father, Elijah Dowell, was a native of Virginia, and by occupation a farmer. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Mary Dunn. She was born in Virginia, but principally raised in Muskingum County, Ohio. John's birthplace being on the line between Knox and Licking Counties, he was reared in both counties. He received the benefits of a common school education, and when sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenters' trade, which he followed exclusively until 1878, after having devoted forty-seven years to this occupation. He remained in the vicinity of his birth until 1855, when he moved to Wayne County, Iowa, and remained there some ten years. Thence to Fulton County, Illinois, and after fifteen years residence there, he came to Maryville, Missouri, in the spring of 1881. He remained two months in town, then purchased his present farm and settled thereon on the 5th of July, 1881. He owns 120 acres of land, and has a good residence with a view of the City of Maryville some four miles distant. His orchard contains about 130 trees. During the war he was a strong Union man. He volunteered in Company D, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, in 1862, and went into the barracks and remained some two months. His health failing, he was discharged and returned home. Politically he is a Democrat. He has filled the position of justice of the peace and other small offices. Mr. Dowell was married September 23, 1841, to Miss Mary J. Perkins, a daughter of William Perkins, of Ohio. She was born in Knox County, Ohio, on the 10th of December, 1826. They have five children living: William W., born December 27, 1846; Clarinda M., born April 14, 1851, (now Mrs. Henry Lechleiter); Martha L., born October 26, 1859; Thomas E., born

October 22, 1864; John W., born March 10, 1869. Mr. D., his wife, and youngest daughter are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE L. DRENNAN

is a native of Illinois, and was born in Sangamon County, November 27, 1843. His education was attained in the Lutheran University of Springfield. He was reared on a farm and made agricultural pursuits his vocation while in his native county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and remained in service till the close of the war, when he returned to Sangamon County. In 1871 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located on a farm in Green township, where he resided one year, and then moved to Maryville and embarked in the lumber business, which enterprise he continued till 1877. From that date till the beginning of the present year he has been in the stock business. He has just completed a fine residence at the head of Main Street, being in the most conspicuous locality in the city of Maryville, and which adds much to the appearance of the north portion of the town. He has served the city efficiently as a member of the council. He is a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M., also Nodaway Chapter U. D., R. A. M. Mr. Drennan has been twice married: First, January 11, 1870, to Miss E. Ridgeway, a daughter of Samuel L. and Charlotte (Stout) Ridgeway, who were both natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Drennan died November 24, 1871, leaving one son, Franklin. Miss Mary Walker became his second wife October 16, 1876. She is a daughter of Jesse H. and Eliza Walker, who were both natives of Ohio. Mrs. D. was born in Ross County, Ohio. They have two children: Ralph and an infant.

S. M. DUNN, M. D.,

was born in Jasper County, Indiana, July 30, 1830, and is the son of Samuel M. Dunn, a physician of considerable prominence. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Walker. His parents moved to Iroquois County, Illinois, while he was young, and spent his early days on a farm. He commenced reading medicine early in life, with his father as preceptor. In 1852, he removed to Polk County, Iowa, and settled in Carlisle. The following year he changed to Decatur County, Iowa, and while living here was elected clerk of the circuit court, holding the office four years. He attended medical lectures at the Rush Medical College, and was graduated in 1862. In 1863, Dr. Dunn came to Maryville, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in active practice. He is a member of the faculty of the North Western Medical College, in St. Joseph. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Nancy J. Harah, of Iowa. They have a family of four children: Arthur C., Nannie A., Cora B. and Joseph M.

B. A. DUNN,

editor of the Maryville Republican, the leading exponent in Nodaway County of the principles and interests of the political party whose name is embodied in its title, was born in Hillsboro County, Michigan, August 4, 1842. His father, Archibald Dunn, was a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sallie A. Monroe. She was a native of the State of New York. At the age of six years, B. A. moved with his parents to Cass County, where he received his primary education in the common schools of the same. He served in the army during the civil war, having enlisted in Company C, Ninth Indiana Infantry, joining his regiment at Shiloh, and participating in all the engagements in which his regiment served, including sixteen pitched battles and sieges, besides skirmishes without number. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded by a spent ball, and again at Nashville, in which action he was crippled for life. At the close of the war he engaged in teaching, and subsequently took a full course of study in Hillsdale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870. August, 1871, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settling in Maryville for the period of four years, filled the position of superintendent of public schools of that city. In 1875 he concluded to retire from the profession of teaching, and connected himself with the Republican, of which ably conducted and influential journal he is now editor-in-chief. January 25, 1873, he married Miss Ida Saunders, daughter of James H. Saunders, a prominent merchant of Maryville. They have three children: Roland, Roy and Baby.

WILLIAM DUNCAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, is the son of James and Annie (Jobson) Duncan, both natives of England, and was born on the 8th of June, 1841, in Workworth, Northumberland County, England. His father being a Presbyterian minister, William received excellent educational advantages. He immigrated to the United States in the spring of 1853, landing at Portland, Maine, and soon went to Montreal, and from there to Canada West. He resided some sixty miles north of Port Huron, until the spring of 1872, when he came to Missouri, and located in Nodaway County. At the age of twenty-four years, he commenced in life for himself, by first teaching. This he continued for six years, and, after coming here, was engaged in the same profession during the winter, and farming during the summer months. After obtaining considerable stock and partially improving his land, he gave his whole attention to agricultural pursuits, and, as a reward of his industry and economy, he now owns 160 acres of improved land, not surpassed in the township for stock purposes. There is a good orchard on the place.

He takes an active interest in education, and has been school director several terms. He was formerly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and also of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Duncan was married in December, 1866, to Miss Jane Wells, daughter of Thomas Wells, a resident of Canada. They have five children: Harry, born November 1, 1867; Arthur, born September 30, 1869; Annie, born June 6, 1872; Dora, born August 12, 1874, and Charlie, born September 22, 1875. Mr. D. is a strong Republican in politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Maryville.

HENRY ECKERT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, was born on the 19th of March, 1836, near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Kenor) Eckert, both natives of York County, Pennsylvania. Henry spent his youth at his birthplace, on a farm, attending the common schools to some extent. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and served for three years, participating in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, the second battle of Bull Run, and many other engagements. He was mustered out at Chicago, after which he returned home, and soon moved west, locating in Whiteside County, Illinois, where he resided five years. He then moved to Marshall County, Iowa, and after living there one year went to Kansas, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the spring of 1871. He now owns 210 acres of improved land, well stocked, and with a young orchard. Mr. Eckert is Republican in politics. He was married January 1, 1873, to Miss Madora Conrad, daughter of Cassimere Conrad, of this county. They have one child, Charley, born January 20, 1878.

JAMES I. EDDY

is of the firm of Eddy & Smith, grain dealers. The principal office is at Maryville, while their branch offices are at Mineola, Lawrence, and Solomon, Iowa. At Silver City, Iowa, the firm is F. Smith & Co.; at Imogene, Iowa, Smith, Richardson & Co.; Shenandoah, Iowa, Eddy & Smith; at Bedford, Iowa, Smith & Williams. James I. Eddy was born in Lansingburg, New York, December 5, 1842. His father was a native of New York State. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Ryn-
ders, and she was also born in New York State. James was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days in the city and receiving good educational advantages. He completed his education at Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Troy, New York, and fitted himself for a mercantile life. In 1864 he started out in business for himself, and engaged in the manufacture of lamp black at his native vil-

lage in partnership with his brother. They still carry on the manufactory at that place under the name of James I. Eddy & Bro. Mr. E. emigrated west in June, 1873, and settled at Maryville, where he opened a real estate and loan office in partnership with Mr. Fayette Smith. They continued to do a large and extensive business until 1879, when they engaged in the grain trade, and now ship about one million bushels per year. They have six elevators, one each at Blanchard, Brigham, Shenandoah, Imogene, Solomon, and Silver City. They also own a large dairy farm adjoining the city limits on the east consisting of some 600 acres, on which is kept 100 milch cows. These supply the city with milk. Their farm is the largest and finest in Northwest Missouri. Mr. Eddy was married in 1867 to Miss Carrie A. M. Kelsey, a native of the same place as her husband, and an old school mate. In May, 1878, she died. Mr. E. is an active member of the M. E. Church of Maryville. He is a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and helps every good cause by his support.

A. T. ELLIS,

of the firm of Ellis & Prather, one of the leading business men of Nodaway County, was born in Kentucky August 21, 1843. His father, Leander T. Ellis, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother's maiden name was Harriet Hunter. She was born in Virginia. In the fall of 1843 the family removed to the Platte Purchase and made their home for some years in Buchanan County. There the father of the subject of this memoir, served as sheriff of the county, and one term as assessor. They moved from Buchanan County to Andrew County, and after a residence of two years came to Nodaway County, in 1855. A. T. spent his early days on a farm and in attending school. In 1862 he commenced his mercantile experience in selling drugs, and has been in the business continuously in this line more years than any man in the county. The trade of the firm is large, extending beyond the limit of their acquaintance, and the favorable treatment of their patrons has given them an enviable reputation. No firm has been more closely identified with the interest of the county, or contributed more to the good name of the city of Maryville. Mr. Ellis was married December 22, 1865, to Miss Amanda Allen, a native of Iowa. Their family consists of three children: Mary, Cora B. and Albert T. They have lost three. He is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to Maryville Lodge, No. 165.

W. C. ELLISON,

of the firm of Beech & Ellison, attorneys, is one of the rising members of the Nodaway County bar. He is a native of Missouri, and was born in Lewis County, October 1, 1853, and is the son of the Hon. James Elli-

son, a prominent lawyer and for years Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit. His mother's maiden name was Martha Cowgill. She was born in Kentucky. His father was a native of Ohio, but principally reared in Kentucky. The youth of W. C. Ellison was spent in attending school, and upon making choice of the practice of law as a profession he commenced reading under the direction of his father. After a most thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar in 1873. He soon removed to East St. Louis, where he remained until 1880, then coming to Nodaway County, where he formed an association with S. R. Beech. Mr. Ellison married Miss Laura Lucas, a daughter of Dr. J. R. Lucas, of Kentucky, in October, 1880. They have one son: George Robb.

J. V. EMBREE,

farmer and school teacher, section 25, was born in McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio, February 5, 1838, and is the son of Israel and Mary A. (Vernon) Embree. The former, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Maryland, and the latter of Belmont County, Ohio. J. V. passed his youth in his native county, on a farm, and received good educational advantages at Albany and Oakdale. He also learned the carpenter trade, which he followed to some extent. He spent three years in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and, about the year 1861, he commenced teaching. In the spring of 1872, he came to Missouri, locating in this county, and is now the owner of ninety acres of land, well stocked and improved, besides a house and lot in Maryville. An experience of twenty years as an instructor, has given him a reputation enjoyed by but few. Mr. Embree was married September 26, 1866, to Keziah R. Newlon, daughter of B. R. Newlon, of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Francis N., born July 20, 1867; Jane G., born October 9, 1869; Mary H., born May 21, 1873; Edith G., born October 10, 1875, and Brintnall R., born January 21, 1878. Mr. E. is Republican in politics and a member of the M. E. Church.

J. F. FARMER.

proprietor of the only exclusive boot and shoe house of Maryville. is a native of Virginia, and when four years of age, was brought by his parents to Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, where J. F. was reared to manhood, receiving the benefits of a good English education. His father was a banker, and the son assisted his father in the bank for a time, and afterwards commenced his mercantile experience. In 1881, he came to Maryville, and embarked in his present business. His stock is large and well assorted, representing the leading standard manufactures, and he already is doing a large and satisfactory business,

BUFORD FARRIS,

a representative citizen of Nodaway County, is one of the prominent thoroughbred stock raisers of Northwest Missouri. He was born in Washington County, Kentucky, March 11, 1832. His father was Isaiah Farris, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth McDowell, both natives of Kentucky. His father's occupation was that of a stock dealer, and the son early formed a taste for the business, and has pursued it as an occupation. His experiment in his native state became an assured fact, and in selecting a wider field for his exertions in this direction he selected Nodaway County, Missouri, and in 1874 made this county his home, and there is no one industry that has done more to give a reputation to the county, and in making it so prominent, East and West, than the interest taken in its fine stock, and to those who have had the taste and enterprise in prosecuting this business is deserving the gratitude of all who are benefitted by the county's growth and prosperity. His herd embraces sixty head, representing strains of the best families, at the head of which are "Rose of Sharon," "Young Mary," "Louan," "Ruby's Arabellas," "Josephines," and others, all Bates stock, rich in Dutchess blood, and all eligible to the highest record in standard herd books. Mr. Farris was married June 16, 1864, to Miss Mary Williams, of Howard County, Kentucky. Their family consists of three children: James T. Buford I. and John C.

DR. B. G. FORD

was born July 8, 1824, in Pulaski County, Kentucky, near a town named Somerset. His father at one time was wealthy, being one of the leading citizens of his neighborhood. Bourne spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received that vigor of physical life and purity of mind incident to country life. He obtained as good an education as could be acquired in the neighboring schools at that time, and afterward studied medicine with Dr. William Stone, a celebrated physician of Somerset, who subsequently went to California, and continued the practice of medicine there. After finishing his studies Dr. Ford began the practice of medicine in his own neighborhood, and continued it for several years. In the spring of 1850 he went across the plains to California, where he remained eight months. During all that time he suffered much from inflammatory rheumatism, and was disabled thereby from engaging in any active pursuits. He then returned to Kentucky, and resumed the practice of medicine in his old field. In 1853 he came to Nodaway County, and settled in Maryville, where he entered into the practice of medicine. In 1856 he moved to the present site of Barnard, and bought a mill, which he superintended for about two years. He then moved back to Maryville, and continued the practice of medicine until 1860,

when he was elected County Clerk of Nodaway County. He held this office about seven years, but voluntarily resigned it during the war, Mr. Joseph Jackson becoming his successor. By his own exertions and by judicious investments in real estate, Dr. Ford acquired considerable property. After resigning the office of county clerk he engaged in an active business life, manufacturing brick and erecting many buildings in Maryville, in connection with some practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1877, and held the office until the time of his death, which occurred September 1, 1878. At the time of the doctor's demise, all the Maryville papers contained fitting tributes to his personal worth and character. From many such notices we quote the following from the Maryville Democrat of that date: "It can truthfully be said that B. G. Ford was a man respected by all who knew him. Honest himself, he believed all others to be so, and hence could be easily imposed upon. He had large benevolence, and any object of charity, if in his opinion worthy, could command the last cent in his pocket. His was a tender, generous heart, always open and susceptible to appeals for sympathy. * * * * He possessed many noble traits which will be cherished in the hearts of those with whom he was most intimately related in this life. He was a good man, one respected and honored by all who knew him. Such was Bourne G. Ford." July 30, 1854, Dr. Ford married Miss Lucinda Lemmons, of Maryville, who still resides there. As the result of this union there have been born nine children, whose names according to their ages are as follows: Medora, Eliza, Katie, Elizabeth, Ionia, Charlie, Otta, Mattie and Helen.

JAMES S. FRANK,

of the firm of J. S. & M. C. Frank, dealers in real estate and negotiators of loans, is a native of Owen County, Kentucky, and was born November 7, 1830. He was reared with a mercantile experience and followed it for many years. Removing from his birthplace to Carroll County when young, he continued to reside there until his removal to Nodaway County in 1881. He was married in 1852 to Miss Eva P. Craig. By this union there are seven children: Milton C., associated with his father in business; John E. and Joshua C., living in DeKalb County, Missouri; Eva, James D., Inda C., and Laura. Milton C. Frank was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, December 8, 1852, and was educated at Washington and Lee University. He studied law and was graduated from the law department of the Kentucky University in January, 1874. In March, of the same year, he came to Nodaway County, and settled first at Graham. After a residence there of eighteen months he located in Maryville. He was married December 7, 1875, to Miss A. Kavanaugh, who was born and reared in Nodaway County. They have three children: Eva, Archer, and James S.

JOHN P. FRAZEE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, was born on a farm, in Richland County, Ohio, April 16, 1832, and was the son of Joshua and Anna (Pitman) Frazee, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. When eight years of age, John accompanied his parents to Andrew County, Missouri, where he was reared, receiving a common school education. He there passed through many hardships, incident to pioneer life, and, in 1840, his father went to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, for corn for bread, being obliged to pay one dollar per bushel for it. The family, in the meantime, were out of bread, and had to live on buttermilk for two days. In the spring of 1853, he came to Nodaway County, and, in 1855, he entered a portion of land where he now resides. On this he settled when the county was sparsely populated, and was among the pioneers here. He now owns 320 acres of land, and makes stock raising his principal business, having excellent facilities for that occupation—feed lot, running water, etc. He has an orchard of 400 apple trees, and small fruit, peach trees, grapes, etc. Mr. Frazee served in the Home Guards during the war. He was married December 22, 1870, to Miss Celia Shanks, daughter of William Shanks, of this county. She was born December 6, 1846. They have four children: Rosella M., born May 1, 1872; Lawrence H., born February 21, 1875; Chester J., born May 19, 1878, and Alpha W., born February 1, 1881. Mr. F. has held the position of road overseer. He is a Greenbacker in his political preferences, and a member of the Christian Church.

REV. ALFRED C. GANN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of April, 1837. His father, Christian Gann, was a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a shoemaker. His mother, whose maiden name was Annie E. Cummings, was born in Pennsylvania. Alfred was raised at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving his education at Lewistown Academy and at Williamsport. He then turned his attention to teaching, and taught for some fifteen terms. About this time he traveled from one place to another as a Methodist preacher, and served for two years in the Baltimore Conference. In 1865 he went to Bellevue, Ohio, thence to Flat Rock, same state, where for two years he taught the high school at that place. On the 8th of March, 1866, he married Miss Hannah M. Close, a daughter of Daniel Close, of Bellevue, Ohio. They immigrated west in the fall of 1868 and settled in Andrew County, Missouri, about six miles north of Savannah, remaining until 1879. He was one of the most active workers while he resided there, and assisted in organizing a church

and erecting a \$2,000 building on a part of his farm. Mr. Gann located on his present farm in Nodaway County on the 14th of February, 1879. He owns 360 acres of improved land, has a fine residence situated a short distance south of the city of Maryville, and also a good wind-mill and creamery, fine orchard, etc. His farm is well stocked with graded stock. When nine years of age his mother died, and he went on the bench with his father to learn the shoemaker's trade at the age of ten. He followed that business until seventeen, working at odd times. He is a self-made man, and has worked his own way up through life. He is at present largely interested in buying and selling stock. Mr. G. still holds the position of local preacher in the M. E. Church, and preaches twice a month, gratuitously. Mr. and Mrs. Gann have had two children : Byron L. C., born June 6, 1867, and Christian Le Grand, born October 1, 1870. They are active christian workers, and hold their membership in the church at Maryville.

W. T. GARRETT,

was born in Jackson County, Indiana, April 18, 1840. His father, David Garrett, was a native of Kentucky, while his mother, formerly Miss Elizabeth Sparks, was a native of Indiana. Mr. T. was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving the benefits of a common school education. When nineteen he commenced to learn the tanners' trade, and served a two-years apprenticeship. On the 20th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and took part in twenty-nine battles, among which were Green Run, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Prairieville, Stone River, the Atlanta Campaign, and many others. He was discharged on the 30th of October, 1864. He afterward went as a volunteer under General Kilpatrick on his raid. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Stone River. At the close of the war Mr. G. turned his attention to farming and stock raising in his native county. He started west on the 28th of February, 1868, and landed at Maryville March 1st, of that year. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising, and since that time has improved six farms, purchasing uncultivated land, improving and selling it. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres adjacent to the city of Maryville, part of which lays inside the fair grounds. He also has fifteen acres inside the town limits. He has a good residence in the southeast part of town, and is quite largely interested in the raising of Poland China and Berkshire hogs. On the 7th of December, 1881, Mr. Garrett became associated with Messrs. Airy & Son in the grocery business. They have a large and complete stock and do a flourishing business. He is a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, A. F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican. He has been twice married ; first, on

the 18th of April, 1864, to Miss Sarah J. Stafford, a native of Jackson County, Indiana. She died in April, 1873, and left two children: Charles, born June 24, 1865, and Oliver, born July 8, 1867; two are deceased. He married again September 5, 1873, to Mrs. Josephine Forbes, a native of Jackson County, Indiana. She has one child by her former husband, Elizabeth E. Forbes, born in July, 1861, (now Mrs. C. H. Airy, of Maryville.) By his second wife Mr. G. has four children: Berdella, born in April, 1875; Lula, born in April, 1876; Jennie, born in March, 1878, and Frank L., born in April, 1880. Mrs. G. is a member of the M. E. Church of Maryville.

JAMES B. GATES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, was born near Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 19th of May, 1851, and is a son of S. G. and Eva (Fitzgerald) Gates, the former a farmer by occupation, and a native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania. When three years of age James was taken to Muscatine County, Iowa, by his parents, they locating about ten miles west of Muscatine. There he was principally reared as a farmer boy. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced on his own account, and moved on a rented farm. In 1874, he came to Missouri, and on the 26th of April of that year, he located in Nodaway County, where he now owns a farm of eighty acres, well watered and stocked, upon which is a young orchard of 225 trees, and an excellent barn. He has earned his own way through life, and is worthy of his success. March 31, 1874, Mr. Gates was married to Miss Minnie C. Moore, daughter of John Moore, a native of Jones County, Iowa. They have two children: Laura A., born September 23, 1876, and Lilly M., born November 18, 1880. Mr. G. is a Republican. He has taken great interest in educational matters, and is a well informed man.

LEMUEL E. GAULT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, was born on a farm in Blount County, East Tennessee, on the 29th day of November, 1840, and is the son of John and Mary (Logan) Gault, both natives of that county. Lemuel was brought up on a farm at his birthplace, and received a common school education. When twenty-six years of age, he left his home and started west, locating in Andrew County, in the fall of 1866, from whence, after a short stay, he came to this county in the spring of 1868, and settled where he now resides. The land was wild prairie, and he was among the first to make his home on the prairie. He at present owns 160 acres of land, improved and stocked, upon which is an orchard of 140 trees, and a maple grove two and a-half acres in extent. Mr. Gault was married November 5, 1873, to Miss Mary J. Roberts, daughter of Andrew

Roberts, a native of Virginia. They have four children: Maudie, born August 4, 1874; Lawrence, born November 19, 1875; Monte Verdie, born December 12, 1877, and Ica E., born January 15, 1879. Mr. Gault has held the office of school director. Politically, he is a Republican. He was brought up religiously in the Presbyterian faith.

T. W. GAUNT,

nurseryman, was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 4th of April, 1830. His father, Thomas Gaunt, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Wooley, were also both natives of England. The former kept a fruit and flower garden. T. W. was reared to manhood in his native country, and received the benefits of a good business education. He started for America on the 3d of August, 1853, and landed in New York City on the 12th of September of the same year, and remained with some friends in the city that winter. In the spring of 1845, he immigrated west to McDonough County, Illinois, where he was engaged with Smith & Franklin, nurserymen, remaining there some twelve months. They then desired to start a nursery in Andrew County, Missouri. Mr. G. came west to take charge of it, arriving in April, 1855. He came from there to Nodaway County in 1857, and started a nursery at Maryville. He now has one of the finest nurseries in Northwestern Missouri. He owns over seventy-two acres of land adjoining the town plat of Maryville; has a handsome brick residence, and keeps a large and well selected assortment of the best varieties of trees, to which he is constantly adding. Since becoming a resident of this county he has taken a leading part in its building and improving. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and held the position of captain of Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment Missouri Militia. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M., of Maryville. In his political views he is a staunch Republican. He is a strong temperance advocate, and every good cause receives his support. His capital in commencing life was an excellent constitution and willing hands. He early determined to leave the mother country, and laid his plans to run away when eleven years old, but did not leave home for America until twenty-three years old. Mr. Gaunt was married January 20, 1861, to Miss Mary Ann Castillo, daughter of Michael Castillo, a native of Kentucky. They have four children: Josephine, born October 28, 1861; Martha J., born December 12, 1863; Carrie, born July 8, 1865; and Rubie, born May 26, 1867.

H. H. GEIGER,

postmaster, Maryville. There are few persons in Nodaway County who as men are more highly esteemed by all who know him, than H. H.

Geiger. He is a native of Rockville, Parke County, Indiana, and was born April 9, 1840. His father, Martin, was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Southern Indiana at an early day. He was a blacksmith by trade. The Geigers are of German extraction. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native state, there residing until 1862, when he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company A, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He passed through the usual routine of warfare for a number of months, when he was honorably discharged, on account of sickness. In 1865, he came to Missouri, sojourning temporarily in Jackson County, and took up his abode in Maryville, in the spring of 1866, here engaging in the saw mill business. In 1870, he was elected county treasurer, serving in this important office two years, after which, for a year and a half, he was occupied in the stock trade. In 1873, he was appointed postmaster. Mr. Geiger was married, in 1871, to Miss M. S. Davis, of Nodaway County. By this union they have had two children, Bessie and an infant. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH GERHART,

farmer and sheep raiser, section 21, was born on the river Main, Bavaria, Germany, on the 30th of May, 1830, and is the son of George and Margaret (Breckner) Gerhart, both natives of Germany. The former was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. Joseph received a common school education, spending his youthful days in his birthplace. When fourteen years of age, he commenced to learn the cooper trade, which he followed for about sixteen years. In 1847, he crossed the ocean, was fifty-two days on the voyage, and at the end of that time he landed at Quebec, Canada. He soon went to Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, remained there two years, and then located in Fairfield County, where during the summer seasons he farmed, and worked at his trade in the winter months. There he remained until the spring of 1870, when he came to Missouri, and located in Nodaway County, on the place where he now resides, four miles west of Maryville. At that time there was but one farm between his place and the town. He now owns 170 acres of land, well improved and watered. He raises considerable stock, and is greatly interested in the raising of sheep. Upon the farm is a good, bearing orchard. Mr. Gerhart has filled the various township offices. During the war, with others, he was after John Morgan, on his raid through Ohio. He was married January 1, 1852, to Mary M. Coney, daughter of Frederick Coney, a native of Germany. They have eight children: John, born in November, 1854; George H., born February 8, 1856; William, born September 2, 1858; Mary E., born March 29, 1861; Sarah, born December 29, 1862, (now Mrs. William Hardesty); Margaret, born July 24, 1865, (now Mrs.

James Edgar); Lucy, born February 2, 1868, and Frederick, born September 6, 1877. One is deceased. Mr. G. is a Greenbacker in politics. He belongs to the Catholic Church of Maryville.

DR. J. T. GLAZE,

physician and surgeon, Wilcox: This gentleman is a native of Washington County, Iowa, and born July 14, 1855, being a son of James and Melvina (Copeland) Glaze. The former is a native of Ripley County, Ind., born in 1828, and the mother is a native of the same county, born in 1830. After they were married they settled in Louisa County, Iowa, and moved to Washington County in 1854, locating on a farm, which they improved, being among the early settlers of that county. Here Mrs. Glaze died in 1857. J. T. spent his boyhood days and received his common schooling in Washington County. In 1874, he entered Howe's Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained till 1876, when he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Burlington, Iowa. In the fall of the same year he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. Brown, a graduate of Keokuk Medical College, and Dr. J. Hull, of Bellevue Hospital, New York. He attended lectures in the winters of 1879-80 at Iowa State Medical College at Iowa City, Iowa, and in the spring of 1880 attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and returning to Ely, Iowa, he practiced till the fall of the same year, when he again went to the Iowa State Medical College, from which he graduated March 4, 1881. He then located at Wilcox, on the Wabash Railway, in Nodaway County, Missouri. Dr. Glaze entered into partnership with G. H. Booth and opened a fine stock of drugs. He married November 27, 1877, Miss Mary J. Harding, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born in 1853. Mrs. G. is the daughter of Thomas and Elvira (Seers) Harding. Dr. and Mrs. G. are both members of the M. E. Church. The Dr. was appointed postmaster of Wilcox January 5, 1882.

COLONEL AMOS GRAHAM.

No history of Nodaway County would be complete without a short sketch of the life of Colonel Amos Graham. He was born in Washington County, Kentucky, on the 14th of March, 1816. In his boyhood days he taught school and went to school, thus gaining a fair common school education in the English branches. In the year 1836 he went to Hancock County, Illinois, and resided there for some time, engaged in teaching school, after which he returned to his native state and county. At the age of twenty-three or twenty-four years he was a candidate for representative, and was only defeated by an old and experienced politician by some fifteen or twenty votes. After his defeat he came west, having

in the meantime been united in marriage with Mary J. House, in January, 1842. Upon his arrival in the state of Missouri he located in Savannah, Andrew County, April 17, 1842. There he began again to teach, being wholly without means. He received the appointment of deputy clerk under Edwin Toole. In the year 1845, upon the organization of Nodaway County, he received the appointment of clerk of the circuit and county courts, and ex-officio recorder. We also believe he was the first postmaster of Maryville. He continued to be elected to the office of clerk until the year 1858, when the office of county and circuit clerk were separated, and James B. Braton was elected circuit, and B. G. Ford county clerk. Mr. Graham was a man in every sense qualified for the positions he occupied, and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the people, as is shown by his continual re-election. Mrs. Mary J. Graham, his wife, was the first white female that resided on the present site of Maryville. The Colonel was well fitted for western life, and had the power of adapting himself to all grades of society and making himself at home to all. In the year 1860 he ran for representatives on the Breckenridge ticket, against Dr. P. H. Talbott, on the Douglas ticket, and was elected by a handsome majority, although the Douglas ticket carried the county. By his skillfulness as a politician he succeeded in securing the Lincoln vote of the county. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature of 1860-61, and took a leading part in the proceedings of that stormy session, as the records and votes of that General Assembly will show. After his return home he ceased to take any active part in politics, his sympathies being with the South, and the county on the side of the Union. Colonel Graham had a kind heart, and was full of kind words for every one, and from the organization of the county until his death was esteemed for his many good traits of character, and in Maryville no social party was considered complete without his presence. He was a leader, and the life of all such gatherings, and his home was open to all. Of the marriage of himself and wife but one child, Charles C. Graham, blessed them. Colonel Graham practiced law during the war. In the year 1865 he was stricken down with typhoid fever, and after lingering some two weeks he passed beyond the veil. His widow still lives in the town of Maryville. To write in detail the history of Colonel Graham's life, from the year 1845 to 1858, would be simply to write a history of Nodaway County for that period, so intimately was his public life connected with every act and movement of the people.

R. O. GRAVES,

capitalist, is a son of James and Ruth (Sherrel) Graves, who were both natives of Kentucky. R. O. was born in Washington County, December 2, 1830. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in

the year 1851, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, making this his home till 1865. From that date till 1871 he was in Holt and Saline Counties, and at the expiration of that time he located in Forest City, where he had also previously spent considerable of his time. In 1877, he came to Maryville, where he has since resided. He has not for many years been engaged in any active business, yet he has been interested financially in different enterprises and is at the present time. Mr. Graves was married June 1, 1871, to Miss Bettie Gilham, a daughter of Woodson and Susan (Burks) Gilham, who were both natives of Virginia. Mrs. G. was also born in Virginia, and came to Missouri when six or seven years of age. She was reared in Saline County. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have two children : Kate D., born July 18, 1873, and Charley C., born October 3, 1876.

W. B. GRAVES,

of the firm of T. F. Hood & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in harness and saddles. Among the sterling business men of Maryville, and one who has been closely identified with its growth and prosperity, is W. B. Graves. He is a native of Delaware County, New York, and was born June 15, 1844. When eight years of age, his father, Lewis, emigrated to Indiana with his family, locating in Johnson County. There W. B. was raised, receiving a limited education in the common schools. When thirteen years of age, he went to Morgantown, and commenced to learn the harness and saddlery trade, and, after completing it, he worked at various points as journeyman. In 1862, he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting at Rushville, Indiana, in Company C, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, under Captain P. J. Beachbard. He was in the Department of the Gulf, and participated in many prominent engagements; was at Richmond, Kentucky, Arkansas Post, the attack on Vicksburg, and was taken prisoner while scouting near Greenville, Mississippi, but was not long retained, being exchanged with others. He was also with Banks, on the Red River expedition, and served through until the close, being honorably discharged at New Orleans and mustered out at Indianapòlis. In November, 1865, Mr. Graves came to Maryville, and engaged in the present business, which has substantially increased, and is one of the largest in Northwest Missouri. He is a man of strict integrity, and decided character, has never been a political aspirant, neither is he a candidate for popularity or public fame. All enterprises to the upbuilding of Maryville have always received his hearty support. He married, in 1866, Miss Nancy Ellen Kelly, of Indiana. They have seven children : Willie, George, Hattie, Fannie, Gertie, Luella and Kate. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. G. GREMS,

agent of the American Express Company, was born near Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, February 25, 1843. His father, Daniel, was born in Rome, New York, and by occupation was a farmer. His mother, formerly Miss Rachel Pool, was born in Johnstown, New York. J. G. accompanied his parents to La Fayette County, Wisconsin, in 1849. They remained there until 1856, when they moved to Dodge County, Minnesota, where they still reside. J. G. spent his boyhood days on the farm, and after receiving the benefits of a common school education he entered the Seminary at Mantorville, Minnesota. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Previous to enlisting he served in the Home Guards, in which he held the position of captain. He filled the position of first duty sergeant in the regular army. The years 1862-3 he spent on the plains under General Shelby fighting the Sioux Indians. He took part in the battles of Big Stone Lake, Buffalo Lake and two on the Missouri River near where Fort Rice now stands. During the summer of 1863 they traveled some 1,600 miles on one continuous march, and during the winter of 1863-4 did provost duty in St. Louis. In the spring of 1864 they joined Gen. A. J. Smith's army corps, taking part in the battle of Tapelo, Mississippi, and in the campaign to Holly Springs and Tallahatchie; thence to Independence, Missouri, from whence they marched back to Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. G. was taken sick and was left at McPherson General Hospital at Vicksburg. He remained there some three months, and after partially recovering he acted as clerk for Major White, surgeon in charge. In June, 1865, he was granted a furlough by a special letter from Secretary Stanton, and was afterwards mustered out at St. Paul, Minnesota. His health being in an impaired condition he engaged as clerk in a hotel at Owatonna, Minnesota. In 1867, he moved to Missouri and spent the winter at Savannah, coming to Maryville in the spring of 1868. He bought the National Hotel and kept it until the fall of 1871, when he subsequently acted as host at the Central Hotel. He was appointed American Express Agent in the spring of 1872, which position he has since filled. The first six years he kept the office in R. K. Townsend's store, and assisted as clerk. He then commenced the grocery business with Mr. Dooley and kept the office in the store. They carried on the business until January, 1882. During his residence here Mr. Grems has filled the positions of justice of the peace and chairman of the town council two terms, and is at present a member from the Fourth Ward. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge No. 470, A. F. and A. M., of which he has been Master. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He was married in July, 1867, to Miss Emma Sanborn, of Owatonna, Minnesota. She was born in New Hampshire.

They have two children: Adella, twelve years of age, and Lewis M., two years old.

OLIVER GRETTON,

bricklayer and plasterer. The subject of this sketch is a native of Washtenaw County, Michigan, and was born December 1, 1842. He was there reared to manhood, and received a good common school education. At an early day he began working at the trade of which he is now master, with his father, who also followed that occupation. He continued the same in his native county till 1866, when he immigrated to Mexico, Missouri, and engaged in contracting and building. He there resided till 1868, when he removed to Sedalia, Missouri, and after a residence there of one year, he returned to Ypsilanti, Michigan, staying for one year. Mr. G. next came west and settled in Maryville, and since his arrival has been doing a very profitable business. He is a clever mechanic, a good financier, and a man well calculated to win success in any undertaking. Besides this business, he is interested in Harmon's brickyard, and uses all the brick made in that yard. Mr. Gretton was united in marriage February 2, 1869, to Miss Jennie Haynes, a native of Virginia. They have three children: Alta B., Ethel R. and Bessie M.

L. J. GROWNEY,

circuit clerk, is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Meath, May 1, 1847. In 1849, his father, Patrick Growney, with his family, including L. J., came to America, locating in the state of New York, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and resided until 1858. In that year Messrs. Felix & McLaughlin, of the east, purchased a large tract of land in the Platte Purchase, with a view of establishing an Irish Colony. Among others who came with their families and settled on this body of land, in 1858, was Mr. Patrick Growney, who took up his abode in the northwest part of Jefferson Township, in Nodaway County. He was one of the pioneers in that portion of the county, and was prominently identified with its growth and development up to the time of his demise, which occurred in June, 1879. His wife, now well advanced in years, is still a resident of the county. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood and educated in Nodaway County, his boyhood days being spent in tilling the soil. With the exception of about six months he has been a constant resident of the county since 1858. He had never mingled in public affairs, or come before the people in any official capacity until 1877, when he was appointed by the court county assessor. In 1879, he was the choice of the Democratic party for circuit clerk, and was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Growney is a gentleman possessing fine social qualities and abilities of a superior order. He adheres closely

to the Democratic doctrine, but being of a decided and independent spirit, does not allow party fealty to bias his judgment. In 1867, Miss Josephine Protzman, of Nodaway County, became his wife. By this union they have one daughter, Mary. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

PETER GROSS,

proprietor of the Maryville Bottling Works, is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born January 6, 1839. He was reared and educated in his native county, and, in 1868, he immigrated to the United States, and settled in Wisconsin, living in different sections of that state. In 1872, he removed to Dakota Territory, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained one year, and, in 1876, came to Maryville, and opened a saloon, and put up ice. In 1879, he began the bottling of beer, ale, porter, cider and mineral waters, and the demand for his goods is large and his trade constantly increasing. He is well and favorably known as an enterprising and successful business man.

GRUNDY & TERHUNE,

dealers in agricultural implements. This firm was organized January 15, 1881. They have a large and complete stock of agricultural implements; handle the Hapgood Sulky Combined Lister and Drill, and have all Northwestern Missouri as territory. J. Israel Grundy was born in Ballard County, Kentucky, the 27th of August, 1845. His father, Samuel H. Grundy, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Miss Sarah Gettings, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. When Israel was about one year old his parents moved to Washington County, Iowa, and after remaining there four years went to Adair County, Missouri, where they stayed some two years; thence to Osawatomie, Kansas, and were there at the time of the John Brown troubles. After a short time they moved to Marion County, Iowa, and thence to Clinton County, Missouri, in 1855. Israel spent his boyhood days on a farm and received the benefits of an education in the neighborhood schools. Upon arriving at maturity he engaged in teaching, and followed it some ten years. In the fall of 1876 he went to the Indian Nation and remained some four years there and in Southern Kansas. He first visited Nodaway County in 1870, and three years after he returned to Clinton County. He settled here again in the spring of 1879 and engaged in the agricultural implement business, forming his present partnership in January, 1881. He is an excellent salesman and an enterprising citizen. Mr. G. was married November 29, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Weakley, daughter of Granville Weakley, of Clinton County, Missouri. She was born in

Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1844. They have two children: Anna S., born July 11, 1876, and Ruth A., born November 23, 1878. Himself and wife are active members of the United Brethren Church. C. W. Terhune was born in Andrew County, Missouri, on the 9th of December, 1853. His father, Adam Terhune, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Betsy Cary, were pioneers of Northwestern Missouri. C. W. was brought to Nodaway County, Missouri, by his parents when some two years of age. He was reared to manhood, spending his boyhood days partly on a farm and partly in Maryville. He received the benefits of a common school education, and after arriving at maturity he first engaged in farming for some two years, then went to Bridgewater and operated a flouring mill for his father about eighteen months. In the spring of 1880 he commenced the grocery business at Maryville, and in January, 1881, he became associated with Mr. Grundy in the implement business, in which he owns a two-third interest. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M., of Maryville, in which he holds the position of Junior Deacon. He is also a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., of Maryville. He belongs to the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican.

M. R. HACKEDORN, M. D.,

is a native of Ohio, and was born in Morrow County, in 1848. When young he removed to Crawford County. His father, Dr. N. E. Hackedorn, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when a young man, and for many years has been one of the able and well known practitioners of Crawford County. M. R. was raised in Crawford County, receiving the benefits of the common schools, after which he attended and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of his father, and after a time entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York, from which he graduated in 1870. For three years he was associated in practice with his father, after which he practiced in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1874 he came to Maryville. The doctor possesses considerable professional pride and courtesy, and is highly esteemed by his brother practitioners for his ability as a physician. Since 1875 he has been United States Examining Surgeon for Nodaway County. He is at present a member of the city council from the Third Ward. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Master of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470. In 1874 Dr. Hackedorn married Miss Alenia Duck, of Ohio. They have two children, Marion and Bertha.

PETER HAMILL.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ireland, and was born August 12, 1846. He was there reared to manhood, following the occu-

pation of farming, and received his education from the schools of that vicinity. At the age of eighteen years, he went to Scotland, and was engaged for three years in railroading. After that time he immigrated to America, and settled in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he was occupied in mining for about six months. He next moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and was in the employ of the Des Moines Valley Railroad till 1868, when he began peddling through Missouri. In 1869, he took a trip to Montana Territory, where he was a resident for fifteen months, after which time he returned to Missouri, and resided in St. Joseph for three months. He then went to Tennessee, and engaged in peddling, passing through most of the Southern States in his travels, and for three years made Texas his place of operation. He continued this business till 1875, when he came to this city and engaged in business. He has a billiard hall in connection with his saloon. Mr. H. is a man who has had a varied and checkered life, and in everything he has undertaken, has been unusually successful. He has large real estate interests in this city, besides a good farm in the county, and is a wealthy citizen. Mr. H. was married January 23, 1877, to Miss Nancy Penny, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Lillie and Clara. They are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY HANNA, •

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, one of the early settlers of Nodaway County, was born in County Down, Ireland, January 13, 1818. He was brought to America by his parents in 1822, landing at Quebec. They settled in Glen Garey County, Canada, and there he was principally raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving the benefits of a common school education. When about seventeen years of age he accompanied his parents to Center County, Pennsylvania, where he commenced to learn the wagon-makers' trade. He married Miss Margaret Goldman on the 13th of February, 1844. They moved to Clarion County, Pennsylvania, where he commenced working at his trade. In 1848, Mrs. Hanna died, leaving three small children: Marietta, born December 6, 1844, (now Mrs. Leander Pistole); Margaret, born April 14, 1846, and Mary R., now deceased. Mr. H. moved to Lawrence County, Ohio, and on the 5th of June, 1851, he married Miss Mary J. T. Neal, a native of Gallia County, Ohio, born April 22, 1832. They remained there until the spring of 1854, when he emigrated west and located in Nodaway County, Missouri, on his present farm. Since that time he has been an active citizen of Nodaway County. During the war he was a strong Union man. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the school board almost continuously since he came to the county. Politically he stands Independent. Mr. H. has made what he has by honesty and attention to business. His landed estate

consists of 540 acres of fine bottom land, a good barn, orchard, etc., and has his farm well stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have nine children : Charles O., born April 16, 1852 ; William B., born October 12, 1858 ; Ella L., born November 21, 1860, (now Mrs. George B. Branum) ; James F., born March 9, 1862 ; George N., born February 21, 1864 ; Alexander J., born March 9, 1866 ; Effie E., born December 8, 1867 ; Albert S., born June 15, 1870 ; lost one, Martha B. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

A. HARDISTY.

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, was born in McDonough County, Illinois, January 21, 1841, the son of John Hardisty, a physician and farmer by occupation, and a native of Maryland, and Elizabeth (Hungate) Hardisty, a Kentuckian by birth. Young Hardisty spent his youth on a farm, at his birthplace, receiving an education in the common schools. In 1863, he removed to Henderson County, Illinois, where he made his home for nine years, then coming to this county. He located where he now resides, in January, 1872, the land then being in an unimproved condition. He commenced its cultivation, and is now the owner of 360 acres, besides fifteen acres of timber. There are two maple groves, and two orchards, of ten acres in extent, on the place, which is well adapted for stock raising. Mr. H. is well thought of by all. He has filled the position of school director and road overseer several terms. His marriage occurred on the 6th of March, 1862, to Miss Virginia Penny, daughter of George W. Penny, of this county. They have six children : William H., born December 18, 1862 ; Elsie J., born November 26, 1864 ; Nancy E., born December 31, 1866 ; Lucy M., born September 14, 1871 ; Henry A., born October 21, 1873, and Mary E., born May 20, 1876. Besides owning some high graded cattle, Mr. Hardisty has some full blooded Merino sheep, and is largely interested in the sheep business. He is a Greenbacker in politics. They were formerly members of the Christian Church.

H. G. HARMON,

proprietor of the Maryville Planing Mill, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1834. While an infant he was taken by his parents to Winnebago County, Illinois. His early life was spent on a farm, and he afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1852 came to Dubuque County, Iowa. In 1856 he located in Nebraska, remaining there until 1859, when he came to this county. He engaged in his present business in 1875. Mr. Harmon was married November 17, 1864, to Miss Eliza Allertson, a native of Indiana, born November 4, 1844. They have four children : Mary J., born August 26, 1865 ; Emma, born December 8, 1867 ; Laura, born February 23, 1876 ; and George W., born September 6, 1878.

DANIEL HARRIGAN,

grocer and dealer in wines and liquors, is a native of Ireland, and was born February 9, 1815. He was reared in his native land, and was there engaged in various branches of business till 1845, when he came to America, landing at Montreal. He went to Michigan, where he resided one year, and next located in Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, remaining for six years, then taking up his home in La Salle, Illinois. He was there occupied in the grocery business for one year, when he moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and continued the same business for fourteen years. In the year 1863, he went to California. After having taken a trip by water from San Francisco to New York and return, he went to Nevada, and from there to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was for a part of the time engaged in the grocery business. In 1869, he came to Maryville, where he has since been in his present business. Mr. Harrigan was married June 16, 1853, to Miss Mary McQuirk, of Ireland. They have three children: Jeremiah D., Cornelius B. and Mary A.

JOHN HAM,

who for over twenty-five years has been identified with the growth and development of Nodaway County, is a native of New Hampshire, and was born February 14, 1828. When six years of age, his parents removed to the State of New York, and, in 1836, to St. Joseph County, Michigan, near South Bend. His father was a farmer, and his early life was that of a farmer boy. He received the advantages of a good common school education, and had recourse to the occupation of all aspiring youth—school teaching. In 1851, he removed to Jackson County, Iowa, and, in 1856, came to Nodaway County, where, for years, he followed the occupation of farming and teaching. Politically he has always been a Radical Republican. He voted for John C. Fremont, and was one of the few of the minority, at that time, whose banner hung on the outer wall. In 1868, he was elected sheriff and collector of Nodaway County, and held the office until 1873. Mr. H. was married May 9, 1853, to Miss Justina Pool, who was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1836. They have a family of nine children: Joseph (now engaged in agricultural pursuits), Ellen, Emmett (who has recently graduated as an M. D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago), Amelia, Ida, Alice, John, Fred and Frank.

E. C. P. HAWKINS

was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, May 27, 1842. His father, J. M. Hawkins, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss E. J. Calbert, was born in Georgia, but was principally raised in Mississippi. Eugene was reared to manhood at his birthplace. He

first attended school at the Nashville Western Military Institute, then entering Clinton College, of Clinton, Mississippi. When the war broke out the school became demoralized, and in June, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry as a private. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant, and served until the close of the war, taking part in many of the hardest fought battles. He was under General Pope at Shiloh, and participated in both battles of Corinth, serving under General Van Doran, and also in the siege of Vicksburg. He acted as guide for General Pemberton in the Georgia campaign, taking part in all the engagements around Atlanta. He then engaged in the Tennessee campaign, and from there to North Carolina under General Joseph E. Johnston, and was with him at the surrender. At the close of the war Mr. H. returned to his old plantation home, near Raymond, Mississippi. During the year 1866 he assisted in the duties of the sheriff's office, and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Leaving the south in the spring of 1873, he came to Maryville and engaged in the real estate business. In September, 1881, he became deputy circuit clerk. He still owns considerable real estate, and has a neat residence. Mr. Hawkins was married November 24, 1870, to Miss Fannie T. Jones, daughter of William S., and Mary Jones, of Hinds County, Mississippi. They have a family of four children: William L., born October 2, 1871; John M., born February 25, 1873; Eugene C., born March 13, 1875; Richmond L., born May 24, 1878. Mrs. H. and the children are members of the Catholic Church of Maryville. Mr. H. is Democratic in his politics.

WILLIAM H. HAWKINS,

of the firm of Hawkins & Craig, grocers, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Madison County, August 10, 1852. He is a son of Edward and Lucinda (Elder) Hawkins, who were both natives of Kentucky. When W. H. was but one year old they moved to Hancock County, Illinois, where he was principally educated. When he was seventeen they came to Nodaway County. William was reared on a farm, and followed farming till 1872, after which he was engaged in teaching and clerking till December 1, 1879. Since then he has been interested in the grocery business, the present firm having been formed in November, 1880. Mr. Hawkins was married September 12, 1877, to Miss Saphronia Jackson, a daughter of John and Harriet (Dunn) Jackson, both natives of Ohio. Mrs. H. was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, October 21, 1857. They have one child, Laura B. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church.

MELVIL HEFLIN.

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born in Rush County, Indiana, on the 11th of April, 1842. His father, Lewis Heflin, was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and by occupation was a farmer. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Nancy McDaniels, and she was also a native of Bourbon County. The parents of young Heflin moved to Missouri in 1850, stopped for six months in Buchanan County, then came to Nodaway County, and settled some nine miles southwest of Maryville. There the father entered a large tract of land, and here Melvil was raised, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and becoming familiar with frontier life. His education was obtained in the old log school houses. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, 9th Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, taking part in many engagements. His company with several others, was captured at the battle of Glasgow, Missouri, and kept prisoners about two months. Since the war he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Heflin moved to Maryville in the spring of 1880, and resided there six months, then settling on his present farm of 120 acres, on which is situated a beautiful residence and other outbuildings inviting and pleasant. He has an orchard containing 1,000 apple trees and an abundance of small fruits. He is a member of Maryville Lodge No. 165, A. F. and A. M., also of Maryville Lodge No. —, I. O. O. F. Mr. H. was married August 31, 1865, to Miss Sallie Morrison, a daughter of George Morrison, of Andrew County, Missouri. They have two children, Tillie B., born October 5, 1866, Samuel K., October 27, 1870. Mr. H. and wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES HENDERSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, a son of John and Elsie (Quick) Henderson, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, on the 3d of March, 1825. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of North Carolina. In November, 1834, he accompanied his parents to Clay County, Missouri, where he was principally brought up, receiving a common school education. Being of an energetic and ambitious nature, he ever found work to do, assisting more especially about the home place. In 1847, he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the purpose of taking part in the Mexican War, but, on reaching that city, peace had been declared, and he returned. On June 7, 1857, Mr. H. came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and entered the land on which he now resides. This was then in its primitive state. He now has 121 acres of improved land, admirably adapted to stock raising, being sheltered by timber, and having a sufficient supply of water. He has contributed a full

share toward developing the agricultural resources of the county, and is worthy of much credit for the interest manifested therein. During the late war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Mr. Henderson has been school director several terms, and at one time was urged to become a candidate for county judge, but refused. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the White Cloud Baptist Church. On the 2d of March, 1856, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Clizer, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Clizer, of Andrew County, Missouri. They have nine children: John W., born April 13, 1857; Julia A., born November 8, 1860; Sarah W., born December 25, 1862; Alverda L., born December 2, 1864; E. S., born February 21, 1867; Bertha E., born November 3, 1869; Annie E., born August 23, 1873; Mary E., born November 9, 1876, and Louisa F., born June 13, 1880.

WILLIAM H. HENEBERGH,

general traveling agent for the Maryville Nurseries, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 12, 1842, and in 1848 he moved to Clay County, Missouri, with his father, settling on a farm. He received a good common school education, then entered the William Jewell College, where he took a partial course. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army in Colonel John T. Hughes' regiment, and served for four years in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, participating in many hard fought battles. Returning to Clay County, he shortly after went to Nebraska City, and engaged as clerk in a large mercantile establishment. After a few months he returned to Missouri, and went to the western country and interested himself in mining and stock business. In 1872 he returned, and was engaged with the engineers in running out the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad. In 1873 he came to Kansas City and embarked in the contracting and building business, which was his trade. In 1880 he became the agent for T. W. Gaunt's extensive nurseries, at Maryville, and is still employed in selling trees in Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. His orders are filled promptly, and his manner of doing business is very satisfactory. He also manufactures at Maryville a fine common sense harrow, which is said to be the best made. Mr. Henebergh married Miss Jennie C. Dyer, of Independence, Missouri, in 1865.

JOHN P. HEREN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 20, 1838. His father, Robert Heren, was also a native of Ohio, and by occupation a farmer. His mother, formerly Miss Henrietta Deny, was born in Pennsylvania. John accompanied his parents to Andrew

County, Missouri, when about seven years of age, settling some five miles north of Savannah. It was then a wild place, and game was plenty. Roving bands of Indians passed frequently on hunting expeditions. On this frontier the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, receiving an education in the subscription school, kept in an old log school house. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the state service, in what was known as the Craner expedition. He afterwards helped organize Company B, Forty-third Missouri Infantry, and entered the field as second lieutenant, serving until the close of the war. He took part in many of the engagements in Southern Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to Savannah and commenced the lumber business, starting the first pine lumber yard north of St. Joseph. His sales extended through Northwestern Missouri and Southwestern Iowa. Many of the first buildings in Maryville were erected from lumber from his yard. Mr. H. discontinued business in the summer of 1868, and moved to Nodaway County, locating in the neighborhood of his present residence. Hunting at that late day was good, and he killed some fifteen deer during the winter of 1869. He has been quite largely interested in the stock business, and at present owns ninety acres of improved land, well watered, with plenty of timber. It is one of the finest locations for stock raising in the county. A neat residence is situated on an elevation, giving a fine view of the city of Maryville, some four miles distant. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 370, A. F. and A. M., of Maryville. Politically, he is a Greenbacker; was formerly an old line Democrat. Mr. Heren was married on the 5th of September, 1867, to Miss Anna Ramey, daughter of P. C. Ramey, of Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa. She was born in that county on the 30th of October, 1846. They have five children: Nora, born June 12, 1868; Eddie, born October 18, 1873; Bertie, born February 3, 1875; Mauta, born September 14, 1877; Frankie, born December 18, 1879. Lost one: Johnny. Himself and lady are active members of the Christian Church.

JOHN W. HERREN,

proprietor of livery and feed stable. In 1875 Mr. H. commenced his present business. He has a well equipped barn, keeps good stock, and is doing a satisfactorily successful business. He is a deserving gentleman and merits the patronage of the public. He is a native of Vinton County, Ohio, was born February 4, 1841, and was there reared in the occupation of farming, being educated in the common schools. In 1869 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, where he was engaged in farming till 1875, when he became interested in his present business. He was united in marriage January 28, 1869, to Miss Nellie Toel, a native of Germany. Mr. Herren is a member of the Odd Fel-

lows' fraternity, belonging to White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, of this city. During the late war he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, in 1862, and served for three years, participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Blakely, Louisiana, and was on the Red River expedition.

W. H. HERBERT,

photographer, is a native of Harrison County, West Virginia, and was born January 3, 1828. While an infant he was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was raised and educated. His early life was that of a farmer. In 1861 he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and engaged in his present business, which he has since followed as an avocation. In 1867 he came to this city. In connection with his studio he also conducts a large insurance business, and represents standard and leading companies, among which are the Phœnix, of Hartford, Phenix, of Brooklyn, Springfield Fire and Marine, Niagara, of New York, Liverpool and London and Globe, North British Mercantile and the Fireman's Fund, of California. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., and of the Maryville Encampment, and to no one individual member is the society more indebted than to Mr. H. for its promising future. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 78. He married Miss Lydia J. Berrier, of Indiana, in 1871. They have one son, J. Willie.

M. HILGERT,

proprietor of billiard hall, is a native of Belgium, and was born July 3, 1845. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1868 he emigrated to the United States, and traveled throughout sixteen states and territories. In the spring of 1869 he selected Nodaway County, Missouri, as the most desirable place to settle for a home. He purchased a farm in Jackson Township, and engaged in farming, stock raising, stock feeding, and stock dealing, and continued this business until February, 1880, when he settled in Marville and embarked in his present business. He married Miss Josephine Schmiedeler. Their family consists of four children: Christina, John B., Mary, and Roseline.

JOHN M. HOLT,

stock dealer, is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, and was born September 17, 1848, and is the son of Benjamin R. Holt, born in Missouri, who lives near Savannah, and who is at the present time the oldest resident of the Platte Purchase. His mother's maiden name was Sallie E. King, born in Tennessee. John M. spent his youth until sixteen years of age at his birth place. The following two years he was on the plains.

He then returned home and entered Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, remaining two years, and then commenced his career as a stock dealer, and in which he has since been engaged. His field of operations is now principally confined to Montana, in the Yellowstone Valley where he has a large cattle ranch, and is doing a satisfactory business. He spends his summers in Montana and his winters in Nodaway County. He was married November 4, 1875, to Miss Rachel E. Stephenson, daughter of one of Nodaway County's most respected citizens. They have one son, Edward B. Mr. Holt is a member of Nodaway Lodge No. 165, A. F. and A. M.

T. F. HOOD,

of the firm of T. F. Hood & Co., manufacturers and dealers in saddlery and harness, is a native of Indiana, and was born in La Grange County, October 9, 1845. When nine years of age he immigrated to Minnesota with his parents, his father, George Hood, engaging in agricultural pursuits in Fillmore County. The subject of this sketch was there reared to manhood and educated, learning the trade he now pursues at Chatfield. In 1870 he came to Missouri, embarking in trade in Maryville. Mr. Hood is a citizen of sterling worth, and is at present representing the First Ward in the city council. He married in 1871 Miss Sophie Malone. By this union they have one daughter, Maggie.

WASHINGTON HOSHOR,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born on the 22d of December, 1819, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His father, George Hoshor, a farmer by occupation, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and moved to Ohio in an early day. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Barbara Mathias, and she was a native of Germany. Washington spent his boyhood days on a farm at his birthplace, and received the benefits of a common school education. His father dying in 1835, he stayed with his mother until 1859, when he immigrated west and settled in Andrew County, Missouri. There he remained some fifteen years. He had previously made a trip to Northwestern Missouri, in 1856, and entered the land where he now resides. In 1876 he moved from Andrew County and settled permanently. His landed estate now consists of 840 acres. He has a handsome residence, situated on an elevation, also a large barn and an orchard of some 350 trees. His is an excellent stock farm, one of the largest in the county, and in his business dealings he is upright and reliable. Politically he is a Democrat. During the war he served some two years in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Mr. Hoshor was married on the 15th of July, 1866, to Miss Annie Lincoln, a daughter of John Lincoln, a native of Virginia. Mrs. H. was a second cousin of Abraham

Lincoln. They have had five children: John L., born November 8, 1866; George W., born February 20, 1868; Otis W., born August 19, 1869; Eva, born November 11, 1870; and Ina P., born November 22, 1878.

WILLIAM M. HOWELL,

of the firm of Howell Brothers, dealers in lumber, Maryville, and of S. R. Howell & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Chicago, and of the firm of Jewell & Co., Atchison, Kansas. Besides these places they also have other houses where they do a retail business. Mr. Howell is a native of Illinois, and was born in Aurora, June 20, 1845. He was reared in his native town and there educated. In 1863 he enlisted in Company A, 36th Illinois Infantry, and remained in service till May, 1865, when he returned to his native town and engaged in the lumber business with his father. In 1868 he moved to Marseilles, Illinois, where he followed the same business till 1870, when he went to Moline and was for one year employed in the office of the Moline Plow Works. After that he was engaged in the lumber and saw mill business till 1878, when he came to Maryville. Since then he has been doing a thriving trade, being thoroughly posted therein. Mr. H. was married October 27, 1868, to Miss Hattie E. Sayer, a daughter of Henry V. and Phœbe (Moffitt) Sayer, who were both natives of New York. Mrs. H. was born in DuPage County, Illinois, June 19, 1845. Mr. H. is a son of I. M. and Cornelia (Ruggles) Howell, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Ohio.

A. M. HOWENDOBLER,

of the firm of Howendobler Brothers, druggists, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Champaign County, July 26, 1843. When he was about six years of age his parents moved to Darke County, of the same state, and when he was sixteen they came to Missouri, locating in Livingston County, this being in February, 1860. During the following fall Clarinda, Iowa, became their home till 1869, when A. M. came to Maryville. He was educated in Darke County, Ohio, and Clarinda, Iowa, and has been in the drug business since 1861. He was married December 26, 1877, to Miss Ella Moses, a daughter of Hezekiah and Mary (Boyd) Moses, both natives of Ohio. Mrs. H. was born in Miami County, Ohio, February, 1854. They have two children, Francis V., and Audry M. John M. Howendobler, a member of this firm, was born in Darke County, Ohio, May 28, 1857, and resided with his parents in all their various moves, being principally educated in Maryville. He has been engaged in the drug business from boyhood. In 1875 he went to Mankato, Jewell County, Kansas, where he was engaged in the drug business till August 15, 1881, when he became a partner in the above mentioned firm. He is

a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. P., and of the Masonic fraternities. The father of A. M. and J. M. Howendobler, Jacob, was born in Lancaster County, Ohio, February 24, 1815. He was reared in his native village, and there received a fair literary education. When, quite young he chose for a profession the practice of medicine, and began the study when about twenty-one years of age. He went to the Western Indian Reserve of Ohio, where he remained one year, and about 1839 he located in Champaign County, where he was engaged in the clothing business, which he had previously followed for some twenty years. This he continued in Champaign County for twelve years, and then moved to Miami County, where he was also engaged in that business till 1852. At that time he located in Darke County, having one store located in Hill Grove and another in Union City. He also completed his studies in that county, and came to Missouri, making the other moves as before mentioned. He was actively engaged in the practice of medicine from the time he landed in Clarinda till the time of his death, and at the same time was interested in the drug business. His death occurred April 21, 1881. He had been married four times. By his second wife he had four children, A. M. being the only one living, and by his third wife he had seven children, five of whom are living: Mary L., John M., Elmer E., Joseph W. and Edward.

J. E. HUDSON,

of J. E. & W. H. Hudson, dealers in hardware and stoves, and manufacturers of tinware, is a native of England, and was born January 8, 1833. The same year he was brought by his parents to the United States, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent his youth and learned the tinner's trade. In 1834 he moved to Blandinville, McDonough County, Illinois, where he remained nine years, and then came to Missouri and located at Savannah, there continuing to reside for three years. At that time he came to Maryville and established his present business. Mr. Hudson was married in 1858 to Miss Mary F. Hayes, of Illinois. They have a family of four children: George T., Alice, Lillie, and Ernest.

W. H. HUDSON,

of J. E. & W. H. Hudson, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 17, 1842, and lived there until his removal to McDonough County, Illinois, in 1855. In 1861, he enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry, and served three years, and participated in many of the battles and skirmishes from Cairo to New Orleans. After being mustered out of the service, he returned to Illinois, and thence to Savannah, Missouri, and engaged in business with his brother, and came to Maryville in 1868. He married Miss Lizzie Elwood, September 7, 1870. She was born in Cattar-

augus County, New York. They have two children living, Charlie and Harry; lost two, Freddie and Ralph. Mr. H. is member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F.

HUGHES & SNAPP,

dealers in clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods. This business has been conducted by this firm since 1879, Mr. Hughes having become a partner at that time. They have a large and complete stock of goods in their line, and are doing a successful and increasing business, which they merit, being honest, enterprising, and giving close attention to the wants of the public. George W. Snapp is a native of Lewis County, Missouri, and was born March 21, 1840. He resided there till he attained his sixth year when he was taken by the family to Andrew County, being a resident in that vicinity for ten years. After this time he emigrated to this county, where he was reared and received his education. He is by trade a carpenter, at which he worked for some years, previous to embarking in mercantile pursuits. His first experience as a merchant was in 1870, when, in company with his brother, he established his present business, under the firm name of Snapp & Bro. This firm, after doing a year's successful business, changed, his brother going out and his father taking an interest. The firm then was known as Snapp & Co. After continuing but a short time, J. I. George became a member, Mr. S.'s father retiring, and the partnership existed under the title of Snapp & George. After seven years, Mr. Snapp withdrew from the firm. He then took a stock of goods to Graham and opened a splendid store, but not being suited at that point, after five months, he returned to this city and purchased Mr. George's interest in the old store. The firm then became Vaughn & Snapp. They continued the business till 1879, when Mr. Hughes became a member, forming the present firm. Few men are more widely or favorably known than Mr. S. As a merchant he stands prominent, and it is of such gentlemen that Maryville may well feel proud. He was united in marriage October 25, 1869, to Miss Georgia Hughes, a native of Missouri. They have two children: Cora L., and Arthur T. He is a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M., and is its present treasurer. He is the present township collector. At the breaking out of the war Mr. S. enlisted in 1861 in Company F, (Captain Cooper's company), serving for ten months. He participated in a number of battles, prominent among which were Blue Mills, Lexington, Missouri; Pea Ridge, Arkansas. In 1863, he emigrated to Colorado, and was engaged in freighting on the plains till 1865. James T. Hughes is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and was born October 6, 1844. He was there reared to manhood and received his education from the common

schools of that county. At the age of twenty-two years he began learning the machinist trade, at which he continued ten years. In 1872 he removed to this city, and in 1879 became associated with Mr. Snapp in their present business.

JOHN M. HUGHES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, February 12, 1840, and is the son of William Hughes, a farmer, and a native of Nicholas County, Kentucky, and Mary E. (Sweasey) Hughes, of Nelson County, Kentucky. John obtained an education at his birthplace, and there was brought up on a farm. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about four years, then turning his attention to farming. In 1860, he took a trip to Texas, and, in 1861, came to Missouri, removing from this state in 1862, to settle in McDonough County, Illinois. There he resided until he came to this county, in 1875. He now owns 200 acres of well improved and stocked land, upon which is an orchard of 135 apple trees. Mr. H. commenced in life without capital, and what he now possesses has been gained by his own efforts. He served for six months, in the year 1861, with the Home Guards, under General Price, participating in the battles of Springfield and Lexington. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Hughes was married May 28, 1863, to Miss Nancy E. Bond, daughter of Richard Bond, a native of Washington County, Kentucky. They have seven children: Kate, born May 10, 1864; Richard W., born November 25, 1866; Cora, born July 31, 1869; Alonzo, born February 12, 1872; Lulu, born February 24, 1876; Elmer, born August 5, 1879, and Blanche, born February 6, 1881. Mr. H. is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M., of Maryville. He is at present school director.

SAMUEL HULL,

the subject of this sketch is a native of Virginia, and was born May 14, 1805. When he was but a child his parents, Ezekiel and Mary (Denton) Hull, moved to Ohio and located in Ross County, where he was brought up and educated, having the advantages only of the old fashioned subscription school. In 1824 he moved to Delaware County, Ohio, and in three years returned to Ross County. Three years later he again located in Delaware County, where he resided till the spring of 1871, at which time he became a citizen of Maryville. He was reared on a farm and followed the occupation of tilling the soil till he came to Maryville, and since then has been living a retired life. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also belongs to the Baptist Church of which he has been a member

for fifty-five years. Mr. Hull was married November 28, 1824, to Miss Cherissa Wilcox, who was born in Vermont, June 8, 1807. She died December 12, 1872. They had twelve children, eleven of whom grew up and ten are now living. Cornelius, born November 7, 1826; Clarissa, November 2, 1829. (now deceased); Herman W., December 17, 1831; Lydia A., November 21, 1833; Mary, December 15, 1835; Martha, August 24, 1837; Samuel E., February 4, 1842; George R., February 6, 1844; Joseph M., May 22, 1846; Harriet, July 20, 1848; Daniel D., November 9, 1850. Mr. H. was again married April 9, 1876, to Mrs. Mary J. Young, a daughter of Mr. Phineas Richardson and Mrs. Elizabeth (St. Clair) Richardson. Mrs. H. was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 26, 1823, and was reared in Hillsborough, Highland County, of the same state. There she was married to Milton Young, December 20, 1843. Mr. Young was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 10, 1816. He was reared on a farm and educated in his native county. He then learned the carpenters' trade which he followed during life. During the war he was in service for four years, being confined in prison for eight months in that time. In 1865 he moved to Missouri, and located in Holt County, and in the following spring came to Maryville, where he resided till the time of his death, which occurred November 26, 1868. They had a family of ten children, four of whom are living. Laura, born December 7, 1844; William, June 16, 1847; Kate B., November 5, 1856; Elvira S., February 25, 1859. Mrs. H. is also a member of the Baptist Church.

MARTIN HUNT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, is the son of E. and Catharine (Joyce) Hunt, and was born on a farm in Carroll County, Ireland, November 1, 1832. His parents were both natives of that country, and there he was principally reared, receiving a common school education. In 1847, he crossed the ocean with the family, and was shipwrecked on Delaware Bay, near Lewiston. They were rescued and taken to Philadelphia. Mr. Hunt remained in that vicinity for about a year and a-half, and then moved west to Henry County, Illinois, where he made his home until April, 1874. He then moved to this county, and settled on his present farm, containing 250 acres. It was then unimproved, but by hard work, he now has it under good cultivation, and upon it is a good residence. His orchard is some two acres in extent. His farm is located about seven miles from Maryville, and is well stocked. He is at present holding the position of school director. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hunt was married September 26, 1862, to Miss J. Shortell, daughter of Edward Shortell, a native of Ireland. They have eight children: Kate, born July 1, 1863; Edward, born September 12, 1865; Mary, born November 29, 1867; Lawrence, born January 5, 1870; Mar-

tin, born May 29, 1873; Theresa, born November 7, 1875; Lydia, born August 16, 1877, and Lettie, born January 17, 1881. Mr. H. is a Democrat.

EDWARD K. HURLBUT,

dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, is a son of Ralph H. and Susan (Jones) Hurlbut. The former was a native of Vermont, and the latter of New York. Edward K. was born in Mt. Sterling, Brown County, Illinois, November 1, 1839, and when he was two years of age his parents moved to New Albany, Indiana, where he lived until he attained his seventeenth year, when the family moved to Quincy, Illinois. During 1850-51 he attended school in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and in 1856 he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, attending two years. He then engaged in the pork packing business in Quincy one year, after which he entered Yale College, where he attended one term, then returning to Quincy on account of the breaking out of the war. He remained in that city until the surrender of Vicksburg. He then embarked in the mercantile trade in Vicksburg, in which he continued until peace was restored. From this place he went to Chicago and engaged in the pork packing business, continuing one year, when he returned to Quincy, remaining until March, 1871; at that date he came to Maryville and since then has been engaged in his present business. He is known and recognized as an honorable, straightforward business man, prompt and energetic; upright in all his dealings, he has secured the esteem and commands the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens in the community where he resides. Mr. H. was married November 15, 1864, to Miss Helen E. Holmes, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Streeter) Holmes, who were both of Massachusetts. Mrs. H. was born in Quincy, Illinois, December 31, 1845. They have two children, Richard W. and Henry H.

CHARLES HYSLOP.

of the firm of Hyslop & Rowley, real estate and insurance agents, is a native of Steuben County, New York, and was born July 21, 1843. His father was William Hyslop, and his mother's maiden name was Mary McAdam, both natives of Scotland. They emigrated to the United States in 1843. The family made their permanent home in Hancock County, Illinois, where the youth of the subject of this sketch was spent, he there being educated. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Black Hawk Cavalry, and after serving a short time it was consolidated with the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and he remained in the service two years and was then honorably discharged on account of disability. He returned to Illinois, and in 1874 came to Maryville and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but the greater portion of the time in his present busi-



Jo. Jackson

ness. He was commissioned by Governor Crittenden captain of the Maryville Guards. Mr. Hyslop was married in 1867 to Miss M. D. Mann, of Hancock County, Illinois.

JOHN JACKSON,

one of the most worthy men who ever made his home in Nodaway County, was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and was born October 10, 1810. He was reared on a farm, and made agricultural pursuits his vocation. In 1843, he emigrated to Platte County, Missouri, and, in the fall of the same year, came to Nodaway County, and was elected the first county treasurer, holding the office for several years. He married Miss Harriet Dunn, a native of the same county as himself. Mr. Jackson died January 27, 1875, leaving a wife, and a family consisting of Sarah, Joseph, Louisa (now Mrs. Trueblood), Rachel (now Mrs. J. H. Bentley), Benton, Ada, Phronia (now Mrs. W. H. Hawkins), and Oliver. In the position of trust and honor to which he was called, Mr. Jackson discharged his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. As a man, he was temperate in habits, honest and upright in motive and action, kind and considerate of others, sincere and patriotic, quick and clear in his perception, discreet and thoughtful, he justly earned and was more than entitled to the position he had in the community.

JOSEPH JACKSON,

banker. Among the pioneers of Nodaway County and one who took an active part in its early development was Mr. John Jackson. He was a native of Ohio, and came to Missouri in the spring of 1843, locating in Platte County. In the autumn of the same year, with his family, including the subject of this sketch, he came to Nodaway County, locating one and a-half miles north of Maryville, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, being looked upon as one of Nodaway's sterling citizens until the time of his demise, which occurred in January, 1875. His wife, Harriet Jackson, now well advanced in years, is still a resident on the old homestead. They reared a family of eight children, five daughters and three sons, Joseph being the oldest of the sons. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 20, 1842, and was there raised to manhood, attending school for a time in Ohio. His early days were spent in tilling the soil of Nodaway County. In 1861 Mr. Jackson was among the first to tender his services to the Union cause by enlisting in the state militia, and in 1863 he joined Company F of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. He participated in many of the stirring events of the war; was twice wounded, being deprived of one of his lower limbs from the effect of a musket ball, at the memorable battle of Nashville. Being unfitted for

field duty, his time was occupied in attending to the wants of the hospital sufferers. He served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Nodaway County in 1865, he was appointed county clerk, to fill an unexpired term. The same autumn he was elected to the office, and in 1866 re-elected, again in 1870 and also in 1874, serving until 1879, when he turned his entire attention to the banking business, having become interested in this branch in 1873. As an official Mr. J. discharged the duties of his trust with fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a close observer and a good financier. In the business as well as the domestic circle, he is to be found one of the most genial and companionable of men. Besides his banking business in Maryville, he is largely interested in the Valley Bank at Clarinda, Iowa. In his religious preferences he is a Presbyterian, and politically he has been a life long Republican. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1866 Miss Amanda Broyles, of Nodaway County, became his wife. They have four daughters: Lola, Mary, Laura and Nellie.

W. W. JACKSON,

proprietor of feed and sale stables, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, on the 23d of February, 1833. His father, Samuel Jackson, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Moore, was a native of Ireland. She crossed the ocean when seven years of age. William was reared to manhood at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and receiving an education in the neighborhood schools. His father kept a blacksmith shop in connection with his farm, and William learned the trade. Upon arriving at maturity, he engaged in merchandizing in Cochranville, Pennsylvania, and remained some two years in this business, then turning his attention to agricultural pursuits and butchering. This he followed while he remained there. In 1864, he emigrated west, and settled in Marion, Linn County, Iowa, where he started a livery and sale stable. Selling out, he moved to Maryville in the spring of 1867, and started a feed and sale stable at this point. He has a well arranged barn, and keeps a good stock of horses constantly on hand. He is the owner of a neat and comfortable residence in the same block. He takes an interest in educational matters, and has filled the position of chairman of the school board of Maryville. Mr. Jackson was married on the 28th of January, 1857, to Miss Rebecca Andrews, daughter of Arthur Andrews, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was there born April 6, 1832. They have lately celebrated their silver wedding, and received some beautiful gifts from their friends. There were present on that occasion fifty-four persons, all being relatives except four. Mr. and Mrs. J. have one son, Wilmer A., born on the 28th

of January, 1862. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church of Maryville, in which he holds the position of deacon. His parents are both living in Linn County, Iowa.

ADOLPH D. JENSEN,

prescription druggist and dealer in druggists' sundries, is a native of Denmark, and was born in Copenhagen, May 19, 1849. His father, Peter Jensen, was a native of the same city, and his mother, Malfridur Svendsatter, a native of Iceland. It may not be out of place in this connection to state that the latter was a remarkably handsome woman, and her portrait now adorns the walls of a celebrated museum of art in Paris as the representative of the most beautiful lady of Denmark. Her taste in dress was unsurpassed, and a native costume prepared for herself was purchased by the queen for a select masquerade. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated at his birthplace, and early commenced the active duties of his chosen occupation. Deciding to avail himself of the opportunities offered in the New World for men with strong hands, hopeful hearts, when coupled with energy and integrity, he, in 1870, landed in America, and at once commenced the battle of life without means. He worked at various occupations in as many places, husbanding all his resources until he was enabled to engage in business on his own account. He opened a store in Maryville in 1876, and has not only secured the reputation of being a safe, cautious merchant, but, at the same time, by his skill and thorough knowledge of his business, commands the unlimited confidence of his patrons. Mr. Jensen married Miss Mary Arnold, a native of Canada, in 1876. They have one son, Charles.

WILLIAM B. JONES,

deceased, was a native of Campbell County, Virginia, and was born October 31, 1795. He was a son of James and Catherine (Stith) Jones, the former of Welsh descent, and a native of Virginia. The latter was also a native of the same state. William received a fair education in his native county, and was there reared, being endowed with more than an ordinary memory, on which he relied much in his business transactions during life. His boyhood days were passed on a farm, and he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, in Campbell County, till 1817. During the war of 1812, he served for twelve months, from which he drew a pension, as does his widow at the present time. In 1817, he moved to Kentucky, and located in Howard County; where he resided for one year, then moving to Breckenridge County, where he was engaged at farming and dealing in merchandise, till 1865. In that vicinity he was one of the most prominent and respected citizens, and was an active

member in the fair association. He was no office seeker, but held many minor offices, and was often solicited to accept others. In 1865, he came to Missouri, and located in Nodaway County, and, one year later, he came to Maryville, where he resided till the time of his demise, which occurred November 22, 1880. In all his business undertakings he was remarkably successful, and was noted by all who knew him for his exactness and truthfulness. When he thought he had gained enough of this world's goods to make himself and family happy during the remainder of their lives, he had no anxiety to make more, and had for several years been leading a retired life. During life, he was an active member of the M. E. Church, to which he had belonged since he was fifteen years of age. Mr. Jones was married March 27, 1818, to Miss Mary W. Stith, a daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Stith, who were both natives of Virginia, and of French descent. Mrs. Jones was born in Bedford County, Virginia, June 10, 1802, and, when four years of age, her parents moved to Kentucky, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. J. had a family of twelve children: Catherine, is now Mrs. Thomas Moorman; Phebe W. is unmarried and lives at home with her mother; James W. is a practicing physician in Arkansas; William R. is a lawyer, also in Arkansas, both learned men, and are doing a lucrative business; Mary A. is now Mrs. Geltham, who resides in Saline County, Missouri, and Theodore. Those not living are Lucy C. (Goode), Elizabeth A. (Board), Benjamin S., Charles H., Laura F. and Ellen. Since the death of Mr. Jones, Miss Phebe and Theodore have had the care of matters for the family. Mrs. Jones has been a member of the M. E. Church for many years. Though now in her eightieth year, she enjoys good health, and is very active for a person of that age.

N. T. JONES,

was born in Delaware County, Ohio, January 8, 1844. His father was a man of prominence in his native county, and had filled various county offices. In 1864 N. T. enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Camp Chase and was honorably mustered out. He continued to live in Ohio until 1868, when he decided to come to Missouri. He settled in Warren County, where he lived five years, following different pursuits, and acting for a time as justice of the peace. In 1874 he made his home in Maryville. In 1875 he was appointed on the police force, serving three years, and was then elected marshal. He was afterwards appointed deputy sheriff, serving a few months, and with the exception of the time while acting as deputy sheriff, he has been on the police force seven years, and has proved himself an efficient and capable officer. Mr. J. was married in 1869, to Miss Mary M. Linn, of Warren County, Missouri.

They have a family of four children: Frank, Alice L., Florence M. and Paul. Two are deceased—Carl, who died in January, 1880, and Lois W., who died October 29, 1881. Mr. Jones is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a charter member of Industry Lodge, No. 78.

S. P. JOY

was among the early settlers of Nodaway County, and was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1837. His father, Absalom Joy, and his mother whose maiden name was Jane Farris, were both natives of Ohio. S. P. was reared to manhood at his birth place, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving a preparatory education in the neighborhood schools. He afterwards attended a select school under John Wright. When the war broke out he was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops. He enlisted in April 1861, in Company H, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and after serving some four months, re-enlisted in Company D, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They served with the Seventeenth Army Corps, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, where they witnessed the surrender of General Pemberton. After taking part in many raids, they joined General Sherman at Big Shanty, and with him went through to Atlanta. On the 22nd of July, 1864, the subject of this sketch with several others, was taken prisoner and then sent to the noted Andersonville prison. He remained there two months, then escaped bare headed and bare footed, and with two companions reached the Union lines near Atlanta after a hard night's tramp, having had nothing to eat for two days. He was almost a skeleton and was then sent home to recruit. After remaining at home a short time he went to New York, then by a vessel around Cape Hatteras, where they encountered a terrible storm. Mr. J. joined General Sherman at Buford, South Carolina, and took up the line of march through swamps etc., participating in the battle of Bentonville. He witnessed the surrender of Johnston's army, and then took part in the grand review at Washington. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and disbanded at Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th of July, 1865. He had been promoted to second lieutenant at Janesboro, North Carolina. Coming west in October, 1865, Mr. J. settled at Savannah, where he engaged in teaching. He also assisted in the postoffice and express office at Savannah while recruiting. He came to Nodaway County in October, 1869, and settled at Sweet Home, where he kept a grocery and the postoffice for some time. In the spring of 1878 he took a trip to Colorado for the benefit of his health, and on returning, settled at Maryville in the fall of that year, where he has since remained. He owns a fine farm of 220 acres east of town, and has a residence in Maryville. He was formerly a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a

staunch Republican. He was married in August, 1868, to Miss Melinda Mingus. She was born in Athens, Ohio, March 6, 1845. They have four children: Lewis A., born July 16, 1871; William D., born May 6, 1873; Ellis M., born May 7, 1877; Jessie V., born December 18, 1880. Himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maryville.

THOMAS KELLY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, was born on the Isle of Man, December 26, 1815. His father, Thomas Kelly, and his mother, formerly Miss Catharine Kirk, were also natives of the Isle of Man. Thomas there resided until fifteen years of age, when he crossed the ocean, starting from Liverpool, England, and landing at New York City, after being six weeks and three days on the voyage. He settled at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he remained some three years, then moving to Williamsburg, on the Susquehanna River. His next location was at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and after leaving there he went to Lawrence County, Ohio, where he resided some four years, then going to Gallia County. Fifteen years afterwards he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the spring of 1851, and settled in Polk Township, of which he has since been a resident, with the exception of a trip made to California in the spring of 1875, when he visited two sons. Mr. K. has been an active citizen and a public spirited man, and being an old settler, he is well known. During the war, seven of his family were sick at one time with smallpox, and all recovered except his father-in-law, who became ill with lock jaw and died. The neighbors were afraid to render any assistance, with the exception of Mr. Frazee and son and a man by the name of Snoddy. These three assisted in burying his father-in-law. He at present owns a fine farm of 172 acres, upon which is a good orchard, etc. He was married in 1835, to Mrs. Helen Wiseman, a native of Virginia. They have seven children living: Margaret (now Mrs. Cass Harmon, of Nebraska City); John W., Lewis, Williams, Henry and Thomas, twins, and Pascall B. Mrs. Kelly died in 1865. Mr. K. was married again to Mrs. Mary Jennings. Their family consists of Hugh, Betty, George, Charlie, Allen, Jessie and Florence B. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

JUDGE S. T. KENNEDY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 9, was born on a farm in Fayette County, Indiana, on the 29th of September, 1830. His father, John Kennedy, a farmer by occupation, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Charity McMichael, was also born in the same state. Young Kennedy remained at his birthplace until fourteen years of age, and attended the common schools. In 1844 he accompa-

nied his parents to Missouri, and settled in Platte County when Indians were the inhabitants. There he remained six years, coming to Nodaway County in the spring of 1850. In the fall of that year he entered the land on which he now resides and commenced improving it. At that time there were no settlers between his place and Maryville, and only four families and one store in that town. His parents and a nephew located on the property now composing the poor farm, and he has but one neighbor who lived near him in those early days, Mr. Cain, who located there in 1861. The nearest supply point was St. Joseph, and to make the trip occupied four days. Mr. Kennedy endured many trials in cultivating his land and developing a new country, but finally succeeded in procuring 240 acres, making a valuable stock farm. He has some well-bred horses, graded cattle and other stock, and his land is well watered. In 1873 he was elected chairman of the county court, filling the position for five years and six months in a most satisfactory manner. The length of time he has served in public offices is ample evidence of the esteem in which he is held by all. He is Democratic in politics. Mr. K. was married July 14, 1850, to Miss Lucretia Smith, daughter of John P. Smith, formerly a prominent citizen of Clinton County, Missouri. They have seven children: Mary J., born June 8, 1851, (now Mrs. B. Willhart); John W., born April 20, 1853; Henry N., born November 25, 1855; Alice, born January 11, 1861; Dora, born February 7, 1864, (now Mrs. W. Taylor); Henriette, born January 24, 1870, and Belle, born November 14, 1875. Three are deceased. Mr. K. is a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M., and for eight years he held the position of Master of the lodge. In 1873-4 he was District Deputy Grand Master.

ENOCH P. KNABB,

farmer and stock raiser, section 9, was born ten miles north of Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 12, 1827. His father, Jacob, was a farmer and blacksmith, and a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Parvin, was born in New Jersey. Enoch accompanied his parents to Jackson County, Indiana, when eight years of age, and there he was principally brought up. He attended the common schools, and assisted his father in cultivating the farm, though he also worked and became quite proficient at the blacksmith trade. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-eight years of age, and then purchased a farm of his own, on which he remained until he came west, in the spring of 1868. On the 14th of March he settled in Green Township, this county, and from there moved upon his present place in 1870. This embraces 200 acres, well stocked, an orchard of 200 trees, excellent buildings, and everything about the place indicates the successful agriculturist. He also owns forty acres of

timber in Green Township. Mr. Knabb was formerly a member of the Grange. Though often solicited to become a candidate for the various township offices, he has always refused. He was married December 16, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Kelly, daughter of David Kelly, a native of Jackson County, Indiana. They have six children: Samuel F., born June 12, 1855; Elizabeth J., born February 4, 1857, (now Mrs. D. Taylor); Sarah L., born June 4, 1858; Mary C., born March 28, 1859; John J. and Willie B. (twins), born June 19, 1868. Two are deceased. Mr. K. politically is a Republican.

CHARLES D. KOCH, M. D.,

was born in Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the 14th day of April, 1849, and is the son of Gerard and Josephine Koch, natives of Germany. He was reared until seventeen years of age in his native town, receiving the benefits of an academical education. In 1867 he came to St. Joseph and secured a situation in a drug store, and at the same time commenced reading medicine, with Dr. Berghoff as tutor. He attended medical lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated March 11, 1873. He then returned to St. Joseph, and for over one year was connected with his preceptor in the practice of his profession. In September, 1874, he settled in Maryville, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine. To his most thorough qualities as a physician, he adds promptness and energy in professional duty, and he enjoys a good reputation in the discharge of his duties to the sick and afflicted. Dr. Koch has a good practice, which is constantly increasing. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge of I. O. O. F. He married Miss Sophia Jensen, December 25, 1876. She was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. They have one son, Charles Adolph.

GEORGE KRAUS,

shoemaker, is a native of Switzerland, and was born October 5, 1835. He received the advantages of a fair education in his native town, and worked at the cooper's trade till eighteen years old, when he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for three years. He then traveled in different parts of that country till 1866, when he came to America, landing at New York, and locating where he now resides. He has since lived here, excepting one year, when he worked in St. Joseph. He now owns one business house and a residence in this place. Mr. Kraus was married June 21, 1861, to Miss Katie Graul. She was born in Saton, now a part of Prussia, March 22, 1842, and came to America in 1867. They have one child, Lena, born January 2, 1862.

G. KUENSTER,

wholesale dealer in coal oil, is among the prominent business men of Maryville. He is a native of Germany, and was born in County Coblenz, December 25, 1837. He was there reared to manhood, spending his youthful days in agricultural pursuits, and obtaining his education from the schools in that vicinity. At the age of nineteen years he immigrated to America and settled in Monroe County, Illinois, where he resided three months, and then went to Quincy, Illinois. A short season afterwards he removed to Grant County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. He subsequently returned to Illinois and engaged in clerking at Liberty, where he remained one year. We next find him situated at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he resided six months, and from there he settled in Kansas City, Missouri, and embarked in mercantile pursuits until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 Mr. K. returned to Illinois and enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, serving three months, and upon obtaining his discharge he re-enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving three years and one month. He took an active part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, Tennessee, and others of lesser note. He was for three months steward of the hospital at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and had under his command a small body of troops for the defense of that institution. After obtaining his discharge in 1864 he returned to Grant County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming, and at the expiration of a four years' residence there he removed to this county, engaging in the grocery business in Maryville in 1868. Five months later he went to the county of his nativity on a visit, which lasted seven months. At the end of that time he again came to Maryville, and in 1870 established the business now conducted by Wray & Moore. Mr. K. was united in marriage, April 10, 1865, with Miss Elizabeth B. Hollauer, a native of Germany. They have six children: Joseph F., Mary E., Ferdinand T., Melie, Nettie and Chloe. They are members of the Catholic Church. He has been city tax collector one term, and was also for a like period county supervisor under the old system.

N. B. LAMAR,

was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, March 13, 1829. His father, John M. Lamar, was also a native of Tennessee, while his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Hannah Smith, was from Virginia. When ten years of age N. B. accompanied his parents to Hendricks County, Indiana, and after remaining there two years, they moved to Platte County, Missouri, arriving in 1841. One year later they came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled on the Nodaway River, in the north-

western part of the county, there taking up a claim. A log cabin was erected, there being not a nail nor a pane of glass in the house. It contained a puncheon floor, the cracks between the logs were daubed with mud, and the chimney was made of sod. N. B. was a good shot with his old flint-lock rifle, and spent many pleasant hours in hunting. Roving bands of Indians infested the country on hunting expeditions. It was on this frontier that the subject of this sketch was reared. He received a common school education, and has taken a deep interest in the improvement of this county, having cultivated several fine farms. He now owns two, one in Nodaway and one in Atchison County. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has at present retired from active business life. Mr. Lamar is the owner of a handsome residence in Maryville, besides other town property. He was married in June, 1857, to Miss Martha A. SeEVERS, a native of Tennessee, born November 18, 1835. They have two children: Sarah K., born March 27, 1858, (now Mrs. Virgil W. Teeme, of Mexico, Missouri), and John J., born November 13, 1860.

L. M. LANE.

of the firm of Lane & Newman, attorneys, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Andrew County, November 4, 1854. His father, Lemuel B. Lane, was one of the pioneers of that county. When the subject of this sketch was in his second year the family emigrated to Peoria County, Illinois, residing there until 1866, when they returned to Missouri, and located temporarily at Lexington and Kansas City, eventually taking up their abode in Bates County. There they remained until the autumn of 1869, when they removed to Gentry County, and in the spring of 1872 came to Nodaway. L. M. spent his youthful days in tilling the soil, his early educational advantages being very limited. After coming to Maryville, he attended school for a time, after which he turned his attention to teaching, and for two terms taught in the public school building in town. In the spring of 1875 he commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Johnson & Jackson. Previous to this he had not given the law any consideration, and in the unprecedented time of two months and twenty-seven days, he was prepared, passed a creditable examination, and was duly admitted to the bar. He did not engage actively in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1877, when he became the junior member of the firm of Beech & Lane. During his short career Mr. Lane has attained more than local celebrity, especially as a criminal lawyer. He was appointed by the court on the defense in the celebrated Otto Sharp murder trial, a history of which is given in this work. In 1878 the people of Maryville found in Mr. Lane an efficient mayor. In the spring of 1881 he was elected city attorney, the duties of which office

he is now discharging. He is favorably spoken of as being the next Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, and being eminently qualified for the position, will undoubtedly receive the hearty support of the masses. He is a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the M. E. Church. On the 25th of December, 1877, Miss Clara E. Howden became his wife. She is the daughter of Captain Howden, one of Nodaway's substantial citizens. They have by this union two children, Zella May and Milton Vern.

DR. J. M. LARRABEE,

is a native of Mississippi, and was born May 30, 1824. His father, Judge Aaron Larrabee, was a large planter and prominently known in that state, to which he had moved from France when a young man. The subject of this sketch received the benefits of a select school education in New Orleans, after which he took up the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Stone. In due course of time he entered the Louisiana Medical University, in New Orleans, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1846. In the autumn of the same year, he accompanied General Scott's army to Mexico as physician and surgeon, was at the battle of Vera Cruz, and served all through until the close, when he returned to the states. At the breaking out of the late rebellion, his sympathies being with the south, he entered the Confederate service as first regimental surgeon in the Army of the Tennessee. He was afterwards made division surgeon, serving through until the close. After the war, he located in Adams County, Illinois, and practiced his profession for over seven years, when he came to Missouri. After a temporary sojourn in different places, in January, 1879, he became a resident of Maryville. The doctor for twenty-five years adhered to the allopathic practice, but after mature deliberation, became convinced of the truth of the principle involved in the motto, *similia, similibus, curantur*, and adopted the homœopathic practice. He has been eminently successful during his professional career in Nodaway County, and has a large and increasing practice. He is conceded to be one of the best scholars and physicians in the place, pleasing in his address, kind in his manners, and an entertaining gentleman. He is a member of the Western Academic University of Homœopathy, and the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy. He is a Master Mason. In 1856, Miss Jane Dougherty, of Ohio, became his wife. By this union they have five children: Gomeo, Willie, Jennie, Woodrow and Cassius.

JOHN LIEBER,

merchant. No person in Maryville is more widely known or has been more closely identified with its growth and development than Mr. Lie-

ber. Commencing with the town when it was in its infancy, he has kept pace with its upbuilding and has become prosperous as civilization advanced into the city. Mr. L. is a native of Switzerland and was born August 29, 1833. He was educated and resided in his native country until 1851, when he came to America with his parents. They sojourned for a time at Jefferson City, Missouri, after which they removed to Booneville, where the father still resides. John engaged in clerking in mercantile houses, pursuing that vocation for a considerable length of time at Lexington. In 1858 he came to Maryville, and after clerking one month, made his departure in trade, occupying a building about four doors south of his present stand. His capital was in conformity with his store, rather small, but his sterling business qualifications had been observed by wholesale dealers who came forward with their assistance, knowing that he was destined to occupy a prominent position. He soon after took in a partner, and until the breaking out of the war was known as the firm of Lieber & Jester. When the rebellion began Mr. Lieber and V. Stephens engaged in the liquor trade, and after one year Mr. Bigget became interested, and they engaged in general merchandising, continuing for a time, when Mr. Lieber withdrew and bought a third interest in the establishment of Michau Brothers. The firm was styled J. Lieber & Co. This co-partnership existed until 1876, when Mr. Alfred Michau withdrew. The business career of Mr. L. in Maryville has been characterized for square dealing. His success, his present and increasing patronage, is evidence sufficient to confirm the fact. He is unostentatious, and is among the first in endorsing enterprises that would advance the interests of Nodaway County. He married in 1859 Miss L. C. Thompson. They have by this union three children, Chloe, Mary and Georgie. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES LIPPMAN,

furniture dealer and undertaker, is a native of Germany, and was born July 6, 1847. He lived in his native country, where he was educated, until 1866, and then immigrated to the United States, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the cabinet maker's trade. After living there six years, he came to Maryville, Missouri, in 1872, and entered the employ of Stephens & Brother, the oldest house in the furniture line in Maryville. In 1876, he purchased one of the brother's interest, and became a partner, and, on the 1st of January, 1879, he purchased the other brother's interest, and became sole proprietor. Mr. L. is a good illustration of what industry and fair and honorable dealing can accomplish. He was married in October, 1878, to Miss L. Nagel, a resident of Nodaway County, but born in Germany. They have two children,

Charles Frederick and Edmond. Mr. L. is a member of Nodaway Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Knights of Pythias, and of the Maryville Encampment, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS LOOKER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, was born April 21, 1837, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His father, James W. Looker, was a native of Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Sophia Sprinkler, was also born in Virginia. Thomas was brought up in Fairfield County, Ohio, on a farm, and received a common school education. In the fall of 1854 he accompanied his parents to Andrew County, Missouri, and lived there until 1863, when he came to Nodaway County and rented a farm on White Cloud Creek. He purchased his present farm in the fall of 1864, it then having some little improvement upon it. Since that time he has been an active worker in forwarding the interests of Nodaway County. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and at the close of that struggle he again turned his attention to farming. His present landed estate comprises 120 acres of well improved land, upon which is a good residence, and one of the finest orchards, of some 200 bearing trees, in the county. His farm is well watered and well adapted to stock raising. Politically he is an Independent Democrat. Mr. Looker was married November 20, 1859, to Miss Catherine Taylor, a native of Illinois. There are two children living: James K., born December 13, 1860, and Sarah E., born January 28, 1868, a bright young lady, who acts the part of housekeeper for her father.

HOWARD McCOMMON,

stock dealer, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1848. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth McCommon, were both natives of Pennsylvania. Howard was brought up at his birthplace on a farm, and received a common school education. In February, 1868, he came west and settled in the southern part of Nodaway County, on the old Sixteen Mile or Half-way House, between Maryville and Savannah. There he remained a short time, when he came to Maryville in the spring of 1869 and has made this his home since. He has improved several farms in the neighborhood. He was also in the lumber business one year with Mr. Williams, under the firm name of Williams, McCommon & Co. Mr. McC. has been in the stock business more or less since he resided here, and at present gives his attention principally to that occupation. He is the owner of a residence in this city. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., of Maryville. He was married October 16, 1876, to Miss Laura Jester, daughter of S. M. Jester, of Saline

County, Missouri. She was born in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, March 14, 1850. They have one child, Frank H., born May 22, 1878. Mrs. McCommon is a member of the Christian Church, of Maryville.

ABINAH W. MCGINNIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1823. His father, George McGinnis, was a boatsman, and was also a native of that county. His mother was born in New Jersey. Young McGinnis attended the common schools, and was brought up in his native county, principally following the occupation of his father. He commenced work for himself in 1843, and, on becoming of age, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, and then to Green County, Indiana, in 1845, and, in May, 1858, through Iowa to Missouri, locating in this county in the spring of 1859. He purchased a farm, and at once commenced its improvement, and is now the owner of 318 acres, well improved. Mr. McG. is much interested in the raising of stock, and upon his farm are some good grades. There is also an orchard, containing the usual amount of small fruit. During the 'war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has served as school director for eight years. He has been twice married. First, in Ohio, February 8, 1844; this wife died November 19, 1864, leaving nine children, five of whom are living: James M., born December 16, 1847; Mary E. (now Mrs. Jacob Ashford), born September 19, 1849; Abinah W., born April 19, 1854; William C., born December 14, 1858, and Daniel D., born April 25, 1861. His second marriage occurred March 27, 1866, when Miss Nancy A. Graham became his wife. There are five children by this union: Myra, born April 16, 1868; Dennis H., born September 5, 1870; Maria, born February 1, 1872; Milda C., born April 17, 1874, and Jonathan D., born December 15, 1879. Politically Mr. McG. is a Greenbacker. He was brought up religiously in the Methodist Episcopal faith.

PATRICK McNELLIS,

proprietor of billiard room, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on the 25th day of September, 1845. His youth was spent in his native country. In 1866, he emigrated to the United States and settled in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and for two years was engaged in mining. In 1872, he came to Maryville and engaged in his present business. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Doogan. They have four children: James, Mary Ellen, Sarah and Annie. One son, Barney, is deceased.

AUGUSTUS F. MALOTT,

blacksmith. He is a native of Miami County, Ohio, and was born January 29, 1844. At the age of five years he emigrated with the family to Marion County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and was educated. He attended college at Merom, Sullivan County, Indiana, for two years. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Regiment, serving seven and a-half months. After obtaining his discharge from that regiment he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, having participated in the well known battles of Crab Orchard, Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta, Georgia, Jonesboro, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. At the close of the war Mr. M. returned home, where he remained till 1866, then moving to Pontiac, Illinois, resided there, following blacksmithing for six years. After which, he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, and was engaged in his trade in that city and vicinity till 1878. At that period he emigrated to Hopkins, Missouri, and after one and a-half years, located in this city, where he has since resided. He was married January 24, 1878, to Miss Ida Jenaway, a native of Illinois. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 164, of Hopkins, Missouri. That Mr. Malott is unquestionably a thorough master of his trade is conceded by all, and his large patronage only gives further evidence of his mechanical skill.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

editor in chief, and one of the publishers and proprietors of the Nodaway Democrat, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1843. His father, Wanick Martin, who was a native of Ohio, was by profession a teacher and minister of the gospel. He was also for a considerable period successfully engaged in the banking business. His mother's maiden name was Rachel Harbaugh. She was also a native of Ohio. Young George spent the first six years of his life in his native state, about the end of which period, he moved with his parents to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he received the rudiments of his literary education. In 1859, he left his southern home, and returning northward, entered Henry and Eureka College, Illinois, where he completed his literary and scientific education, which latter included a competent knowledge of civil engineering. He subsequently spent five years on the western plains, a portion of which time he employed in the avocation of his profession of civil engineer. In 1871, he settled in the city of Maryville, in Nodaway County, where, during the ensuing period of three years he was successfully engaged in the insurance business. In 1874, he became connected with the Nodaway Democrat, of which he

is now (1882), and has been for some years past, in partnership with James Todd, Esq., a proprietor and publisher, as well as its managing editor. His bold and uncompromising avowal of the principles of which the Democrat has long been the exponent in this county, no less than his independence of thought and expression in all matters pertaining to questions of public interest, combined with the general excellence of the Democrat as a newspaper, has won for George W. Martin, no less than for his able associate, James Todd, a reputation for ability in journalism which few similar enterprises in a corresponding period of time in this state have achieved for their originators. Mr. Martin was married in 1873, to Miss Mary Turner, a native of South Bend, Indiana. They have three children: Clarence, Flora, and Henry.

A. K. MARTIN,

was born in Connellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of December, 1817. His father, Alexander Martin, was a native of Ireland, and a contractor by occupation. The maiden name of his mother was Mary A. McCorcan, and she was born in Donegal, Ireland. Alexander accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ohio, where he was reared and received a common school education. When nineteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, working for the small compensation of \$4.00 per month for some two years. In the spring of 1839 he emigrated to Logan County, Illinois, where he was engaged in contracting, building, etc., and remained there until 1865, when he moved west and settled in Andrew County, Missouri. There he improved one of the finest farms in the county, but sold out in the fall of 1875, coming to Nodaway County in the spring of 1876. He then settled in Maryville, and has now retired from active business life. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the school board ever since he resided here, and has also been a member of the town council. Politically he is a Republican. He took a trip across the plains to California in 1850, spent one year on the coast and returned by the Isthmus. Mr. Martin was married in Logan County, Illinois, on the 28th of January, 1841 to Miss M. Hablit, a native of Greene County, Ohio, born January 10, 1825. They have had ten children, five of whom are now living: Mary P., born April 8, 1842, (now Mrs. Henry Ogle, of Andrew County); Catherine A., born November 15, 1848, (now Mrs. M. E. Hocker, of Colorado); Lodema T., born September 28, 1850, (now Mrs. Elias McAllister, of Nodaway County); Flora E., born January 15, 1855, (now Mrs. J. J. Beam, of Nodaway County); and Nellie, born December 10, 1869. William, James L., Angeline, John H. and Sarah B. are deceased. Mrs. B. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ABRAHAM MERRILL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, was born in Wolcott, Wayne County, New York, April 3, 1842, and was the son of Ripley and Maria (Valantine) Merrill, both natives of New York. When six years of age he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated, there remaining until the breaking out of the war. In August 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and served about three years, holding the position of corporal. He participated in the battle of Brinkwood, Tennessee, where the regiment was captured and taken to Libby prison, there being confined for sixty days. At the end of this time they were paroled and then joined the main army at St. Louis, next going to Tennessee. Mr. M. was under General Sherman at the battles of Resaca, Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Rocky Force Ridge, and siege of Atlanta, then through to the sea, participating in the battles of Averysboro and Goldsboro, North Carolina. After Johnston's surrender he went through to Washington and participated in the grand review. Upon being mustered out of the United States service he returned to Milwaukee and was mustered out of the state service. In the fall of 1867 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he now owns 120 acres of well improved and stocked land. He has been school director and road overseer of his district. Mr. Merrill was married February 11, 1869, to Sarah E. Semans, a daughter of C. N. Semans, of New York. They have five children: Alice, born November 1, 1870; Carrie, born December 1, 1871; Cora, born June 23, 1875; Charles N., born December 24, 1877; Edward L., born September 5, 1881. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN S. MILLER,

county clerk. This efficient official and popular citizen is a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and was born March 8, 1845. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Edwards County, Illinois, where his father, Robert M., engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1862 the family emigrated to Missouri, locating in Gentry (now Worth) County, and here John S. resided until 1862, when he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company G, Fourth Missouri State Militia, Cavalry. He participated in many of the stirring engagements in Missouri, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Big Blue, in Jackson County. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of three years. Returning home, he soon after came to Nodaway County and embarked in mercantile pursuits at Guilford, continuing eight years, when he removed to Barnard, and for five years was identified with the business interests of that town. In 1878 he was the

Republican candidate for and elected to the important office which he now holds. Mr. Miller is of emphatic and decided character, untarnished principle, and of strict fidelity to the public interests, his constituents and his party. He was married in 1869 to Miss Catherine Graves, of Nodaway County. They have five children: Martha E., Henry C., Arthur, Mary and Catherine. He is a Master Mason.

JOHN W. MILLER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, was born in Granby, Oswego County, Illinois, on the 21st of September, 1826. His father, Henry C. Miller, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Onondaga County, New York, and his mother, formerly Hannah A. Scott, of Connecticut. John passed his early days on the home farm and attended the common schools. While young he commenced to learn the cooper's trade of his father, which he followed in all for about seventeen years. In 1849 he left home and started out in life for himself, first purchasing a farm, on which he settled and lived for some time. He then moved to the city of Oswego, from there to Morristown and finally returned to his birth place, where he remained about two years. Mr. M. was next located in Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, for twelve years engaged in working at his trade most of the time, and while in that place served as an alderman. The last four years of his residence there he carried on a lumber trade. Upon leaving, he moved to Tampico, Whiteside County, and for eight years was occupied in tilling the soil, after which, in March, 1878, he came to Missouri and settled where he now resides, purchasing 160 acres of land. This he has improved, and upon it is a small orchard and a residence situated one half mile south of the town corporation. Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to the M. E. Church of Maryville. Mr. Miller was married November 15, 1849, to Miss Harriet L. Stephens, daughter of David Stephens, a native of New York. They have three children: Ellen, born November 8, 1852, (now Mrs. Edwin Meghell); Rhoda, born April 20, 1836; Frank, born July 31, 1868. Mr. Miller's brother, T. J. Miller, was born in Oswego County, New York, February 7, 1831. He was brought up on a farm, and in August, 1850, was married to Miss Betsey A. Rice. In the fall of 1868 they moved to Illinois, and in September, 1877, came to Missouri, where Mr. M. resided until November 19, 1881, when he died, leaving two children: Fred., born March, 1857, and Mattie, born in July, 1869. He was an honored settler of this vicinity, and by his death Nodaway County lost a most respected citizen.

BERNARD MORAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, was born in the State of Connecticut, on the 26th of December, 1847, and is of Irish descent, his parents,

Bryan and Bridget (Hughes) Moran, having been born in Ireland. When he was seven years of age, young Moran accompanied the family to Greenlake County, Wisconsin, and there he was brought up on a farm and attended the common schools. He gave considerable attention to copper mining and the lumber business, and continued to reside in that vicinity until 1865, when he took up his residence in Missouri. In July, 1865, he located in this county, where, in company with his father, he owns 160 acres of land, upon which is some graded stock, and an orchard of about 300 apple trees. Mr. Bryan Moran was also an early settler here. After leaving Ireland he immigrated to the United States, and landed at New York. Since becoming a citizen of Nodaway County, the subject of this sketch has made some three trips to his old location in Wisconsin. Mr. M. was married October 16, 1877, to Miss Laura E. Bigot, daughter of Edward G. Bigot, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, Martin Edward, born June 11, 1879. He has held the office of road overseer. He is Democratic in politics, and belongs to the Catholic Church.

JUDGE STEPHEN MOREHOUSE,

public administrator, is one who has figured prominently in the early development of Nodaway County, and has been closely identified with its progress for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a native of New Jersey, and was born February 11, 1813. His father, Stephen, was also a native of New Jersey. When the subject of this sketch was in his eighth year, the family removed to Ohio, locating in Delaware County, where he was educated and reared to manhood. The father being a farmer, Stephen Jr. spent his youthful days in tilling the soil. In 1834, Miss Harriet Wood became his wife. He resided in the Buckeye State until the spring of 1856, when, with his family, he came to Missouri, and settled in Nodaway County, ten miles north of Maryville. Here he entered half a section of land, and was among the first farm openers in that portion of the county, there being but two residents between his place and Maryville, which, at that time, was a diminutive cross road town. He was recognized among the most substantial and progressive agriculturists, until about seven years ago, when he removed to Maryville. Mr. Morehouse, during his long residence in the county, has held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the early county judges, being elected in 1858. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace. In 1874, he was elected probate judge, the duties of which office he discharged one term, and at present he holds the office of public administrator. In every office which he has held, Judge Morehouse has been found to be equal to all emergencies, discharging his obligations with the utmost fidelity. He is characterized for his numerous sterling qualities, and no man in the county has

more friends than he. His family consists of eight children living: A. P., Francis, Wellington, Stephen, Alvina, Ann, Polly and Rose Belle.

ALBERT P. MOREHOUSE.

Among the active business men of Maryville, no one is deserving of more honorable mention than A. P. Morehouse. He was born July 11, 1835, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is the son of Stephen Morehouse, a native of Newark County, New Jersey. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Wood, a native of New York and a daughter of Russell Wood, who settled in Delaware County Ohio, at an early day. Albert's early life was that of a farmer boy. His educational advantages were good and well improved, and at the age of eighteen he began to teach school in his native county, and in 1856 accompanied his father to Missouri. Here he continued teaching and employed his spare time in studying law. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar and the same year entered upon the practice of his profession in Montgomery County, Iowa. In 1861 he was commissioned first lieutenant of Colonel Kimball's regiment of enrolled militia, and held the office six months. In 1862 he commenced the practice of law in Maryville in company with Colonel Amos Graham, this relation continuing until the death of Mr. Graham in 1865. In 1871 Mr. Morehouse relinquished active practice and gave his entire attention to real estate, and at the present time is the senior member of the firm of Morehouse & Sisson. The firm have as complete abstract books as are to be found in Northwest Missouri. In 1872 Mr. M. was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and in 1876 to the St. Louis convention. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and made a diligent and faithful representative. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mattie McFadden, of Lexington, Missouri. Mr. M. is a good financier, a man of progressive ideas, and liberal in devising for the interest of the community in which he lives. He has the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes into business relations, is wide awake to all matters of public concern, and has done much to develop the trade of his town and county. He is in the prime of manhood, full of life and business energy.

JOSEPH B. MORRISON, M. D.,

is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was born January 18, 1835. His father, Alexander W. Morrison, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a prominent farmer of the county. His mother's maiden name was Margaret M. Calmant, both being of Scotch ancestry. The subject of this memoir was educated at private schools—Unionville Academy, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Newark Academy, Delaware, and Coates-

ville Academy, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James P. Andrews, of Oak Hill, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated March 9, 1861. He began practicing medicine in his native county, and in June, 1862, after a thorough examination, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States army, and was stationed at Columbian College Hospital at Washington. He was afterwards commissioned Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and in June, of 1863, was promoted by President Lincoln, and was sent by the medical director to Folly Island, near Charleston, and was made Surgeon-in-Chief of Vogdes' division. The following April he came up to Virginia with the division, and was in the Army of the James until the close of the war. He was at Cold Harbor with the Eighteenth Corps, and was in front of Petersburg and at the battle of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864, and was again at Petersburg at the time of its capture. He was Medical Director of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and continued in this position until the corps was disbanded, in July, 1865. Dr. Morrison was then appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the District of Southwest Virginia, where he remained until February 2, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he located in New York City, and in 1873 he settled in Maryville, where he has followed his chosen avocation, with a good degree of success. He is a close student, and keeps thoroughly posted in matters pertaining to his profession, as well as the current topics of the day, and as a medical practitioner ranks with the foremost in Northwestern Missouri. Politically he is a Republican, and in his religious preferences he is a Presbyterian, the faith of his father. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, also a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of St. Joseph Commandery, Nodaway Chapter and Nodaway Lodge. Dr. Morrison was married July 25, 1876, to Miss Belle Panky, a native of Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, a daughter of Thomas A. Pankey. They have one daughter, Grace L., and a son, Paul.

D. MORRILL,

of the Maryville Creamery, is a native of Branch County, Michigan, and was born August 31, 1854. He was raised on a farm and lived at his birthplace until ten years of age, and for eight years resided in different parts of the state. In 1872 he came to Missouri, and was engaged in various avocations. In June, 1881, he engaged in his present business, and it is an industry of great importance to the farmers throughout the county, netting them a larger profit in selling their cream than could possibly be realized in making butter themselves. J. J. Smith and R. N. Atmore are associated with him in the business.

M. MOSS,

proprietor of confectionery and restaurant, is a native of Ripley County, Indiana, and was born February 10, 1851. At the age of two and one-half years he was taken by the family to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he was reared to manhood as a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools of that county. In 1879 he removed to this county and engaged in the milling business, taking charge of the Bridgewater Mill, which he successfully managed for ten months. He then conducted the Barnard Mills, at Barnard, this county, and after doing business there a short time, he came to this city. September 4, 1881, he commenced in the occupation which he is now so successfully following, purchasing the stock of Mr. Hobson. Since that time he has been doing a profitable business, and being well fitted for the position, is liberally patronized by the citizens of Maryville. Mr. Moss was married in 1871 to Miss Jennie Hendershot, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Lucy H., Estella P., and Osmar E. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F. of this city, and also a member of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN MUNN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, was born on a farm in Wayne County, Ohio, March 7, 1825. His parents, James and Eliza (Bates) Munn, were both natives of Pennsylvania. John was brought up on a farm at his birthplace, and there attended school. In the fall of 1839, he accompanied the family to the Platte Purchase, settling in what is now Platte County, and there remained until 1846, when he went to St. Louis. He began work at ship carpentering, and after a lapse of four years removed to Illinois, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1852, becoming excited with the stories of gold seekers, he determined to go to the California coast. In February, he started by way of the Isthmus, and was six months on the voyage. The vessel first visited the Sandwich Islands, and upon arriving in the New Eldorado, Mr. Munn began gold mining. For six years he continued this occupation, and in 1860, returned to Illinois, bought some stock, and drove it across the plains. An interesting fact in connection with his residence in California, was the killing of a grizzly bear by himself, in 1853. This animal weighed 700 pounds when dressed. In the fall of 1868, he came to Nodaway County, and settled where he now resides. He owns 280 acres of well watered and stocked land, upon which is a young orchard of 125 trees. Mr. M. at present holds the position of school director. He was married March 22, 1870, to Miss Margaret Swank, daughter of Michael and Nancy Swank. They have four children: Eliza, born March 8, 1871; Mary, born June 14, 1872; David, born March 14, 1876, and Sarah, born July 14, 1878. He is politically a Democrat.

JOHN D. MUSTAIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, was born in McDonough County, Illinois, January 21, 1843. His father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Virginia, while his mother, formerly Jane Woodside, was a Tennessean by birth. John passed his youth on a farm in McDonough County, attending for some time the common schools. When twenty-one years of age he commenced in business life for himself, with but \$15 in money. In 1878 he came to Missouri, and on the 17th of September located in Nodaway County. The land which he purchased was unimproved prairie, and there was not a residence in sight. By energy and toil he has accumulated 126 acres, well improved and stocked, he being largely interested in stock raising. The town of Wilcox is situated three-quarters of a mile from his place. He has held the office of school director and clerk of the Wilcox district. Mr. Mustain was married December 8, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Arnolt, daughter of John Arnolt, a native of Scotland. They have four children: Lawrence E., born September 3, 1865; Luther A., born August 28, 1871; William A., born April 22, 1873, and Mary E., born April 26, 1878. Mr. M. is independent in his political views. He is a member of the Christian Church.

DR. GEORGE NASH.

Among the leading physicians and surgeons of Northwestern Missouri is Dr. George Nash, who was born in Hancock County, Indiana, February 1, 1849. His father, George B. Nash, was a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Elizabeth McDaniel, and she was born in Randolph County, North Carolina. George accompanied his parents to Prairie City, McDonough County, Illinois, in 1856, and there he received a primary education. In 1867, he emigrated west and settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was engaged in the drug business for some three years, there also studying medicine. In the winter of 1877 he entered the Hospital Medical College of St. Joseph, and attended his first course of lectures. He graduated from this institution on the 28th of February, 1879. During the last two years he filled the position of resident physician. He came to Maryville in the spring of 1879, and has obtained a large and lucrative practice. Besides having excellent qualities as a physician he is prompt in attention to calls, and his polished manners and cheerful countenance make him a welcome visitor to the afflicted. He makes a specialty of surgery, and in this line is very successful. To prosecute his studies with greater facility he anticipates attending the eastern colleges and thereby becoming even more thoroughly versed in his profession. Dr. Nash is a member of Nodaway Lodge No. 470, A. F. and A. M., also of

the District Medical Society of Northwestern Missouri. He was married on the 13th of November, 1870, to Miss Mary Houston, daughter of Silas E. Houston, of Gentry County, Missouri. She was born in Andrew County, Missouri, October 7, 1855. She frequently assists her husband in difficult surgical operations, displaying great courage. They are active members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES B. NEWMAN,

of the firm of Lane & Newman, attorneys, is foremost among the attorneys who stand prominent in Northwest Missouri. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Orange County, May 30, 1852. His father, J. F. Newman, and his mother, formerly A. M. Blakey, were natives of Virginia, and still reside on the old homestead, near Gordonsville, Orange County. J. B. was educated in Locust Dale School, in Madison County, Virginia, after which he turned his attention to teaching, pursuing that profession in Madison County, Va., Jefferson County, Ky., and Izard and Jackson Counties, Arkansas. He was engaged in the study of law during his leisure hours, while teaching. In 1876-7, he studied under Dr. John B. Minor, of the University of Virginia. While teaching in Jacksonport, Ark., he read law, alternately in the offices of Messrs. Jones & Donnell and L. C. Gause, M. C., and a prominent member of the bar in that district. He was licensed to practice in March, 1877, and, after his admission to the bar, he associated himself with Hon. W. F. Henderson, then Attorney General of Arkansas, and was prominently known as a practitioner in Jackson and adjoining counties until 1879, when he came to Missouri, locating in Maryville. Mr. Newman is a man of great ability, and has proved himself a safe counselor and an able advocate. He is possessed of an affable, companionable disposition, and commands, in a large degree, the respect of his fellow citizens. He married, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, Miss Hattie Jones, a native of that state. They have one daughter, Lucile. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having joined the Masonic order in 1873, at Gordonsville, Virginia. In 1876, he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Jacksonport, Arkansas.

HENRY NIENHUSER,

merchant, Wilcox, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and was born April 13, 1851, being a son of Henry and Mary (Branthorst) Nienhuser, who were natives of Hanover (now Prussia), Germany. They were married and came to America, going to St. Louis in 1851, but soon moved to Washington County, Illinois, and settled on a farm. Here the father died in 1854. The mother subsequently was married the second time.

Henry spent his boyhood days and learned the blacksmith trade in Washington County, Illinois. He was married March 19, 1874, to Miss W. Hidenrighe, a native of Suthamman, Prussia, born February 18, 1856. She is a daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Bradmeare) Hidenrighe, who were born in Germany. After their marriage they came to America in 1871. Losing his health, Mr. N. was obliged to give up the business of blacksmithing. In 1881 he came to Wilcox and purchased the entire stock of goods from Mr. Hamphill, and is now doing a successful business. Mr. and Mrs. Nienhuser have a family of four children: Annie M., John H., Mary L., and Wilhelmenia B. He and his wife are members of the church.

P. G. NEISANDORFER,

proprietor of Mount Joe Brewery, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born March 11, 1854. His father died while he was young, and his mother married a second time, George Brehn, a noted brewer of Baltimore, and with whom the subject of this sketch learned his business. In 1870 he went to Europe and spent four years, and then returned home, and the following eighteen months he superintended the brewery. After residing in and traveling over different sections of the country, he came to Maryville in 1877 and purchased the brewery built by William Sutter in 1867. This building was burned in 1878, involving a serious loss, but with the energy characteristic of the man he rebuilt in 1879 with a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day and was doing a prosperous business until December 1881 when his building was again destroyed by fire, involving a greater loss than in 1878. Mr. N. is not a man to be discouraged by troubles, however serious, and we predict for him a prosperous future. He was married in February, 1877, to Miss Josephine Albenesius, of St. Louis.

J. M. NORTHCUTT,

proprietor of restaurant and billiard room, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, April 7, 1842. His father, Benjamin Northcutt, was a native of Kentucky. In 1844, he came to Missouri and settled in St. Joseph. J. M. was reared in Buchanan County, and learned the drug business. In 1870, he came to Maryville and established his present business, in which he has been very successful. His father was a miller, and built the first mill of any importance in St. Joseph. He is at the present time a resident of Blue Rapids, Kansas. Mr. Northcutt was married in April, 1872, to Miss Annie Jackson, of Macon, Missouri. They have five children: Willie, Mary, Napoleon, Leona, and Joseph, Jr.

GEORGE W. NULL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, September 17, 1842. His father, George Null, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Helen Wiseman, was a Virginian by birth. The father died when George was a mere child, and he accompanied his mother to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the fall of 1852. They came overland and settled in Polk Township. The county was almost a wilderness and abounded in game. It was on this frontier that George was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving the benefits of a common school education. He was thrown upon his own resources at the age of fourteen, his capital consisting only of his willing hands and brave heart. Being industrious and energetic, he soon found something to do. When the war broke out he was among the first to respond to the call of his country. On the 9th of July, 1861, he left for Omaha, Nebraska, where he enlisted in Company I, First Nebraska Infantry. Their first campaign was under John C. Fremont, guarding the Iron Mountain Railroad. He remained with this regiment till January, 1864, taking part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, and Cape Girardeau. In October, 1863, the regiment was mounted. His time of enlistment having expired, January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted in the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, and took an active part in the engagements of Arkansas. In July of the same year the regiment was called to the plains to suppress the Indians, in which they had many difficulties. In January, 1866, Mr. N. was discharged on account of disability, since which time he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits in Nodaway County, having a landed estate of 282 acres within six miles of Maryville, on which is situated a good residence and other improvements. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He was married July 27, 1864, while home on a furlough, to Miss Lydia J. Ware, who was born August 10, 1845, in Andrew County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Jehu Ware, and was principally reared in Nodaway County. They have eight children living: Mary H., born November 7, 1866; Orlin G., born May 23, 1868; Laura, born April 24, 1870; Wilber F., born October 3, 1871; Charles W., born August 11, 1873; Sarah L., born January 17, 1876; Anna A., born December 16, 1877, and George H., born May 5, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. N. are active members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN O'CONNOR,

dealer in agricultural implements, wagons and farm machinery, one of Maryville's leading business men, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and is the son of Michael O'Connor and Mary *nec* Shay. He was born on the 4th day of May, 1845, and emigrated to America with his mother

in 1848, his father having preceded them the year previous. The family first settled in Massachusetts, and after remaining two years removed to Virginia, where they lived five years, and in 1856 changed their residence to Wisconsin. There the subject of this sketch remained until the breaking out of the war. In response to the calls for troops to assist in putting down the rebellion in the south, he enlisted in August, 1861, in the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, and for meritorious services was promoted and commissioned second lieutenant. He remained in the service four years and participated in some of the most severe engagements of the campaign, among them the siege of Vicksburg and battle of Atlanta. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and participated in the grand review at Washington. After he was mustered out he returned to his home and engaged in the agricultural implement business. In 1871 he came to Missouri, and to Nodaway County in 1875, and established his present business. He is recognized as an upright, straightforward business man, and by his fair and honorable dealing has secured a large patronage and richly merits the esteem in which he is held in the community. He has shown a commendable public spiritedness, and everything calculated to permanently benefit the city receives his support. He has served the city efficiently as a member of its council for two years. He was married to Miss Margaret Hyland, November 19, 1869. She was born in New York City. Their family consists of five children: Anna E., born October 2, 1870; James Charles, October 6, 1872; Margaret N., November 1, 1874; John, May 10, 1877; Patricia L., October 4, 1879. Mr. O'Connor is one of the organizers of the I. A. C. B. Society of Maryville, and holds the office of president.

JAMES S. ONSTOT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Garrett County, Kentucky, December 24, 1837, and is the son of Levi and Judith (Ball) Onstot, both Kentuckians by birth. The former was born in the year 1808. In 1844 James accompanied his parents to Buchanan County, Missouri, where his youth was passed in helping to clear a farm. His limited education was obtained in the common schools. He followed agricultural pursuits until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He filled various positions until he was promoted first lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Arkansas Post, Helena, Duvall's Bluff, and many minor engagements. At the close of the war he returned to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he remained engaged in tilling the soil till he came to this county in 1876. The land which he then purchased was unimproved, but he now owns ninety acres, mostly under cultivation, well stocked and watered. He has held the

office of school director. Mr. Onstot was married October 15, 1873, to Lucretia J. Williams, daughter of Evan and Louisa Williams. They have five children: Floyd, born December 2, 1874; Levi, born July 2, 1876; Robert H., born January 18, 1878; Edward, born August 1, 1880, and Charles, born May 14, 1881. Politically he is a Republican, and worships with the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination.

W. C. OREAR,

for twenty-seven years a resident of Nodaway County, was born September 20, 1816, in Henry County, Virginia. His father, John Orear, was a native of Frederick County, Virginia. W. C. was reared until seventeen years of age in his native state, and then accompanied his parents to Ralls County, Missouri, settling on a farm. From there he went to Iowa, and for twelve years was engaged in farming and mining. He returned to Missouri, and lived in Carroll County for seven years, and in 1855, came to Nodaway County, locating three miles east of Maryville, on a farm. The following year he moved in town, and embarked in general merchandise, and continued in business until 1870, when he sold out, and has since devoted himself to his real estate and other interests. He was married in 1844, to Miss Mary A. Wilcox, a native of New York. They have two children: Laura A. (now Mrs. Beale), and Elias D.

JOSEPH T. PAQUIN,

county surveyor, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Loudoun County, December 25, 1837. His father, Joseph, was a native of Old Virginia. His grand-father was a Frenchman, and came to America with General LaFayette, participating in the Revolutionary war. In 1854 the subject of this memoir came to Missouri with his parents, locating temporarily in Jackson County, and from there went to Platte County. He received the benefits of a common school education, and took a four year's course at St. Mary's School, near Montreal, Canada, where he became proficient in civil engineering. In 1861 he went to Nebraska, following railroad surveying for a time, and was also associated with Captain Bryant on the topography of Western Nebraska. In 1868 he was elected county surveyor of Saline County, Nebraska. In 1874 he came to Nodaway County, locating at Graham, and in 1876 was elected county surveyor, and again in 1880. Mr. Paquin is a thoroughly experienced civil engineer, and is very conversant with the topography of Nodaway County. To him we are indebted for much information pertaining to the physical features of the county. He was married in Platte County, Missouri, in 1860, to Miss Barbara Staley. By this union they have three children: Joseph, William and Annie. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

CAPTAIN LYMAN PARCHER,

farmer, section 19. This popular citizen is a native of Ohio, and was born in Crawford County, January 18, 1835. His father, Samuel, was among the early settlers of Northeastern Ohio. Lyman was educated and reared in the Buckeye State. In 1856, he came to Iowa, remained a short time, returned to Ohio, and came to Iowa again in 1857. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was among the first to tender his services to the Union cause, enlisting, in 1861, in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, as second lieutenant of Company H. He was severely wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, and, after recuperating in the hospital, secured a recruiting officer's commission, and organized Company E, of the One Hundred and First Ohio, and, as captain of this company, yet undrilled, participated at the engagements of Knob's Gap, Stone River, and other battles. In 1863, he was obliged to leave the service, on account of his wound, and, after convalescing, in 1864, he recruited Company B, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, and with them participated at the last battle of Nashville. He served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1866, in company with others, Captain Parcher engaged in the manufacturing of wagon material at Bucyrus, Ohio. In this industry he continued until 1868, when he sold out. In January, 1869, he was appointed mail agent on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, between Crestline and Chicago, which position he held until the spring of 1871, when he resigned, and came to Iowa, locating in Adams County. There he resided until the spring of 1872, when he took up his abode where he now resides. His estate consists of ninety acres, adjoining the corporate limits of Maryville, on which is situated a residence, indicating comfort and prosperity. He is also owner of valuable town property, besides land in Adams County, Iowa. The captain manifests a live interest in the progress of Nodaway County, and takes an active part in all enterprises that will further its developments. In 1878, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. He is numbered among Nodaway's most substantial men. In 1867, Miss Mary F. Tunison, a native of Springfield, Illinois, became his wife. They have five children by this union: Fred, Josephine, Charles L., Edmond K. and Jessie M. He is a Master Mason.

L. W. PATTERSON,

agent of the Wabash Railroad, Maryville, is a native of New York City, and was born August 17, 1834. He lived there until eighteen years of age, receiving the advantages of a good education. In 1853 he came to Illinois and was employed as a civil engineer, and was for some time on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and afterwards accepted the position

of bookkeeper for the banking firm of J. H. Lucas & Co., in St. Louis. In 1857 he was engaged in the pork packing business. In 1880 he came to Maryville in connection with the company with which he is now employed. He was married in 1869 to Miss Lizzie Hunt, of St. Louis. They have five children: Charles L., Bessie, Katie, Phebe and Mary.

JAMES A. PEDIGO,

section 34. The subject of this sketch is a native of Barren County, Kentucky, and was born February 24, 1842. At the age of ten years he emigrated with the family to Hendricks County, Indiana, where he was raised to manhood as a farmer, and received his education. In 1864, he removed to Missouri, and settled in this county. He has forty acres of land, above the average, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Pedigo has been twice married. First, to Miss Sarah Foster, a native of Indiana. They had two children: Olinda and Minerva J. Mrs. P.'s death occurred April 18, 1871. He was again married December 18, 1872, to Miss Jemima Jamieson, a native of Missouri. They have four children: James W., Oscar O., Alexander and John B. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. They are members of the Adventist Church. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-ninth Missouri Regiment, and served one year, when he was discharged on account of disability.

GEORGE W. PENNY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, was born twelve miles west of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 12th of July, 1814. His parents, Alexander and Susan (Ford) Penny, who were both natives of Maryland, died while George was quite young, and he was thrown to some extent upon his own resources. He was reared at his birthplace, attending the common schools, and about the year 1830 removed to Louisville, Kentucky. While in that city he learned the carpenter and joiners' trade with his brother, and after remaining for five years, he went to St. Louis, where he made his home for eighteen months. After living in Schuyler County, Illinois, for one year, he located in what is now Henderson County. There he was engaged in farming for thirty-five years. On the 24th of January, 1871, he settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, and here he has since resided. There was not a particle of land improved in section 33, and for a man of his age to commence clearing and cultivating a farm, was not an easy task. However, he did succeed in doing it, and now owns 160 acres, upon which is a residence built from material which was shipped by Mr. P. from Burlington, Iowa. An abundance of water and other facilities make it an excellent stock farm. His location is right at the head of Elkhorn Creek. While in Illinois he

filled the position of associate judge for four years, and justice of the peace for sixteen years. He served in the Black Hawk war, being a member of the First Battalion, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and took part in many battles, serving under General Whiteside. Mr. Penny is a member of the Masonic fraternity. On the 22d of December, 1837, Miss P. Huston became his wife. She was the daughter of Walter Huston, a native of Rockingham County, Virginia. Their family consists of Walter H., born May 29, 1841; Virginia, born July 3, 1843, (now Mrs. Hardisty); Archibald W., born November 12, 1848; William A., born March 12, 1853, and Nancy (now Mrs. Peter Hamill), born May 30, 1857. Mr. P. is an old Jeffersonian Democrat. He was raised in the Church of England.

J. A. PEOPLES,

editor of the Maryville Times, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born October 6, 1852, and is the son of John Peoples and Mary *nee* Bersford. His parents moved to Henderson County, Illinois, while he was young, and there he spent his boyhood days, attending school and working on his father's farm. He received the benefit of a good English education. In 1878 he moved to Iowa, and in 1879 came to Missouri. In 1880 he edited and published the Barnard Times, which he continued until 1881, and then located in Maryville, where he has since been engaged in publishing the Maryville Times, satisfactorily. At first it was an independent paper, but it has since become an avowed advocate of Democratic principles, and it has recently been declared by the central committee of the party its official organ, and Mr. Peoples has reason to feel that his lot has been cast in a pleasant place, and that the result of his labors have been so successful.

DR. S. N. PIKE

is one who has become prominent in many states for the treatment of chronic diseases, cancers, etc. A number of cases which have been successfully treated by him might be mentioned in this connection if that should be necessary to prove his prominence as a specialist. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Nichols) Pike, who were both natives of New York. The Doctor is also a native of the same state, and was born March 12, 1817. He resided in Schuyler County till eleven years of age. His father being afflicted with a chronic disease, was at that time being treated by one Dr. Wodroth, an Indian physician of the Digger tribe, the medicine chief of the United States. When S. N. was eleven years of age he was chosen by the Indian chief to help hunt herbs, roots, etc., for medicine, after which he traveled for sixteen years in the wil-

derness with that chief, thereby becoming acquainted with his mode of practice. During these long sixteen years he traveled over the southern states, also a number of the western states and territories, being for a while in California. He then located in Chemung County, New York, near the town of Elmira, where he now owns a fine farm, and has since considered that locality his home, yet he has been engaged in his profession in different states and territories, also in Canada. He came to Missouri and in 1878 located in Maryville, where he has since resided. Here he has gained the friendship and confidence of many, and has relieved many suffering ones who are now enjoying life. He was married March, 1846, to Miss Catherine Debit, a lady of Holland ancestry. She was born in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1828, and died in September, 1866, leaving a family of five children, Lorenzo, Hiram, Alonzo, Devilla and James. The Doctor was again married March 18, 1877, to Miss Mollie Breeden who was born in Daviess County, Missouri, December 22, 1851. She was reared in Clinton County. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. During the war he was surgeon in Chemung County for the government.

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

Coroner of Nodaway County. The subject of this sketch is a native of Monroe County, Indiana, where he was born December 22, 1822. He was there reared to manhood, and received his education, following farming as an occupation. In 1852, he removed to Henderson County, Illinois, and there remained twenty-two years, being an old settler of that county. He then came west, and settled in this city, and was engaged in the grocery business for three years, when he retired from active business life. In 1878, he was elected to the office of coroner, which position he has since continued to hold. While an incumbent of this office, he has held inquests in over twenty cases, besides attending to other duties of that office. His parents, Solomon and Rebecca (Booth) Phillips, were old pioneers of Indiana, his father being closely identified with the interests of Monroe County from an early date. His death occurred July 9, 1849. Mr. Thomas Phillips and wife have had three children: Thomas M., Martha J. (deceased), and James D. They are members of the Christian Church.

DAVID PHILLIPS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in December, 1835, and was the son of David and Mary A (Bates) Phillips, both natives of Ohio. David was brought up principally on a farm in Sandusky County, attending for a time the common schools. He learned the painter's trade, then the trade of carpentering, and fin-

ally the stone mason's trade. When nineteen years of age, he left home with fifty cents in his pocket and a suit of homespun clothes, first commencing work at thirteen dollars per month. He soon bought a piece of land, in partnership with his brother, and began its improvement, but afterwards was engaged in teaching, for two terms, in Ohio. During the John Brown raid, he started for Kansas, and took up a claim, but, after remaining a short time, left and came to Missouri, having ten dollars in money. He settled near Cameron, and made that locality his home for two years, working at teaching and various occupations, until he had accumulated \$250 in gold. Mr. Phillips next took a trip to Texas, over which state he traveled 300 miles on foot. Not being suited with the country or habits and customs of the people, he returned to Ohio, where he improved a farm. After his marriage he remained in that state for some time, and, in 1865, located in Michigan, from whence he returned to Ohio, and thence to Missouri, in the spring of 1867. He then became a citizen of Nodaway County, and now owns 200 acres of land, well improved, and making an excellent farm for stock purposes, having an abundance of running water. He also owns 280 acres of well cultivated land in Johnston County, Nebraska. He was formerly a member of the Bellgrove Grange; has held the office of road overseer, and helped to locate all the roads in the vicinity of where he now resides. Mr. Phillips was married February 21, 1861, to Miss Sarah M. Battenfield, daughter of Solomon Battenfield, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Ella (now Mrs. David Angell) born March 17, 1862; Wilburn, born December 5, 1865; Mattie, born February 14, 1871; Ada B., born September 27, 1875, and Rutherford B., born October 4, 1879. One, Ulysses, is deceased. Mr. P. is Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN H. PHIPPS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, was born near Salem, Washington County, Indiana, December 14, 1838. His father, Jesse Phipps, a farmer by occupation, was born in Floyd County, Indiana, November 11, 1810 while his mother was a Tennessean by birth. In 1840 John was taken by his parents to Adams County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood on a farm. May 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and served for three years with the Army of the Cumberland. He was mustered out in June, 1864. His father was married April 15, 1830, to Miss Rhoda Crotts, and they have five children: Cornelius, born February 19, 1831; William S., born October 30, 1832; Elijah J., born October 22, 1834; John H., born December 14, 1838, and Logan S., born July 8, 1854. Mr. John Phipps and his brother, Logan S., are conducting the farm in partnership. It embraces 100 acres of improved land, with

an average amount of stock upon it. Logan was married June 10, 1877, to Miss A. Roberts, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Clarence, born May 21, 1878, and Ezra, born November 7, 1879. The parents of these brothers are living with them, and though well advanced in years, are in the enjoyment of good health.

L. S. PHILLIPS,

freight agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, at Wilcox, is a native of Lewis County, New York, and was born January 28, 1842, being the son of Adam and Betsy (Sherman) Phillips. The former was a native of Orange County, New York, born in 1793, and the mother was born in Chatauqua County, New York, in 1804. Some time after their marriage they moved to Lewis County, New York, being pioneers of that county. Here the mother died, in December, 1866. Lyman S. spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county, and when at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted August 5, 1862, as a private in Company I, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Carroll, near Washington, District of Columbia, and Arlington Heights. In 1863 he was placed at Maryland Heights, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and remained in service till July, 1865, when he was mustered out as second lieutenant of Company I. He was discharged at New York City, July 31, 1865. Returning to the old homestead he entered the employ of J. H. Sheldon, general merchant, at Martinsburg, New York, where he remained till the fall of 1865. He was then in the employ of Boyce & Co., at Lowville, of the same county, working at the harness trade. Mr. Phillips married May 15, 1867, Miss Lydia O. Peebles, the daughter of Charles and Lydia (Allen) Peebles. She is a native of Lewis County, New York, and was born August 14, 1843. Mr. P. opened a harness shop at Martinsburg in 1868, but was burned out in 1869, losing the entire stock. He again began business, and continued till September, 1879, when he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and entered the employ of the Wabash Railway as freight agent at Wilcox. He is also agent for N. J. Stratton, grain merchant, at Maryville, Missouri. He was postmaster at Wilcox from April, 1880, till January 25, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the M. E. Church. They have one child: Henrietta, born January 1, 1870.

JAMES B. PRATHER

is the son of Colonel Isaac N. Prather, one of the earliest and most respected citizens of Nodaway County. He was a native of Kentucky, and was born in Mercer County, July 2, 1802. He married Miss Maria C. Prather, also a native of Kentucky. In 1841 they came to Nodaway

County and settled in White Cloud Township, where he owned a large tract of land. He was prominently identified with the interests of the county from the time he came until his death, which occurred in September, 1859. James B., his son, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, on the 6th day of April, 1834, and accompanied his parents to this county, where for over forty years he has made his home and been closely identified with the county's interest. In 1856, although only twenty-two years of age, he was elected sheriff of the county, and in 1859 he was honored by promotion to the office of circuit clerk. In 1866 he commenced his mercantile experience, and he and his partner were the first to engage exclusively in the drug trade in the city, and they have richly earned and merit the reputation they enjoy, of being the leading druggists in Northwestern Missouri. November 16, 1873, he led to the marriage altar Miss Emma Holt, a native of Nodaway County. By this union they have had three children, of whom two are living, Benjamin V., aged six years; Mary E., aged two years; Basil Holt, deceased. Mr. Prather was one of the organizers of the Nodaway Valley Bank, and holds the position of president. He is greatly interested in fine stock, and his efforts and enterprise in this direction have done much to stimulate the rapid strides the county has made in this direction, and entitles him to the gratitude of all interested in the county's advancement, reputation, and substantial benefit. In a business point his life has been a grand success, and by his unflinching rectitude and upright dealings, he has secured the confidence, respect, and esteem of all with whom he has had to do. He has been inflexible and unswerving in the discharge of his duty. As a citizen he has always shown a worthy public spiritedness and sympathized with every local improvement and enterprise calculated to benefit the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with Maryville Lodge, No. 165, and Nodaway Chapter.

RICHARD P. ROBINSON,

capitalist, is a son of Cuthbert and Mary (Pullen) Robinson, who were both natives of England, and there Richard was also born on the 2d of October, 1816. In 1818 the family emigrated to America, landed at Philadelphia and traveled over the mountains by team to Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio River to Washington County, Ohio, where he was reared. He also resided in that locality till 1872, having the greater part of the time lived in the town of Marietta. When fifteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it till 1850, after which time until 1853 he was engaged in a planing mill, sash and door factory, being a member of the firm and having the supervision of the entire establishment. He then located on a farm and was occupied in agri-

cultural pursuits till 1865, when he moved to the village of Belpre, where he was engaged in speculating till 1872, when he came to Missouri. May 23, of the same year he located in Maryville, and since that time has been giving his attention to speculations and dealing in real estate. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 92, I. O. O. F. Mr. Robinson was married December 10, 1840, to Miss Sarah A. White, a daughter of William and Anna (Ellis) White, both natives of New York. Mrs. R. was born in Steuben County, New York, November 4, 1813. When she was about four years of age her parents moved to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and three years later to Washington County, Ohio, where she was married. They have had seven children, two of whom are living: William C., born January 22, 1844; Mary A., born March 1, 1850. The latter was married March 9, 1871, to Rev. Thomas Iliff, a minister of the M. E. Church. He is a native of Ohio. He has traveled over the different territories, and also made a tour with his wife in Europe for fifteen months.

THEODORE L. ROBINSON,

cashier of the Nodaway County Bank, and one of the leading business men of Nodaway County, is a native of Callaway County, Missouri, where he was born on the 8th of February, 1833. His father was a merchant, and the son may be said to have been bred to this business. In 1844 the family removed to Buchanan County, and the subject of this sketch was for a time employed in the old Mansion House, a leading hotel in St. Joseph at that period, and then accepted a position with John Curd, a pioneer and prominent merchant. In 1849, in common with many others, he crossed the plains to California, with an ox team, and remained there until 1855, engaged in mining, then returned to St. Joseph and once more became associated with his old employer. In 1857, in company with Mr. Curd, he engaged in business in Maryville, since which time he has been a permanent resident and continuously in active business, and in which he can well claim to have been engaged for more consecutive years than any other man in the county. In 1873 he became connected with the bank, and in the capacity of cashier and general manager, he has proved himself a safe, conservative and successful financier, and has secured the confidence of the community in which he resides. He is a plain, candid, wide-awake man, assumes nothing, and attends to his duties assiduously. He commenced life without means, and may well be termed the architect of his own fortune, and thoroughly merits the esteem in which he is held. As a citizen, he has always manifested an active interest in all that has had a tendency to promote the interest of the county and prominent in all educational matters. Mr. Robinson was married October 9, 1859, to Miss Rebecca J. Ray, a daughter of James Ray, a prominent citizen of this county, who

removed from Nelson County, Kentucky. Their family consists of five children : James B., Martha E., Theodore L., Fred. P. and Jennie I.

JOHN K. RUTH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 7, 1835. His parents, Jacob and Matilda, *nee* Kimmons, were both natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the former was an agriculturist by calling. When he was four years of age, John was taken to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and then to Marshall County, West Virginia, where he resided until he was fourteen. At that time he moved to Adams County, Illinois, in the fall of 1850, and after three years located in Hancock County. He spent the most of his time on a farm, and also attended the common schools. In 1878, he came to Missouri, and in March of that year settled in this county, where he now owns 247 acres of land, stocked with graded cattle, and upon it is an orchard and an abundance of small fruit. His dwelling is so situated as to give an attractive view of the country round about. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M., of Maryville, and has been school director of his district, etc. Mr. Ruth was married December 27, 1861, to Elizabeth R. Kimmons, daughter of Ira Kimmons, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, but now a resident of Adams County, Illinois. They have five children: M. C., born November 4, 1861; Minnie L., born July 21, 1864; Edgar L., born May 26, 1866; Thomas B., born March 28, 1874, and Blanche, born December 23, 1875. Mr. R. is independent in his political preferences, and belongs to the Christian Church of Maryville.

J. H. SAUNDERS,

merchant, one of Maryville's most valuable and respected citizens, is a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and was born May 6, 1824. He was there partially educated and resided until 1843, when he immigrated to Missouri with his parents, his father, John, being one of the pioneers of Buchanan County. For two years he lived twelve miles south of St. Joseph. In 1845, with his family, he moved to Nodaway County, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Maryville, being among the first interested in this branch. Previous to the war he went to St. Joseph, and for many years was well known as proprietor of the Saunders House. Few men in Northwest Missouri were more highly esteemed or had a more enviable reputation than John Saunders. His death occurred in 1869. James H. Saunders has been a resident of Nodaway County the greater portion of the time since 1845. He spent a few years in the western country and four years in St. Joseph. For a long time he has been one

of the leading merchants of Maryville. Although before the people of Nodaway County from the time it was in a comparatively crude state, Mr. S. has never been known officially. He is no political aspirant, preferring the commercial arena of life. He has been closely associated with the progress of Maryville, and is ever ready to endorse all commendable enterprises beneficial both to town and county. Possessing as he does, a genial and kindly disposition, in both the public and private walks of life, he is one of the most companionable of gentlemen. In 1851 he married Miss Emma Ray, of Kentucky. They have four children: Lawrence A., now a practicing physician in Kansas; Ida, wife of Prof. B. A. Dunn, editor of the Republican; Ernest R. and Jennie. Ernest R. is the junior member of the firm of Saunders & Son, and is one of the rising young merchants of Nodaway County.

RICHARD SAUNDERS

was born in Madison County, Kentucky, on the 21st of March, 1835, and is the son of John and Nancy Saunders. The family moved from Kentucky to Missouri in the fall of 1843, and settled on a farm twelve miles south of St. Joseph, on the main road to Weston. Travelers going north would inquire the distance to the Blacksnake Hills, afterwards known as Robidoux, now the city of St. Joseph. Mr. Saunders remained on the farm for two years, working during the summer and attending school in winter. His first teacher was a Mr. Collins; the second a Mr. Prescott, both good, practical, common sense men, who taught reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar; could make a good quill pen, and did not hesitate to use the birch when necessary. During the fall of 1845 Mr. Saunders' father located in Maryville, Missouri, and built a double log house on Main Street, where the Methodist parsonage now stands. In 1850 he moved to St. Joseph, where he embarked in the mercantile business, taking Richard, then a boy fifteen years of age, in as a clerk, where he continued to assist his father when not attending school. In 1856 he entered the store of Walker, Jenkins & Holly, as clerk, in the town of Maryville. Here he remained until the spring of 1857, when he went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and took charge of the store of Holly & Brown. In the summer of 1858 he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and there attended Duff's Commercial College. Returning to Maryville in the following year he and his brother James H. Saunders formed a partnership in the mercantile business, continuing to sell goods until 1861, when Mr. Saunders again became a resident of St. Joseph and took charge of the Saunders House, which was at the time conducted by his father. He, with his brother John, operated the Saunders House until the spring of 1877, when they sold to other parties. Soon after Mr. Saunders went to Europe where he remained until

January, 1878, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, France and Italy. In February, 1878 he returned to Maryville and assisted in the banking house of Baker, Saunders & Co. until 1881, when he sold his interest. He was married to Miss Lida C. West, in September 1878, and by this union they had one child, Ed., who died. Mr. Saunders possesses excellent business qualifications, and being a man of good judgment, his efforts in business enterprises have always been crowned with success. Having traveled extensively he has seen much of the world and remembers with great tenacity what he has seen. He is kind and obliging, a good citizen, a genial and companionable gentleman.

S. W. SCOTT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 28th of January, 1851. His father, A. P. Scott, a farmer by calling, was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and his mother, Mary Scott, of the same place. S. W. was brought up at his birthplace, on a farm, receiving an education in the common schools. In 1877, he came to Missouri, and on the 23d of September, located in Nodaway County. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the firm of Scott Brothers & Braninger, which is composed of S. W. Scott, J. M. Scott and F. L. Braninger. They have leased 320 acres of land, and have the same well stocked with high grades of sheep, hogs, etc., having brought one car load from Ohio. Their attention is given principally to raising these animals. J. M. Scott is now about thirty-seven years of age, and was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, but was principally reared in Guernsey County. He was married in the spring of 1868, to Miss Anna E. Wallace, who died in the spring of 1872, leaving one child, Anna W.

J. L. SCOTT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 17, 1854, and is the son of Alexander F. and Eleanor (Barnes) Scott, the former of Jefferson County, Ohio, and the latter of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. J. L. passed his youth in Harrison County, Ohio, on a farm, receiving a good business education. In 1880 he came to Missouri, settling in Nodaway County, on the 14th of May. He now has 320 acres of land, fairly stocked. Mr. S. was married March 24, 1880, to Rachel A. Dunlap, daughter of Joshua Dunlap, formerly of Harrison County, Ohio. They have one child, Jessie B., born January 9, 1881. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES F. SHELL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was born on January 30, 1840, in Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, and is the son of Solomon and Sarah N. (Lemon) Shell. The former was a farmer and carpenter, and a native of North Carolina. In the fall of 1841 he was taken to Platte County, Missouri, then almost unsettled, and made his home there until the spring of 1856, when he came to this county with his parents, they locating about seven miles northwest of Maryville. He settled on his present place, commencing the improvement of a farm, and now owns eighty-five acres of stocked land, upon which is a good orchard. He is a member of Florida Grange, No. 32, and fills the office of secretary. He has been road overseer. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Lexington, Missouri, by General Price. He was afterwards paroled. Mr. Shell was married September 22, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Cain, daughter of Charles Cain, of this county. They have six children: Sarah, born August 22, 1865; Solomon, born September 3, 1869; Elma V., born December 23, 1873; Jessie, born August 27, 1875; Clara, born July 17, 1878, and Earl, born March 23, 1881; one is deceased. Mr. Shell is Republican in his political views.

THOMAS SHOEMAKER,

proprietor of the the Valley House, and of the firm of Shoemaker & Sons, proprietors of transfer line and livery, was born in Cayuga County, New York, March 2, 1829. He was reared in his native state, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1866, he engaged in the grain trade at Union Springs, New York. In 1870, he decided to emigrate west, and came to Nodaway County, and built the Valley House, which under his supervision has gained a wide reputation, and is in all respects a model of cleanliness, with a table to tempt the most fastidious. His grounds are large, and laid out with artistic taste, and no pains or expense have been spared in making it beautiful and attractive. He contemplates further improvements, which will add still more to its beauty. Mr. Shoemaker was married November 15, 1854, to Miss Esther O'Hara, a native of the same county as her husband. They have one son, Frank G., born in Cayuga County, New York, August 21, 1858, and principally raised in Nodaway County. He married Miss Mary Hagen April 22, 1880. They have one son, Frank G., Jr.

MICHAEL SHORTELL,

of the firm of Shortell & Albaugh, proprietors of billiard hall and saloon, is a native of Ireland, and was born April 20, 1844. He was there reared

to manhood, and received his education, following the plow for a livelihood in his youthful days. He is the son of Edward and Bridget (Murphy) Shortell, who are living in the land of their forefathers, their ancestors for many generations having tilled the soil. Mr. S. traces his origin to the old chieftain of the name of Shortell. His mother's death occurred in 1851. In 1859, the subject of this sketch immigrated to America, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided one year. From thence he removed to Kewanee, Illinois, and engaged in farming till 1869, when he came to this city, and engaged in contracting and building till 1875. Then he embarked in the saloon business with P. Hamill, they remaining together one year, when he returned to his trade, and in 1880, he engaged in his present business with Mr. Doren. In 1881, Mr. Albaugh became his partner. Mr. S. was united in marriage July 3, 1877, to Miss Maggie Murphy, a native of Ireland. They have two children: Mary and Daniel. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He is well known in Maryville, and the number of substantial buildings erected by him is a sufficient guarantee of his skill as a contractor. He is doing a good business in his present line, as he deserves.

G. W. SIGNS,

of the firm of G. W. Signs & Sons, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, is a native of Ohio and was born in Wayne County, August 29, 1834. He is a son of John and Anna (Hayes) Signs, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. In 1850, with his father, he moved to North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana, and in 1854 went to Lisbon, Ohio. He was educated in Indiana and Ohio, spending his time on a farm in his native state, and while in Indiana he learned the trade of cabinetmaking, which he followed till 1862. He then engaged in the mercantile trade, which he continued in Lisbon till 1871, and in May, 1872, he came to Maryville. Since that time he has principally been occupied in the mercantile trade, and since March, 1878, has been in his present business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. S. was married May 4, 1856, to Miss Sarah E. Ringer, a daughter of John and Mary (Faust) Ringer, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, in February 1836, and died in October, 1869. They had two children: John M. and Charles E. Mr. Signs was again married August 11, 1870, to Miss Ella J. Church, a daughter of Seth J. and Sophronia Church, both natives of Utica, New York, where Mrs. S. was also born in 1846. Previous to her marriage she had been engaged in teaching.

NATHANIEL SISSON,

of the firm of Morehouse & Sisson, one of Nodaway County's most enterprising citizens, is a son of N. P. and Sarah (Green) Sisson, natives

of Ohio. Their son, Nathaniel, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, May 25, 1845, and was reared at his birthplace, on a farm, receiving the advantages of a good English education. In 1862, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops, he enlisted in the Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, but was discharged on account of his youth. He again enlisted in the Second Virginia Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, and witnessed the surrender of Lee. After he was mustered out he returned home and attended school, and, for a time, was engaged in teaching. He came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1866. Having formed a taste for the profession of surveyor and civil engineer, he devoted his leisure hours to perfecting himself in this branch. He was for a short time engaged in the furniture business, and for three years held the office of road commissioner, and then resigned the position, and the following two years was engaged in bridge building. During this time he superintended the construction of the bridge over the Brazos River, Texas, being the largest wooden span bridge in the state. In 1875, he engaged in his present business in connection with A. P. Morehouse, and the firm are doing the leading real estate business in Northwestern Missouri. Their abstract books are complete and reliable. Mr. Sisson is the inventor of the system of abstracts known as the American System, and it has been widely adopted and universally approved. In 1876, he published a correct and reliable map of the county, which has proved a great convenience and of lasting benefit to the county. A marked characteristic of Mr. Sisson's career, which has been both honorable and successful in his straight forward course, and he has secured in a high degree the confidence of all with whom he has business intercourse. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Maryville Lodge, No. 165, and Nodaway Chapter. He married Miss Mary Hughes, October 14, 1874. She was born in Lexington, Missouri. Their family consists of one son, N. Paul.

ELDER RUFUS SMITH

was born September 21, 1821, in Deerfield, Oneida County, New York. His father, Rufus Smith, married Lucinda De Groat. His parents moved to Erie County, New York, when Rufus was five years of age. They then located in Jefferson County, New York, where they lived and died, leaving a family of six sons, Samuel, William, Rufus, Eladsit, Wayne and Warren, and two daughters, Helen and Harriet. Of these Samuel, Eladsit and Helen are now deceased. When in his seventeenth year Rufus was converted and called by God to preach the gospel at once. His mother being a Methodist, he joining the New School Lutherans, saw and felt deeply the effect of divisions in the church. He resolved, with the light which God gave him, to preach the pure gospel and let



Reuben Smith

Lutherism and all other isms take care of themselves. Being requested to hold meetings at Beech Ridge and Clayton, in Jefferson County, he earnestly commenced work for the Master, and was rewarded by having two revivals, one of which was the most wonderful of his life. During all this time he worked for his father on the farm and walked fifteen miles every Sabbath to his appointments. The Lutheran ministers hearing of his success selected a conference and gave him license, October 5, 1842. His mother having died soon after his conversion, his father, who was not a Christian, desired him to remain at home and work on the farm and have the homestead of 200 acres, or, if he left home, to have his time but never a dollar. Thanking his father for his time, Rufus, believing all God's promises, including Mark x. chapter, 29-30 verses, resolved to follow the Lord fully, hence he worked by the month, day and hour, and paid his way to secure a limited education. Many years after this, Elder Smith's father sent for him, though a thousand miles away, to confess to him that he had done wrong in trying to hinder him in his work, and said: "Rufus, I am glad you obeyed God, and did not listen to me. Be faithful. I will try and meet you in Heaven." Young Smith's first charge as a pastor of a congregation was at Morristown, St. Lawrence County, New York. Here he was united in holy wedlock with Eliza C. Reese, on the 5th day of July, 1843. He remained there for two years, and was licensed in full by the Franckean Synod, June 8, 1844. In these two years there were over two hundred who professed religion. Mr. Smith's next field was at Starkville, Herkimer County, New York, where he remained for six years, having abundant success in that locality. In January, 1851, he left there for Raymertown, Rensselaer County, New York, there continuing for five years, preaching regularly every Sabbath, and at other places in the county had many revivals; Bryan's Corners had an extended revival, organized a Lutheran Society and erected a meeting house, etc. During this time he buried his only daughter, Eveline Lucinda, who died September 23, 1853. In October, 1856, he moved from Raymertown to Sharon, Wisconsin. On moving west he became acquainted with Julius Movius, General Agent of the Great Western Railroad. Learning his mission west, Mr. Movius always passed Mr. Smith and his family, free, from Buffalo to Chicago and return. Feeling that he could not do more for him, Mr. Smith named his youngest son after him. Upon learning the fact, Mr. Movius replied with the following letter:

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17, 1865:

REV. R. SMITH, JR.,—*My Dear Sir*: Absence from home has prevented earlier acknowledgement of your kind favor of the third instant, but contents are noted with much satisfaction. Let me congratulate you upon the accession to your family circle, and I pray that Julius Movius Smith may live and grow up a good man—a Christian—and be

the comfort and support of his worthy parents in their declining years, and a pride to him whose name he bears. I shall always feel a deep interest in him, and hope to have it in my power to aid and encourage him in the journey of life, and to secure him such a position as the development of his moral, religious, commercial and scholastic attainments may indicate. This is a period somewhat remote, and if in the meantime I can serve you, it will give me pleasure so to do.

I am, very truly yours,

JULIUS MOVIUS.

Julius Movius Smith died March 14, 1865, at Mt. Morris, Illinois. Mr. Smith was in Sharon and Janesville, Wisconsin, preaching in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin for five years, having an outpouring of God's spirit in many places in both states. From the beginning of the war he was for a number of years engaged in preaching as an evangelist, both north and south, showing that if the church of America had been one, and the pure gospel had been expounded, there could have been no war. During this time he held a meeting at Jackson, Will County, Illinois, where he had another revival, and built a meeting house, but lacked a few hundred dollars of paying for it. To raise this amount, Mr. S. chartered a train, and took his friends from Jackson and Will County, to visit the southern prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, in Chicago, for the purpose of preaching the gospel to them. The proceeds obtained were sufficient to pay for the train and the meeting house. In 1865, he located in Mt. Morris, Illinois, and at that time it was publicly announced that he would not receive one dime from any one only as a free will offering, consequently the word money was not mentioned during his stay there of two years. His wants were not only fully supplied, but he had hundreds of dollars to give away for benevolent purposes. Mr. Smith would as soon baptize for any other denomination as for the Lutheran, always teaching the people that by the Holy Ghost they were baptized into Christ's Church. That the denominations were only societies, all of which were out of God's order. While teaching this bible truth, he received members into the Lutheran Society only when requested, never asking any one to join, he feeling that all isms were a "stumbling block which should be removed out of the way of God's people."—Isaiah 57, 14. From some cause, he hardly knew why, he felt impressed to ask for a letter from the Lutheran denomination, which was granted July 7, 1866. We herewith print the letter:

This is to certify that by a vote of Synod, an honorable letter of dismission from our ecclesiastic body was granted to Rev. Rufus Smith on the 7th instant, at our late session, held at Albion, Marshall County, Iowa. Brother Smith has belonged to the Franckean Evangelic Lutheran Synod of New York, for the last twenty-five years, and for the last six years to our Western Conference. He is an eminent, zealous and very active ambassador of Jesus. He has for the last six years acted as an

efficient and successful Evangelist in various portions of this western country and elsewhere.

We, therefore, recommend him without the least hesitation, with love and confidence, to any ecclesiastic body of the Evangelic Lutheran Church of North America, wherever he may see fit by the direction of Providence to join. May the divine blessings of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ richly rest upon him, on his beloved family and upon all true Israel of God, near and far. Amen.

CHRISTIAN SANS,

Ex-President of Western Lutheran Conference of New York, and Secretary of Western Evangelic Lutheran Missionary Synod:

About the middle of September following, Dr. Sternbergh, President of the Lutheran College, at Albion, Marshall County, Iowa, invited him to hold a meeting in the college hall. On the third day of that meeting an infidel of the town asked him two questions. The first one was: "How many churches has your God got?" His reply was: "One, sir." The second question was: "Which one of the churches is your God's church?" Mr. Smith's answer was: "Not any *one* of the denominations, but all Christians in and out of them—all constitute Christ's Church." The infidel then said: "Your head is level, sir. Why don't you preach and practice it?" Mr. S. saw at once the practicability of what he had always preached, and thanked God that he could use an infidel in the opening of his eyes to see how plain it is to practice as well as preach the gospel, as well as to open Peter's eyes with the four-footed beasts and creeping things.—Acts, x-15. The same night in the hall he dropped the Lutheran name, declaring that his name was Rufus Smith, minister of the gospel, nothing more nor less. He then presented the oneness of the Church of Christ, as taught in the Scripture. Dr. Sternbergh, adding his testimony to the truth, declared he, too, dropped that name, saying he had been troubled on the same subject for twenty years. After this a number of infidels cried for mercy, and renounced their infidelity. When the doctor sent east for his letter, then came to pass the saying:

"But, O! what a storm of persecution did rage,
For the cause of old Babylon so many engage."

Mr. S. says he never saw the doctor after that, the latter soon moving to Kansas. Upon returning to Mt. Morris, Illinois, he preached his "denominational funeral sermon" from Romans xii., 5, all claiming at the time that his position was according to God's revealed will. Hence from that time to the present he has not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God, asking his congregations east and west to forgive him for receiving them into the Lutheran Society. Since then he has been laboring in ten different states, showing to all that

“ The time is soon coming, by the prophets foretold,
When Zion, in purity, the world shall behold,
When Jesus' pure testimony will gain the day—
Denominations, selfishness, will vanish away.”

Mr. Smith's first tour to Missouri was about 1869, when he went to St. Louis, then to Raleigh, and thence south on horseback to near the Arkansas line, where he held some very important meetings. Deeming this a very undesirable portion of the state, he advised his eldest son, Fayette, not to move there, as he had previously arranged to do. Soon after, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and being pleased with the country, he bought a half section of land in the southwest corner of the county, intending for Fayette to work and improve it. Upon the removal of the latter to Nodaway County, he imagined the land was too far from timber, consequently Mr. Smith purchased some timber land with prairie adjoining, selling the original half section. After erecting a dwelling and making some needed improvements, the son then urged his father to hire money and buy prairie near him, that he might cultivate as his own, thinking thereby that he might soon make him a farm. Fayette was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 11, 1845. On account of his moving off of the land which was furnished by his father, the latter decided to locate here, which he did soon after. He lived in that neighborhood until the year 1875, when he move to Maryville, having but two children living, Fayette and Arthur. The last named was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, October 22, 1857. When in his eleventh year he had an attack of the spinal fever, from which he has suffered more or less until within the last few years. Mr. Smith's wife died June 1, 1880, in great peace, having been a comfort and helpmate indeed, for thirty-seven years. On the 18th day of August following, he and his youngest son, Arthur R., started on their mission, preaching from state to state, and, in Ohio, Arthur, like Isaac of old, found a companion, as he believes, selected of the Lord, by the name of Rosa Thornton, whom he married in Monroe, October 9, 1880. Her mother with herself were left alone, all of their dear family having died in the Lord. Upon their return to Maryville, after a few weeks, it was made manifest to Mr. Smith that it was God's will that Rosa's mother should take the place of Arthur's mother. Accordingly they were united in marriage December, 11th, 1880, he finding that the companion given him in his declining years supplies the place given him in his youth, with the additional gift of laboring with him in the gospel. On the 13th of December, 1881, Arthur was called to mourn the loss of his companion, who was so self-sacrificing, and to him and her parents such a comfort. Her death was a triumphant one. The elder, in speaking of the goodness of God to him, in supplying all his temporal wants, in giving him houses, lands, money and friends, with persecutions,

and in showing him from his youth more and more clearly the oneness of the Church of Christ, and now a companion to labor with him in the gospel, as Aquilla and Prescilla of old, and providentially to be ordained by men on the gospel plan, so that he may now perform outside of sectarianism all ministerial duties, by preaching the truth as it is in Christ, in the fullness of his soul he exclaims: "Goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of our lives, and, by the grace of God, we will dwell in His house, which is His church forever. AMEN!"

GEORGE W. SMITH,

of the firm of Vaughn & Smith, grocers, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lancaster County, December 2, 1833. He was reared and educated in the town of Holland, and when sixteen years of age he learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, which he followed for twelve years. In March, 1865, he moved to Whiteside County, Illinois, and located on a farm, and with the exception of one year was engaged in farming till March, 1879, when he came to Nodaway County. He settled on a farm one and a-half miles southeast of Maryville, where he was engaged in farming and conducting a dairy till the spring of 1881, when he and his son, J. J. Smith, started the creamery of Maryville, J. J. being the inventor of Smith's Portable Creamery. G. W. sold his interest in this in July, 1881, and in October he began in his present business as one of the firm of Vaughn & Smith. He is a son of William and Mary (Shaffer) Smith, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. S. was married August 4, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Tyson. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1832. They had eleven children, seven of whom are now living: William F., John J., Amos E., Augustus, Ida, Mary E. and Laura J. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church.

SMITH BROS.,

dealers in dry goods and boots and shoes, are numbered among the leading merchants of Northwestern Missouri. The firm is composed of C. Q. and J. W. Smith, who are the sons of Spotswood D. and Mary A. Smith, natives of Virginia. C. Q. was born in Cooper County, Missouri, April 21, 1842. His youth was spent on his father's farm and in acquiring an education. In 1868 he commenced his mercantile experience, and in 1869 he went to Kansas City, and afterwards sold goods at Clinton and at Arrow Rock, in Saline County. In March, 1875, he came to Maryville. Mr. S. married Miss Ella Jones, May 17, 1877. She was born in Hinds County, Mississippi. Their family circle consists of two children, Marry E., and Stella Q. J. W. Smith was also born in

Cooper County, Missouri, December 10, 1844. and, like his brother, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. He commenced selling goods at Arrow Rock in 1866, and came with his brother to this county in 1875. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Hustin, a lady whose graces of mind and person endeared her to all who enjoyed her acquaintance. Mrs. Smith died April 30, 1879, leaving two children, Charles Leon, and Mary V. The Smith Bros. thoroughly understand the wants of their customers, and their patronage extends not only throughout this and adjoining counties, but also into Iowa, and their liberal treatment and honorable dealing has secured for them an enviable reputation wherever the firm of Smith Bros. is known.

FAYETTE SMITH,

of the firm of Eddy & Smith, is a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, and was born April 11, 1845. His father's name is Rufus Smith, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Reese. The former removed to Wisconsin when he was young, and he was principally reared in Janesville. During the late war he enlisted in the army in Company F, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and after serving two years he was discharged on account of disability. After his return from the army he was for some years engaged in the real estate business and farming. He is at the present time, in company with his partner, Mr. Eddy, purchasing grain at Blanchard, Bingham, Shenandoah, Imogene, Solomon, Strahan, Lawrence, Silver City and Miniola, with headquarters at Maryville. He ranks as one of the leading business men of the county. While it is true that some men inherit greatness, others have greatness thrust upon them, a large number are the "architects of their own fortunes." The man of this stamp, self-reliant and courageous, building on principle and not pedigree, starts out with the idea God helps those who help themselves. He who has faith in his own powers, who is diligent in his calling and has his heart in his work, is on the road to success. He was married in 1865, to Miss Emma Hill, of Ogle County, Illinois. Their family consists of seven children: Mary E., Martha E., Estella, Carrie E., Bessie, Lucy Ethel and an infant son.

J. A. SMITH,

dealer in gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, was born in a log cabin in Andrew County, Missouri, on the 17th of June, 1848, his parents being pioneers in that county. His father, John Smith, was born near the river Rhine, in Germany, while his mother, whose maiden name was Emeline Stokes, was from Virginia. Her parents were pioneers in the Platte Purchase. J. A. spent his boyhood days on the farm, and attended the old subscription schools of that period.

During the first part of the war, he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in February, 1865, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers. When the war was over, he resumed farming. In 1866-7, he attended school at Clarinda, Iowa, under the instruction of Professor Wood, and once more returned to the farm. In the fall of 1869, he embarked in the mercantile business with August Schuster, of Savannah, continuing some six years. He came to Maryville March 22, 1876, and purchased the stock of Signs & Clellan, and engaged in business on his own account. In the fall of 1876, J. J. Bean became a partner, and continued in the business until February 1, 1882, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He has a large and complete stock, and does a lucrative business. He is a member of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F. He is a sterling business man and an enterprising citizen. Mr. Smith was married September 4, 1876, to Miss Sarah E. Walker. She was born in Canterbury, England, December 11, 1853, and was principally raised in Canada. They have two children: Alfred E., born May 22, 1877, and Grace E., born on the 25th of July, 1881. He is a member of the First M. E. Church.

JUDGE FREDRICK D. SNYDER

is a leader among the administrators of justice in Northwest Missouri, and a man who is noted for his sensibility of honor, fidelity and principle. He is the youngest child of George S. and Elizabeth Snyder, and was born in Washington Township, Darke County, Ohio, August 21, 1838. His paternal great-grandfather was Anthony Snyder, a soldier of the Revolution, and his grandfather was, John Snyder, a soldier of 1812. His father, George S. Snyder, was born July 4, 1804, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was a member of Company I, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry, in the rebellion. His regiment was known as the "Gray-beards of Iowa," being all old men, and was stationed most of the time at St. Louis on guard duty. He was a farmer in his younger days, and died at St. Louis in 1876. The maternal great-grandfather of Judge Snyder was John Jacob Diveley (Dueble), of Wurtemberg, Germany, the records at Stuttgart containing the names of the Diveley family for five hundred years previous to 1874, during which year they were examined by Hon. Michael Diveley, of Kansas City, and from which records it appears that John Jacob Diveley was a soldier in the king's service, and after serving his time left Stuttgart, with his family, in 1763, and settled in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1770. About the year 1783 he removed to Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Frederick Diveley, the maternal grand-father of Judge Snyder, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1772, and died near Fort Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, August 11, 1857. Frederick Diveley's brother

Martin was the grand-father of Michael Diveley, of Kansas City, above mentioned, and the father of General Michael Diveley, who was lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania State Militia in 1811, by appointment of Governor Simon Snyder, and on August 3, 1817, was appointed Brigadier General of the Militia for Bedford, Somerset and Cambria Counties, Pennsylvania, by Governor Heister. Judge Snyder's mother died September 13, 1839, when he was but little more than a year old, and his home from that date until October 13, 1856, was in the family of his grandfather Diveley, on the George Diveley farm, where he was born, at which latter date he commenced teaching school in his native township. He continued teaching in Darke County, Ohio, until in the spring of 1860, when he went west and commenced reading law in the office of John Mitchell, Esq., at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, May 7, 1860, and at a term of the district court held at Marion, May 15, 1861, Hon. William E. Miller, (since Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa), presiding, he was admitted to the bar. On the 11th of April, 1861, the day the war of the great rebellion commenced, he was married to Julia Anna Maria Kellogg, a daughter of the late Elder A. S. Kellogg, M. D., of Marion, Iowa. He continued in the teacher's profession and practiced law as occasion offered until February 6, 1865, when he became one of the publishers and editors of the Jackson County Sentinel at Maquoketa, Iowa, which he disposed of in about four months thereafter, and after teaching in the winter of 1865-6, he entered regularly on the practice of law at Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa, April 1, 1866, where he continued in the profession until April 22, 1870, when he removed to Maryville, Missouri, where he now resides, and resumed the law practice. On April 25, 1871, he was elected Secretary of the Board of Education of Maryville, Missouri, and held that office for four years and a half in succession, being re-elected annually. On June 4, 1872, he was elected justice of the peace for Polk Township, and served in that office for ten months. On April 6, 1875, he was elected Township Clerk of Polk Township, and re-elected April 4, 1876. On November 7, 1876, he was elected Public Administrator of Nodaway County, and served until December 23, 1879. He was elected judge of the probate court November 5, 1875, took charge of that office January 1, 1879, and is still acting in that position. In addition to the otherwise busy life of Judge Snyder, for the past twenty years, he was local editor of the Union Campaigner, published by Dr. Barwell, at Marion, Iowa, in the fall of 1862; corresponding editor of the Constitutionalist, published at Lyons, Iowa, in the summer of 1864, during which year he resided at DeWitt, Iowa, and was secretary of the board of education of that city; was the LeClaire correspondent of the Davenport Daily Gazette from November, 1866, to June, 1868, and correspondent of the Davenport Democrat from June 9,

1868, to March, 1870, and Maryville correspondent of the St. Joseph Gazette from June, 1870, to May, 1881. He has been secretary of twenty different literary and other societies, including the State Convention of the Christian Churches of Missouri, at St. Joseph, in August, 1872. He has held every office in the Good Templars' and Odd Fellows' Lodges, and representative to the grand lodges of both, having represented the Odd Fellows' lodges at Maryville, Graham, Quitman, Hopkins and Pickering, in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, at St. Louis, in May, 1879, and held a commission as special deputy grand master for the state, under Grand Master Gregory, for the year ending May, 1880. He has been one of the trustees of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., from October, 1873, to the present time, and secretary of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Benefit Society, of Maryville, from December, 1875, to the present time. He is also the master (October, 1881,) of Industry Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W., and a steward in Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M.

AMOS SPRECHER,

of the firm of Sprecher & Smith, proprietors of livery, feed and sale stable, was born in Ogle County, Illinois, November 28, 1845. His father, Daniel S., was born in Maryland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Kaufman, was also a native of the same place. Amos was reared to manhood on a farm at his birthplace, receiving the principal part of his education at Rock River Seminary. Upon arriving at maturity, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1869 he came west and settled in Atchison County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming, and in 1873 he located in Nodaway County, settling five miles west of Maryville.. This land he improved, but afterwards sold and moved to Maryville, November 1, 1875, there engaging in the clothing business with R. P. Weaver, in the spring of 1876. After continuing some eleven months, he sold out and went into partnership with Walters & Bender, under the firm name of A. W. Walters & Co. They moved their machinery from the Quitman Woolen Mills to Maryville and erected a large building at this point, here starting the mills. After remaining one year with the company, Mr. S. retired and embarked in the livery business with Mr. McCommon, under the firm name of McCommon & Sprecher. Two months later his brother purchased Mr. McCommon's interest, and the firm became A. Sprecher & Bro. In February, 1881, the brother retired, and Mr. T. Smith entered as a partner, constituting the present firm name of Sprecher & Smith. They have the largest barn in the city, and keep it well stocked, and are always ready to tend to the wants of the traveling public. Their tall windmill can be seen for miles, and is about the first object that meets the eye of the stranger on approaching the city. Mr. S. is an active

member of the Ancient Order of United Workman, in which he holds the office of General Foreman. Politically, he is a Greenbacker. He was married January 14, 1869, to Miss Sylvania C. Wertz, daughter of Henry Wertz, of Illinois. She was born in Ogle County, Illinois, in July, 1845. They have five children: Lilly M., born November 25, 1871; Henry F., born May 4, 1873; Eva E., born October 4, 1874; Susan V., born March 4, 1876, and Clyde, born January 29, 1881.

EDWARD S. STEPHENSON.

(PREPARED BY HON. LAFAYETTE DAWSON.)

It is not expected that the writer of a biographical sketch should indulge in hyperbole or in fulsome panegyric, but that he should accurately outline the traits and characteristics of his subject. If I shall in this article transcend the rule indicated, I trust I will receive immunity, from the fact that the deceased was my firm and unflinching friend. In writing of the dead, years after the sad event of their departure, their moral worth and business qualifications ought not to be measured by the change of systems, the wild notion of speculation, the greed for spoils and the laxity of honesty which the mutations of time have brought. When we analyze the leading characteristics of this subject, we must of necessity let our minds revert to the days of his business activity and measure his motives, his manner of business, his integrity and his capacity by the rule then prevailing for estimating character and probity. It is well known that what was considered downright dishonesty in his day is now looked upon by too many as a *slick* business transaction. Edward S. Stephenson was born in Madison County, Kentucky, June 27, 1822. In the autumn of 1844 he came with his father to Nodaway County, which was then comparatively a wilderness. Here he remained with the family until 1849. Being of a restless, active disposition, he quickly became a victim of the gold fever, and in the spring of 1849 turned his youthful eyes toward the setting sun and took up his line of march for the golden sands of California. He succeeded admirably in his enterprise there, and in 1852 returned to Nodaway County, bringing with him sufficient means to start into business. In September, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Swearengen, whose tastes and ways were congenial, and whose combination of good sense and industry made their union a happy one and rendered their home a very attractive place for all who came within its hospitable doors. Mrs. S. was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 15, 1825. She lived there until the age of sixteen or seventeen years, when she came to Maryville. She has resided in Nodaway County for twenty-two years. Three children were born of this marriage: Rachel E., the eldest, nicknamed

"Cub," who is now the wife of John M. Holt; Mary A., nicknamed "Coon," the wife of H. M. Turner; and Minerva S., nicknamed "Pig," who is unmarried and lives with her mother. These pet names were given to the three daughters by their father when they were babes, and strange to say, cling to them to this day. None of their intimate acquaintances think of calling them by any other names than these. In his domestic affairs Mr. Stephenson was happily situated, and his home, without show or pretention, was a center of social enjoyment and domestic refinement. His love and tenderness for his family knew no bounds, and they in turn, received the gospel only from him. He was eminently successful in his business transactions, and passed the great financial crash of 1873 unscathed, although he afterwards met with serious financial reverses. He, in connection with George S. Baker, Joseph E. Alexander, W. C. Oréar and James B. Prather, in 1868, founded the first bank that Maryville ever had. It was then known as the bank of George S. Baker & Co., Mr. Baker being the cashier. The paid up stock was only five thousand dollars at that time, but from that small beginning, and the energy of the proprietors, large financial results have followed. In 1873, the above named banking institution was succeeded by the Nodaway Valley Bank, where Mr. Stephenson continued to be a stockholder until 1875, when he sold his interest. Prior to his banking enterprise, he had been alternately engaged in handling live stock and in mercantile pursuits. It was proverbial of him, that he could weigh a drove of hogs, or herd of cattle, and keep the weight of each draft, the rate per pound, and the general amount, in his head, seldom making a mistake. Many of the early stock dealers of Nodaway County preferred his accurate memory to their own book accounts. His judgment of the weight and size of animals was remarkable. Being innately honest himself, he acted upon the principle that those with whom he dealt were honest, and this accounts for his partial failure in business. That the financial embarrassments with which he met in 1875-6, saddened his spirits, none who knew him can deny, but in no way lessened his love for his friends, or his readiness to contribute to their enjoyment. He had the confidence of all with whom he dealt, and his word was to them his bond. The storm was never so blinding, nor the wind so fierce, as to deter or prevent him from meeting his obligations with the farmers. He was one of those who believed that the soil was the primary source of all wealth, and that his obligations to those who tilled it should be scrupulously observed. Neither did the decline in prices, however great, offer an inducement to him to violate a contract, although it rested entirely on parol. But to properly appreciate his sterling honesty and inherent goodness, we must look back to the days of 1861 and 1865.

He who undertakes to recite the events of twenty years ago, covering the dark and bloody midnight of our National existence, can but be

conscious of making mistakes. But I will be sustained, I feel sure, by those who knew him best, in asserting that while he remained true to the cause of the Union, and that while he approved of and encouraged the act of his father in manumitting and providing for his slaves, yet he deplored the rapacity and cruelty consequent upon civil war. Still, not the despondent anticipations of the wisest could then realize the dark and sorrowful tragedies which were crowding thick and fast upon the people of Missouri. Dark and threatening as was the cloud then hovering over the country, none anticipated the appalling fury with which it burst—none anticipated that it would deluge a nation in blood. Here in Nodaway County, neighbor was arrayed against neighbor; the framework of society was wrecked, distorted and shattered; a condition of peace had been supplanted by the bloody crest of war; confusion prevailed everywhere; a feeling of distrust and uncertainty seized the people, still he moved among them advising forbearance and peace. It is not extravagant to say that his extensive acquaintance, his knowledge of the people, their confidence in him, and his goodness of heart, enabled him to do more than any other one man to prevent the people of Nodaway County from imbruing their hands in each other's blood. It was during the calamitous days alluded to that his greatness shone brightest. Some men achieve fame at the forum; some in the halls of legislation; some on the field of battle, and some while wearing the ermine, and still others while in the sacred desk, but it was in the walks of private life, in the wholesome advice he gave in the distribution of his boundless charity, that he achieved a fame that will not die while his cotemporaries live. Though the inducements were great, he invariably and under all circumstances refused to profit by the calamities and misfortunes of others, but would and did, when in his power, build up and assist in restoring their lost fortunes. By his impartiality, his urbanity and his goodness of heart, at a time when there was a premium on veniality, villainy and dishonesty by those in authority, he established himself in the confidence of the people, which confidence he held until the day of his death. His mind was impartial and eminently just. His quickness of perception, his sagacity, and his remarkable knowledge of character, were intuitive. With great but simple dignity that nothing could disturb, (although at times excitable), he was a man of warm heart, of boundless sympathy, and withal, a keen sense of humor, in which he would at times indulge. His simplicity of manners and his freedom from ostentation, encouraged the poorest and most destitute to appeal to and confide in him, and he was not unworthily regarded by his fellow citizens as the very embodiment of charity. It is said that no one with poverty and destitution depicted on their person ever appealed to him in vain. He was not a member of any church, though he had a strong leaning toward the Presbyterian denomination. He believed that true

religion should be evidenced by a man's conduct, that it consisted in honesty and charity, and in ameliorating the condition of his fellow man. Surely a just God will deal leniently with such a soul. On April 5, 1877, Edward S. Stephenson, after a protracted illness, passed quietly and peacefully away, directing his brother, Andrew T. Stephenson, shortly before his death, where to find his cooling board in the out house, and telling him that the board was too long, and where he would find the saw.

"Pure as the mantle which over him who stood
By *Jordan's* stream descended from the sky,
Is that remembrance which the wise and good
Leave in the hearts that love them when they die.
So pure, so precious shall the memory be,
Bequeathed in dying to our souls by thee,
So shall the love we bore the cherished, warm
Within our souls through grief and pain and strife
Be like *Elisha's* cruise, a holy charm
Wherewith to 'heal the waters' of this life "

ANDREW T. STEPHENSON,

produce dealer, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Madison County, April 23, 1834. He is a son of Jesse and Elsus (Blankburn) Stephenson, who were both natives of Kentucky. They came to Missouri in 1844, and located in Buchanan County, and, in the spring of 1845, Andrew located in Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He was reared on a farm, and made tilling of the soil his occupation till 1857, when he came to Maryville, where he embarked in the grocery business. Since that time he has been engaged in various mercantile pursuits, and also for quite a period was occupied in the stock business. He has had an experience of about five years in the produce business. Mr. Stephenson has been a member of the town council three terms, and is now trustee of the township. He was married January 2, 1859, to Miss Ellen Israel, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wilcox) Israel, and a step-daughter of W. C. Orear. She was born in Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, November 16, 1840. They have six children: William T., Mary D., Carrie B., Edward F., Nellie E. and Harry I. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church South.

PETER STORCH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 24, 1839, and is the son of Henry Storch, a native of the same country. When nine years of age he accompanied his father to America in the fall of 1848, and settled in Henry County, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm, obtaining a common school education. He there

remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battles of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Jonesboro, and others, and was in the Atlanta Campaign and through with General Sherman to the sea. Thence through Richmond to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Cleveland, Ohio. The war over, he resumed farming again in Putnam County, Ohio, and four years later came to Missouri, settling in Nodaway County in March, 1869. He now owns a valuable stock farm of 320 acres, having upon it all kinds of stock. About four acres are devoted to an orchard. He has held the position of district clerk and many other offices of trust and responsibility. Mr. Storch was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Eliza Clark, daughter of James Clark, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children: Grace M., born October 11, 1866; James F., born October 1, 1869; Sarah M., born November 14, 1871; Joseph A., born August 23, 1873; Annie G., born March 31, 1875; Arthur M., born January 12, 1877; Bertha T., born December 14, 1878, and Thomas P., born December 16, 1880. Mr. S. is independent in politics, and belongs to the Free Will Baptist Church.

N. J. STRATTON,

grain dealer, is one of the more recent acquisitions to the business interests of Maryville. He was born in Jersey County, Illinois, March 20, 1837, and is the son of L. P. Stratton, a native of New Hampshire. His mother's maiden name was Sarah B. Johnson. She was born at North Andover, Massachusetts. They settled in Illinois in 1830. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on a farm, and in acquiring an education. In 1857, he commenced his experience in the grain trade, and after a residence in Brighton, Verden, Jacksonville and Waverly, he came to this county in April, 1880. Since that period he has been prominently identified with the grain interest of the county, as proprietor of the Wabash Elevator, and besides buying at this point, he is also engaged in purchasing at Wilcox, Elmo and Clearmont. At each of these places he has done a successful business. He is a man of modest manners, of cool and determined demeanor, a plain, candid, straight-forward man of business. In few words, he is a man of sterling worth and integrity, having the confidence and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Stratton was married in 1859, to Miss Clara R. Rice, a native of Illinois. They have one son, Edwin L.

MARGARET SWEARINGEN,

one of the early settlers of Nodaway County, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, January 5, 1827. She is a daughter of John B. Morgan, a native

of Tennessee, and Elizabeth (McDonald) Morgan. Margaret accompanied her parents to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the fall of 1841, it then being called Andrew County. They settled in Polk Township on section 1, bought a claim and commenced pioneer life. Savannah was their nearest post office, and they frequently went below St. Joseph for milling purposes. Margaret remembers her early pioneer life distinctly, and is familiar with ranges, townships, etc. She married Nicholas Swearingen on the 12th of February, 1854. He was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born October 14, 1829. They entered the piece of land where she now resides in 1855, locating on it in 1856. Mr. S. lived to enjoy life until November 22, 1878, when he died. During his life he was an upright and reliable citizen and held the respect of a large circle of friends. Since his death Mrs. S. has carried on the farm with the aid of her son. She has two children living: Mary, born November 18, 1856, (she married Mr. Geo. T. Woodruff April 29, 1880,) and John B., born August 18, 1858. She owns 80 acres of improved land. Mrs. S. states that the first school house in that vicinity was built some four and a half miles southwest of her present residence in 1844. It was an old log building with a stick chimney and slab benches. Dr. D. M. Ervin, a graduate from Lexington, Kentucky, first taught in the building. Karns Laughlin had taught a school in an old abandoned cabin in the vicinity in 1843. The first religious services were held in 1842 by the Methodists in the old Nathaniel Barnes' cabin. The Presbyterians held their first services in the spring of 1844, at her father's (John B. Morgan) cabin. E. A. Carson preached the first sermon. Thomas Groves and Elizabeth Davis were the first couple married during the winter of 1842. The first death occurred June 27, 1842. John McDaniel Morgan, her brother, was drowned in White Cloud Creek. He was buried near her father's residence. The place is still used as a grave yard.

WILSON F. SWINFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, on the 10th of April, 1818. His father, John Swinford, and his mother, whose maiden name was Polly Adams, were both natives of Kentucky. Wilson accompanied his parents to Putnam County, Indiana, when eight years of age, and there he was principally raised on a farm, obtaining a common school education mostly by self application. In 1846 he moved to Miami County, Indiana, where he resided until the fall of 1857, and then emigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri. He soon purchased his present farm, and since that date he has been an active citizen of Nodaway. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He was an active worker in the Grange movement, and now takes an interest in educational matters, and has been a mem-

ber of the school board for many years. His landed estate consists of some 1,200 acres of fine land. He has a handsome residence, a good orchard, and his farm is well stocked, and is one of the finest for stock purposes hereabouts. Mr. Swinford was married July 24, 1838, to Miss Sarah J. Lee, a native of Maryland, born October 8, 1820. They have eight children living: John, born April 10, 1841; Alice J., born May 8, 1845 (now Mrs. Samuel Thompson); James M., born January 15, 1848; Lucinda, born December 13, 1849 (now Mrs. John Hood); Charles G., born December 24, 1851; Oliver W., born March 11, 1854; Mary, born April 15, 1857 (now Mrs. Newton Kelly); Sarah E., born December 26, 1861 (now Mrs. James Scowden.) Lost two, Nancy A. and William T. Himself and wife are active members of the Christian Church. He ranks among the leading citizens of Nodaway County.

ADAM TERHUNE.

Few men in Nodaway County are more familiarly known than he whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of David and Mary (Cooper) Terhune, and was born in Fleming County, Ky., November 13, 1816. He lived in his native state until seven years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Wayne County, Indiana, and was raised in this and Henry Counties. His boyhood days were passed on a farm, though he afterwards learned the cooper's trade. In 1841 he came to Missouri, and in 1851 located in Nodaway County, and since that time has been identified with the growth and improvement of the county. He was elected county judge for several terms, and proved himself a man well qualified for the position, discharging his duties efficiently and satisfactorily. He was married in 1834, to Miss Betsy Cory, of Ohio. They have six children: Louisa, (now Mrs. Wadley); John C., cashier of the Farmers Bank; Elizabeth, (now Mrs. Lamar); Martha, (now Mrs. Johnson); Saphronia, (now Mrs. Ramsay); Cyrus, now of the firm of Grundy & Terhune, dealers in agricultural implements.

JOHN C. TERHUNE,

cashier of the Farmers' Bank, was born in Indiana, August 9, 1839, and is the son of Adam Terhune, who settled in Nodaway County in 1851. His mother's maiden name was Betsy Cory. The youth of John C. until he was sixteen years of age, was spent on his father's farm and attending school. He then commenced his mercantile experience as clerk in a store. In 1862 he was appointed clerk and ex-officio recorder of Nodaway County, and was elected by the people his own successor and served the county in this capacity nearly nine years. In 1873 he engaged in the banking business under the firm name of Fisher, Jackson & Co. This

firm was succeeded by the Farmers' Bank, of which, in 1877, Mr. T. was appointed cashier. As a man, he is a good illustration of what can be accomplished by industry and sterling integrity. As a public officer he was attentive and obliging, yet unswerving in the discharge of his official duties. As a citizen he has ever been interested in the growth and prosperity of the city. Mr. Terhune was married on April 7, 1864, to Miss Rebecca Corken, of Ross County, Ohio. They have two children, Morna, now attending the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and Hubert G. Mr. Terhune is a member of Nodaway Lodge No. 450, A. F. and A. M.

HENRY THILL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15, was born November 2, 1826, in the village of Tuntengen, Luxemburg, Germany, and was there reared until ten years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Paris, France. His parents were both natives of Germany, moved to Paris in 1836, and remained in that city until 1853. Henry received good educational advantages, and commenced to learn the drug business when fifteen. After serving seven years apprenticeship, he started on the road as a traveling salesman, and traveled five years. In 1853, he went to London, England, remaining there three years, when he returned to Paris. On the first of July, 1858, he married Susanna Deheck. She was born in Ausenburg, Germany, on the 12th of June, 1827, and went to Paris when seventeen years of age. Crossing the ocean in July, 1860, they landed at New York, and after traveling over the west considerably, they located at Chicago, and remained there eight years. They kept the old Fort Dearborn House on the lake, and in June, 1868, Mr. Thill came west and purchased his present farm of 240 acres, and considerable town property in Maryville. He returned to Chicago and moved to Maryville in September, 1868, settling in an old log house, where the Farmers Bank now stands. He has erected five brick business houses, and also two dwelling houses in Maryville. His farm is well improved, and he has an orchard of 300 trees of different varieties, and a vineyard. He and his wife speak four distinct languages: Dutch, German, French and English, and can write three. They are active members of the German Catholic Church of Maryville.

JAMES TODD,

of the firm of Martin & Todd, publishers and proprietors of the Nodaway Democrat, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, October 9, 1847. His father, Hugh Todd, was a native of Ireland. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Beggs, was also a native of that country. James Todd resided in his native county till the year 1857,

when at the age ten years, he moved with his parents to the state of Missouri, and in the following year to Nodaway County, where he has since continued to reside, spending most of the early part of his life on a farm. His literary education he received in the common schools of this county, after acquiring which, he for a time engaged in teaching. Having little taste, however, for this calling, and desiring a more active and extended field of labor, he determined on the profession of journalism, and associated himself in the publication of the Nodaway Democrat with George W. Martin, who had assumed editorial control of that paper in 1874. Under the able management of Martin & Todd the Democrat soon achieved a position in the first rank of newspaper excellence in this part of the state, a reputation which it has since continued steadily to advance. Personally, James Todd is a gentleman of excellent address, unassuming demeanor, and enjoys a professional reputation second only to his personal popularity. He was married in 1878 to Miss Anna Curfman, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Anna, born in August, 1881.

HENRY TOEL,

Sheriff of Nodaway County, is a native of Germany, and was born in Oldenberg, February 19, 1828. He was there educated, reared to manhood and resided until 1861, when he came to the United States, locating in Whiteside County, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Here he remained until 1867, when he emigrated to Marshall County, Iowa, sojourning there until the autumn of 1868, when he moved to Nodaway County, taking up his abode nine miles southwest of Maryville. He followed farming until 1875, when he removed to Maryville, and was interested in various official trusts until 1878, when he was the choice of the Republican party for sheriff. He was elected, and 1880 re-elected by a large majority. Mr. Toel has a keen foresight, and is an excellent judge of human nature. Nodaway County has attained quite a reputation for bringing its evil doers to justice, and much credit is due Sheriff Toel for the active part he has taken. He married in Germany in 1852, Miss Margaret Egts. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living: Sophie, Mary, Lizzie, Nettie, Henry, Jr., J. William, George C. and Minnie E. J. William is the popular deputy sheriff, well known throughout Nodaway County. Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. TOTTERDALE

is of Conrad & Totterdale, contractors and builders. This firm commenced business in 1875, and although not among the pioneers as a firm, we venture to say that they have built as many of the fine buildings in

this city as any one firm in their line. They are both genial gentlemen, artistic mechanics, and merit the patronage they are so liberally receiving. William Totterdale is a native of Somersetshire County, England, and was born May 21, 1848. At the age of ten years he, with the family, immigrated to America, settling in Columbia County, Wisconsin, where he resided six years. He then went to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood and received his education. When eighteen years of age he began to learn the trade of carpenter, which he so successfully follows. He there resided three years, after which he removed to this city and continued working at his trade till 1875, when he became a member of the above firm. He was united in marriage May 18, 1870, to Miss Susan B. Blend, a native of Canada. Her death occurred November 21, 1880. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of this city, belonging to Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M., and has held all of the offices within the gift of the lodge, and has also passed the chairs in White Cloud Lodge. No. 92, I. O. O. F.

R. K. TOWNSEND,

one of Nodaway County's substantial citizens, is a native of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and was born October 27, 1836. His father, Halstead S. Townsend, settled in Jo. Daviess County in 1832, and was one of the leading citizens of the county. He was a gentleman of almost universal popularity, and was honored by being selected to represent his district in the state legislature a number of years. R. K. was reared in his native state, and educated at Mount Carroll Seminary, in Illinois. In 1860, he moved to Waterloo, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining in Blackhawk County eight years, when he came to Maryville and engaged in trade, pursuing the same avocation for eleven years. In June, 1881, he retired from active business life, and has since devoted his time to his private interest. But few men have a better record. He is known as a man of sterling integrity and decided character, and receives and merits the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was married September 29, 1858, to Miss Arabelle Howarter, of Illinois. They have two children, Edward L. and Halstead H.

EDWARD E. TOWNSEND,

farmer and stock dealer, section 13, was born in Rush, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, December 27, 1838, the son of H. S. and Hannah (Carver) Townsend, the former a native of Steuben County, New York, and the latter of Fayette County, Indiana. Edward remained on the home farm, receiving his education at Mount Morris Seminary and the seminary at Mount Carroll. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced business

life for himself by buying and shipping horses. On the 6th of September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Ninty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon elected first lieutenant, and about the close of the first year was promoted to captain of his company, holding this position until the close of the war. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in all the engagements under General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and returned with Schofield, participating in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. He was discharged at Chicago in July, 1865, after which, in the spring of 1866 he started for the mountains in Montana, remaining for two years. He then returned to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, purchased a farm on which he resided until the fall of 1873, when he came to this county. He now owns eighty acres of land and is largely engaged in buying sheep and other animals, making stock dealing his principal business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership in Nodaway Lodge, of Maryville. Mr. Townsend was married February 5, 1866, to Miss C. A. Lewis, daughter of Rev. R. E. Lewis, of this county, formerly of Jo Daviess County, Illinois. They have four children: Charles H., born November 22, 1867; Edna I., June 11, 1868; Earl L., May 8, 1870; Ray, March 28, 1881. Mr. T. is Republican in politics.

S. H. TOWNSEND,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, was born in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, February 10, 1840. His father was a native of Steuben County, New York, and his mother, formerly Miss H. Corner, of Blackhawk County, Indiana. Young Townsend was reared on a farm at his birth-place, and received his education from the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and held the position of second lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, besides other minor engagements. In 1868 he came to Missouri, and on May 18th of that year he located in this county. Here he now owns 240 acres of well watered land, with some graded stock and a good orchard, etc. This place was not improved when he settled upon it. Mr. Townsend is a great reader of standard works, and a sociable companion. His marriage occurred March 2, 1871, to Miss Kate Hess, daughter of Jacob Hess, of Putnam County, Missouri. One child is the result of this union: Della, born April 6, 1872. Mr. T. is Republican in politics.

W. E. TRUEBLOOD,

is a native of Indiana, and was born in Jackson County, December 2, 1839. He was educated, raised to manhood, and learned the carpenters'

trade in his native state, and on the 11th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, of the Twenty-second Indiana Infantry. Soon after enlisting he was appointed sergeant. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Peach-tree Creek, and passed nine months and three days in Andersonville and other prisons. He participated at the battles of Pea Ridge, Pittsburg Landing, and others, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. With the exception of a slight wound, he passed through the rebellion safely, being honorably discharged May 2, 1865. He returned to Indiana, and the same year came to Maryville. Here he engaged in carpenter work and building, and for seven years made a specialty of bridge building. In 1875 Maryville, becoming in need of an official who would see that peace and order would be observed, the council appointed Mr. Trueblood city marshal, and found in him a man equal to the emergency. After serving three consecutive years, he withdrew, and after about eighteen months' absence from the office, was re-elected, and has since held that position. He is a finished gentleman, very resolute, and the name he bears (True-blood) characterizes the man as an official. He married in 1866 Miss Louisa Jackson, of Nodaway County. They have by this union two children: Elmer and Emma. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN G. TURNER,

real estate dealer, was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky, on the 14th of December, 1828. His father, George Turner, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and his mother, Miss Rebecca Ramey, was a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. John was brought up at his birthplace on the old farm, which the heirs still own, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools, he finished his course at Franklin College, of Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana. Upon becoming of age, he turned his attention to tilling the soil. In the fall of 1870, he came westward, settling at Maryville on the 14th of November, and there he engaged in the grocery business. After continuing for one year, he sold out, and has since given his attention to dealing in real estate. He owns considerable property in Maryville, and has built several residences. His dwelling is a neat and cosy one. Mr. Turner was married November 19, 1856, to Miss Lucy E. Lancaster, daughter of Mr. M. Lancaster, of Switzerland County, Indiana. She was born on the 8th of January, 1833. They are both active members of the Christian Church of Maryville.

G. W. TURNER,

dealer in saddlery, harness, boots and shoes, is a native of Southampton, England, and was born September 27, 1831. His father, Rev. George Turner, was an Episcopalian minister of more than local note.

He was the son of a naval officer on the vessel Lord Nelson, in Her Majesty's service. The youthful days of George Turner, until he attained his fourteenth year, were spent on board of ships. The father dying when he had reached that age, George was sent to Westminster, and afterwards to Oxford, he having studied for and been admitted to the ministry. He married Miss Charlotte Rackley, one of the Huguenots who were obliged to flee from France on account of religious principles. The Rev. George Turner and his wife were in attendance at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and were recognized among the first families of Old England. When G. W. Turner was in his fourth year the family immigrated to America, locating in Albany, New York, and for a number of years his father was pastor of the Brick Church, on Second street. He received the benefits of a good education at Mount Hope school, his intention in early life being to fit himself for the ministry. When he was twenty years of age the family moved west, locating at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, where the Rev. George Turner was prominently and favorably known for a number of years. In 1860 the subject of this sketch came to Missouri, locating ten miles south of Maryville, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which branch he continued for sixteen years. He then embarked in his present business. His trade is one of the largest in Northwest Missouri, and is well merited, as Mr. Turner is not only a live business man but a public spirited and courteous gentleman. He was married April 2, 1862, to Miss Martha E. Moreman, of Kentucky. They have by this union four children: James S., Nellie E., Charlotte C. and William B. Mr. T. is Senior Warden of the Episcopal Church. His father eventually located near Hiawatha, Kansas, where he now resides, well advanced in years, but still a zealous laborer in the Episcopal Church.

H. M. TURNER,

of the firm of Turner & Jones, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, was born in Platte County, Missouri, October 22, 1856. His father, William H. Turner, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Sarah Menefee, a Virginian by birth. H. M. was taken to St. Joseph by his parents when quite young, and there he was reared to manhood, receiving good educational advantages. When fourteen years old, he commenced clerking. In 1874, he went to Kansas City, and remained about one year. He came to Maryville in the spring of 1875, and became engaged with the Nodaway Valley Bank as bookkeeper and assistant cashier, continuing in their employ until May 1, 1881, when he embarked in the stock business, dealing in cattle and hogs. In November, 1881, he purchased an interest in the grocery store of George H. Hutton & Co., and formed his present partnership with Mr. Jones. They occupy a

substantial brick building, on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets, and carry a complete stock. Mr. Turner is still interested in the stock business, and is possessed of excellent business qualifications. September 9, 1879, Miss Mary Stephenson, daughter of E. S. Stephenson, an early settler of Maryville, became his wife. She was born May 1, 1859.

JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF,

county treasurer, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, June 16, 1819. His father, William, was a native of Pennsylvania, and an agriculturist. When Joseph was quite young the family emigrated to Shelby County, Indiana, where he was reared, receiving the benefits of a limited common school education, his boyhood days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1854 he became a resident of Clark County, Illinois, engaging in farming. In 1858 he was representative from Clark County in the state legislature. In 1864 he came to Missouri, and settled in the southwestern part of Nodaway County, where he was engaged largely in farming and stock raising until 1878, when he was elected to the office of county treasurer by a handsome majority. A fair evidence of the satisfaction which he gave the people is attested by his having been re-elected in 1880. Few men in Nodaway County are better and more popularly known than Uncle Joe, (as he is familiarly called.) In the discharge of the duties of his important trust he is tireless and devotes his energies to the best interests of the people. In 1874-5 he was a member of the state legislature from Nodaway County. Mr. Updegraff is a Democrat by instinct, as well as from education, embracing the tenets of the party in childhood and he has never departed therefrom. He was married in 1844, to Miss Eliza J. Miller, in Shelby County, Indiana. She is the daughter of Colonel Alexander Miller, a prominent politician and for years circuit clerk of Shelby County. By this union they have ten children, eight of whom are living: Lucy E., (wife of Albert Charles, of Nodaway County), Belle, Albert W., Angeline, (wife of Henry Zumwalt, of Oregon), William, Joseph, Jr., Martin and Izora. Lost two, Matilda and an infant. In 1850 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has filled all the offices in the Blue Lodge. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

ORANGE VANDERHOEF,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, was born in Medina County, Ohio, April 21, 1836. He is the son of Samuel and Roxy A. (McIntire) Vanderhoef, both natives of New York. The former was a carpenter, ship builder and millwright, and was also engaged in farming. Orange grew to manhood on a farm, and received a good common school education at his birthplace. When twenty-one years of age, he took a trip through

Michigan and Wisconsin, thence to Chicago, and from there over Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, returning home by way of St. Louis. In April, 1859, he moved to Andrew County, Missouri, and in January, 1860, located in Nodaway County, first renting a farm near Maryville. He now owns eighty acres, constituting one of the best stock farms in the county, upon it having two good orchards of 500 trees. July 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and at the battle of Lexington the entire regiment were taken prisoners, and afterwards parolled. In December, the company reorganized at St. Joseph, as the Twenty-fifth Missouri, and were again ordered to the front, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, where Mr. V. was wounded in the right shoulder. The regiment was then sent to St. Louis, from there to Arcoda, near the Iron Mountain, and thence to New Madrid, where they erected a fort. Going next to Tennessee, they were transferred to the First Missouri Engineering Corps, and built a railroad from Nashville to the Cumberland River. Mr. V. and four others did the cooking for 1,800 men. After serving until the close of the war, he returned to this county. He has been school director several terms. He has been three times married. First, March 15, 1859, to Elizabeth Hammon. On the 20th of February, 1866, Ann Eliza Rea became his wife. There are three children living by this marriage: Robert C., born June 25, 1868; Cora E., born January 16, 1871, and Samuel E., born February 12, 1873. Mr. V.'s third marriage occurred February 11, 1874, to Mary E. Lang. They have a family of four children: Ada B., born February 7, 1877; Leonard D., born January 27, 1879, and Jennette and Henriette, twins, born September 3, 1881. Mr. V. is a Republican, and since he was twenty-one years of age has been a member of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE B. VAUGHN,

dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Brown) Vaughn, the former of Kentucky and the latter of New York. G. B. was born in Clay County, Missouri, September 29, 1840. When four years of age his parents moved to Andrew County where he was reared and educated, there being engaged in farming till 1861, when he went to Denver. For nine months he was engaged in freighting, and in 1863 he moved to Rock Bluff Nevada, where he resided till 1866. Mr. Vaughn returned to Clay County, Missouri, continuing to live there till 1868, and again went to Andrew County. In 1870 he came to Nodaway County, and was engaged in farming till 1874, when he came to Maryville. Since that time he has been interested in the mercantile trade. He was married June 3, 1860, to Miss Margaret McGee, who was born in Clay County Missouri, December 14, 1843. Mrs. Vaughn died leaving four children, Martha J., Emma E., Mollie A., and George E.

Mr. Vaughn was again married June 19, 1870, to Mrs. R. J. Prather, whose maiden name was Ellis. She was born in Kentucky in April, 1838. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: Myrtie, Wilmer and Orin E.

T. A. VAUGHN,

of the firm of Vaughn & Smith, grocers, is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Brown) Vaughn, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of New York. T. A. was born in Andrew County, Missouri, March 10, 1854. He was reared in his native county, receiving a part of his education in the Stewartsville College, of DeKalb County. He also graduated from Smith's Commercial College, of Savannah. Previous to coming to Maryville he was occupied in teaching school, which profession he followed for seven years. In February, 1880, he located in this city, and has since been engaged in his present business. He was married December 29, 1881, to Miss Lucy Saunders, a daughter of William and Ellen (Sims) Saunders, the former of Kentucky, and the latter of Georgia. Mrs. V. was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, October 24, 1858.

GEORGE VINSONHALER

was among the early pioneers of Nodaway County. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 14, 1821. His father, Jacob, was a native of Mason County, Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Nancy M. McDonald. She was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. George was reared to manhood at his birthplace, and received a common school education, principally from his father, who was an excellent scholar and a school teacher by profession. He accompanied his parents west in the fall of 1841, and settled near Graham, in Nodaway County, where he took up a claim, which he afterwards improved. Game of all kinds was plentiful, and Mr. V. remembers of once killing a deer with a club. He was hunting wolves at the time, with a pack of hounds, and the dogs ran a deer on the ice, which being thin, was broke through. The deer finally got upon the ice, and Mr. V. procured a long pole, and tried to knock its feet from under it. Failing in this, he directed his blows between its horns, and finally succeeded in knocking it down, when the dogs finished the fight. He has made this county his home since his first settlement. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, although not subject to military duty. In the spring of 1881, he moved into Maryville for the purpose of educating his children. He was married November 3, 1853, to Miss Sarah Rea. She was born January 2, 1832, in Newcastle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and was converted to the Methodist Episcopal faith when sixteen years

of age, and in 1852, she went to the Indian mission in Kansas, there engaging in teaching. They were married at the mission. Mrs. V. died September 20, 1880. They had eight children, four of whom are living: Edwin, born October 10, 1854; Frank, born April 14, 1864; Duncan M., born June 29, 1867, and Harry, born June 2, 1870.

E. A. VINSONHALER,

county collector, is the son of George Vinsonhaler, a native of Ohio, who settled in Nodaway County in 1841. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Rea, a native of Pennsylvania. E. A. was born in Nodaway County October 10, 1854. His early life was that of a farmer boy. His education was received in the common schools and at Highland University, Kansas. He read law with Johnson & Jackson, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and was elected justice of the peace of Hughes Township. He also served two years as deputy county clerk. In 1878 he received the nomination for probate judge on the Republican ticket and was defeated by a very small majority notwithstanding his extreme youth. In 1880 he was elected county collector and has filled the office to the universal satisfaction of those with whom he has had business relations. His private life and public record are alike untarnished. He was married December 30, 1879, to Miss Helen Wyman, of Blandinsville, McDonough County, Illinois, a most estimable lady whose graces of mind and person endeared her to all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. Mrs. V. died June 21, 1881.

JEHU WARE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, January 18, 1821. His parents, Joseph A. and Lydia (Clutch) Ware, were both natives of the same county as himself. When eight years of age he moved with them to Clermont County, Ohio, and eight years later to Wayne County, Indiana. Shortly after he located in Henry County, of the same state. While there, February 16, 1841, he was married to Miss Mary Terhune, a daughter of David Terhune, of Henry County, Indiana. She was born March 18, 1821. The same fall they moved to Missouri and located in Andrew County, and in the fall of 1841 came to Nodaway County, where he entered 160 acres of land, on which he resided five years. For the purpose of educating his children he returned to Andrew County, and in 1861 again came to Nodaway County, where he has since lived. During the war he was a strong Union man, and served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He had two sons in the regular service for three years. He was reared on a farm, and has made farming his occupation during life, having accumulated a

good deal of land, but has divided it among his children, now having but seventy-nine acres. His residence presents a fine appearance, and is situated six miles northeast of Maryville. The family of Mr. and Mrs. W. consists of seven children living: Joseph L., born February 14, 1842; Lydia J., born August 10, 1845, (now Mrs. George W. Null); Isaac S., born June 5, 1849; John W., born April 10, 1853; David W., born August 17, 1856; Mary E., born January 31, 1859; Charles E., born March 10, 1862. Two, Elizabeth and Adam T., are deceased. He and wife are active members of the M. E. Church.

R. P. WEAVER,

dealer in clothing, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Tuscarawas County, on July 29, 1838. He lived there until nineteen years of age and then removed to Illinois, where he remained one year, at the end of that time coming to Nodaway County, Missouri. He settled on a farm three miles west of the town of Barnard, and afterwards traveled one year in Iowa and Nebraska. During the late war he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, and was afterwards discharged on account of disability. He left the farm in 1868 and came to Maryville and engaged in the grocery business as one of the firm of Evans, Weaver & Ham, continuing this business until 1872, when he engaged in the dry goods and clothing business. In 1874 he gave his attention to the clothing business, and no one has more fully the confidence of his patrons, and he is one of those fortunate individuals who almost invariably succeed in whatever they undertake. Mr. W. was married December 31, 1863, to Miss Martha Jane Baker, a daughter of William Baker, Esq., of Barnard. They have a family of eight children: Sarah, Emily A., Eugene W., Clara B., Carl C., Willie, Bessie and James B. Mr. Weaver is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W.

FRANK S. WEAVER,

dealer in books, stationery and jewelry, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 14, 1855. His father moved to this state and county, settling in White Cloud Township in 1857, and there he improved one of the finest farms then in the county. He died in 1862, leaving quite a family of small children. When Frank S. was seventeen years old, the family moved to Maryville, where the two elder sons were engaged in business. He received his education here, and then entered the clothing store of his brother, where he remained for four years. In 1881, he bought a farm four miles east of Maryville, and moved to it and remained a few months. In December, 1881, he bought the large business in which he is now engaged. He has greatly added to the stock and fixtures, and

now has one of the leading business industries in the city. He married Miss Elizabeth Toel, daughter of Sheriff Henry Toel, of this county, February 6, 1878. They have two children: Margaretta Elizabeth and Deloss. Deloss Weaver, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1808, and emigrated to Ohio in 1828. In 1857, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, bought his farm in White Cloud Township, improved it, and became known as a leading and enterprising farmer. In 1862, he died, his death being lamented by all who knew him. He married Miss Sarah T. McNamee in Ohio, in 1831. They had twelve children, four only of whom are now living: Reuben P., Emily, Clark and Frank S. Eight died in Ohio of scarlet fever. The mother and Clark are living together in Maryville.

J. T. WELCH,

is of the firm of Bariteau & Welch, grain dealers. The main office is at Maryville, and the branch offices at Pickering, Arkoe, Barnard, Mound City, Maitland, Skidmore and Quitman, Missouri. J. T. Welch was born in the village of Fountain Green, Hancock County, Illinois, June 30, 1842. His parents were both natives of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Melinda Kirk, and his father's name was B. J. Welch. J. T. was reared in his native village and in Carthage Illinois. He received good educational advantages, and when the war broke out he was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call. He enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861, with the ninety day men. In May, 1861, they re-enlisted in the three year's service, and were quartered at St. Joseph during the winters of 1861-2. They took part in the hard-fought battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, thence through with Sherman to the sea and to Washington, where they took part in the grand review. They were mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and disbanded at Springfield, Illinois, in June, 1865, having served some four years and two months. At the close of the war the subject of this sketch engaged in the mercantile business at Auburn, Sangamon County, Illinois, and continued therein until 1873, when he commenced the grain business at that place and followed it two years. In the spring of 1875 he embarked in the grain business at Maryville, under the firm name of Paley, Welch & Co. Mr. Paley died in 1880, and on the 1st of June of that year, Mr. Bariteau, a grain merchant of good standing, of Maryville, became a partner. They have a large and increasing business, and well deserve the success that has attended their career. Mr. Welch is an active member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470, A. F. and A. M., of Maryville, in which he holds the office of treasurer. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He was married in September, 1866, to Miss Martha L. Casady,

daughter of Alexander Casady, one of the early settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois. She was born in that county, March 27, 1847. They have had six children, two of whom are living: Edwin H., born September 11, 1868; and Nellie, born January 4, 1882. Lost four: Mabel L., Jessie C., Harry and Johnny. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Maryville.

COLUMBUS D. WHITEHEAD,

of the firm of Chambers & Whitehead, grain dealers, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 21, 1848. His father, Abram Whitehead, was a native of Genessee County, New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Green, of Licking County, Ohio. Columbus was reared at his birthplace on a farm, and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools, in 1867 he entered Wabash College, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, graduating from that institution in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Indianapolis and read law with Lucian Barbour, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He continued the practice of his profession some five years, and then emigrated west, and arrived in Maryville on the 21st of December, 1879. Soon after he formed his present partnership and engaged in the grain business. He came here for the purpose of practicing law, but receiving a better offer he concluded to accept it. In his business dealings he is upright and honorable, and is an accomplished gentleman. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and belongs to Wheatly Lodge, No. 8, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Politically he is a Greenbacker. He was a candidate on this ticket for Judge of the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, in 1878. There being a contest between the Democrats and Republicans he was appointed to the position until the difficulty was settled. In the spring of 1879 he was a candidate for mayor of Indianapolis on the same ticket. Mr. Whitehead was married on the 22d of September, 1875, to Miss Mary M. Wilson, daughter of Rev. Alfred Wilson, of Covington, Indiana, a Presbyterian minister. She was born near Hillsboro, Ohio, October 5, 1851. She is a graduate of Oxford Seminary, of Oxford, Ohio, and was attending school in that building when it burned in 1871, and saved her life by jumping from a third-story window. They have had two children: Emma C., born August 12, 1876, and Mary B., born November 14, 1878. Himself and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of Maryville, in which he fills the office of deacon.

L. ISHAM WHITE,

of the firm of White & Alderman, attorneys and counselors at law, was born in Rome, Oneida County, New York, December 10, 1850. His

father, C. H. White, was a native of York State. His ancestors came over in the Mayflower. The maiden name of his mother was Jane C. Lyttle, and she was born in Scotland. When nine years of age, Isham accompanied his parents to Aurora, Knox County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. He received his education principally at Jennings' Institute, of that place, and graduated from the scientific department in June, 1870. His father owning a law library, Isham commenced the study of law when sixteen. Two years later he commenced practicing in the city, and, in September, 1873, he was admitted before the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. He continued his practice in Aurora, and, in 1875, formed a partnership with his uncle, Alexander C. Lyttle, who held the position of city attorney of Aurora. He assisted in many large cases in which the city was involved, filling the position of city attorney by proxy. In 1878, he came west, and settled in Maryville in August of that year. Shortly afterwards he formed a partnership with Ira K. Alderman, and they are now numbered among the leading practitioners of Northwest Missouri. Politically Mr. W. is a Union Democrat, but not a partisan in the strict sense of that term—he advocates the man rather than the party. He has canvassed his district, and has proved himself a clear, forcible and effective speaker, clothing his thoughts in appropriate language, of which he has ready command. He was elected city attorney of Maryville in 1880. He is an active member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M. He was married July 3, 1878, to Miss Eleanor Pride, an accomplished lady, daughter of Captain David Pride, of New York City. She was born at Niagara Falls, October 20, 1852. She is an active member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. White is the fortunate owner of one of the most select private libraries in this vicinity, it being filled with the leading works by all standard authors.

DRS. D. C. & M. H. WILSON,

physicians, are sons of Charles and Susan (Howard) Wilson, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. Dr. D. C. Wilson was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, March 19, 1839. He was reared in his native county and was educated in the schools of Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Illinois. He also attended the commercial college in Chicago, and graduated in St. Louis. In 1855 his parents moved to Chatfield, Minnesota, and when he was eighteen years of age he commenced his career as a civil engineer, which he continued till 1861. During this time he was elected county surveyor. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, remained in the service for three years, and was mustered out as commissary sergeant, having participated in many important battles, among

which were the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and others. After being mustered out he returned to Minnesota, and from there went to California, where he entered the medical college of San Francisco, from which institution he was graduated three years later. Dr. W. was occupied at his practice in the city of San Francisco till 1873, when he moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, having in the winter of 1872 attended the Bellevue College, of New York. He lectured two terms in the Physicians' Medical College of Indianapolis. Since his return from California he has been engaged in practice over different states, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and also in Salt Lake City, Utah, and other localities, making a specialty of the eye, in the treatment of which he has been very successful. He was in Memphis during the period of the yellow fever in 1878, and rendered valuable medical assistance. Coming to Missouri in June, 1879, he located in Maryville. Dr. M. H. Wilson was also born in Stephenson County in 1844, and in 1855 removed with his parents to Minnesota. He enlisted in 1862 in the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, and served two years. After being mustered out he returned to Minnesota and commenced the study of medicine with his brother as preceptor, and attended lectures at St. Louis and Cincinnati, graduating from the latter place. He has since been associated with his brother in the active practice of his profession.

WILES & AVERY,

manufacturers of listing plows, corn drills and other agricultural implements. Among the manufacturing industries of Northwest Missouri, and one that is taking a front rank, is the establishment of these gentlemen. The famous Eureka Listing Plow and Corn Drill combined, which they manufacture extensively, is meeting with a wide and well merited success in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and other states. Their foundry and machine shops are equipped with the latest improved machinery to facilitate in the manufacture of these implements. Aaron Wiles is a native of Ohio, and was born in Adams County, October 19, 1828. When he was quite young his father, Thomas, immigrated to Missouri, locating in Bates County, being among the first settlers. The subject of this memoir here spent his earlier days, eventually returning to his native state, where he learned the blacksmith trade. In 1847, he again came to Missouri, taking up his abode in St. Joseph, where he worked at his trade until 1853, when he went to California, and resided in the land of gold until 1857. He returned to St. Joseph and embarked in the manufacture of wagons, in company with Ed. Dutton. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Company C, of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and as veterinary surgeon, was in twenty-eight engagements, and served through until the close of the war, when he

was honorably discharged, returning to St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1867, he came to Maryville, and engaged in the manufacturing business with Mr. Avery. This co-partnership existed two years, when Mr. Wiles withdrew, and did business alone until 1880, when the present partnership was formed. Mr. Wiles is a first-class mechanic, is noted for his many sterling qualities, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in 1851, to Miss Ruth Thurman. By this marriage they have five children: Charles, Walter, Thomas, Maud, Lawson. Mr. Avery is a native of Summit County, Ohio, and was born January 25, 1840. When quite young he removed with his parents to Missouri, locating at Booneville, where his father, A. A., was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, and for a number of years was identified with the leading manufactures of that portion of the state. The subject of this sketch here learned his trade and resided until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company H, of the Thirty-fifth Missouri, and in the defense of the Union cause, served until the close, participating in many of the stirring engagements. Upon the close of the war, he came to St. Joseph, and after a temporary sojourn, engaged in the merchandise business at Fillmore, continuing until 1868, when he came to Maryville and embarked in manufacturing, in which branch he has been interested to the present time. Being a mechanic of superior merit, he has attained a well deserved reputation throughout the country. Mr. Avery has been twice married; first, in 1870, to Miss Lettie Andrews, now deceased. His present wife was formerly Miss Lottie Vanlcon. He has three children: Frankie, Charles, and Grace, the latter being by his first wife. He is a Master Mason, and a charter member of Nodaway Lodge, No. 470.

ELIAS WILLIAMS,

proprietor of the City Mills, of Maryville, is a native of Wales, and was born June 26, 1849. He was reared and educated in his native country, becoming thoroughly conversant with the milling business, which he followed in Wales till 1868, when he came to America, landing at New York. Since that time he has followed this same trade. He was located in Utica, New York, for one year, then in Philadelphia for six months, and afterward for six months was in Cincinnati. At the expiration of this time he came to Missouri and resided in St. Joseph till 1875. From that period until now he has been in his present mill, he being the only one engaged in this enterprise in the town. Consequently he is doing a thriving business. Mr. Williams is a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M.; also of White Cloud Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE H. WOOD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, December 20, 1818. His father, William Wood, was a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Huston, was a native of Maryland, a full cousin of the noted Samuel Huston, of Texas fame. George accompanied his parents to Clermont County, Ohio, when ten years of age, and there he was principally raised on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1836 he moved to Edgar County, Illinois, with his parents, and remained there until 1853, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of that year he came westward, arriving in Nodaway County, Missouri, November 1st. He settled on Platte River and built the first cabin on the west side of the river for twelve miles up and down. He purchased his present farm in February, 1870, and now owns sixty-two acres. He has a handsome residence, with a fine view of Maryville, some three miles distant, and a good orchard, with all kinds of fruit. During the late war he was in the service all the time; first, in the Home Guard, and then he enlisted in the regular service, Company K, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He has filled the office of constable many terms. Politically he is a staunch Republican, formerly being a Whig. When he landed in Nodaway County he owned two yoke of oxen, an old wagon with his household goods, and had fifty cents in cash, with a wife and three children to support. It is such hard working men that build up a new country. In the fall of 1881 he took a trip west, through Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada, to San Francisco, thence to Oregon and Washington Territory. He returned to San Francisco and went through Lower California, Arizona, New Mexico and Kansas, and back to Nodaway county, having traveled 6,400 miles. Mr. Wood was married February 1, 1843, to Miss Abigail C. Holmes, a native of Brown County, Ohio, born September 10, 1825. They have five children living: Torrisa, born December 20, 1849 (now Mrs. Jacob Riley); Charles C., born December 4, 1855; Mary J., born July 10, 1858; Julia J., born September 18, 1860, and Francis E., born September 7, 1863. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE WORST,

dealer in hardware, stoves, agricultural implements, etc., is a native of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, and was born April 7, 1837. He resided at his birthplace until 1855, when he immigrated to America, and settled in West Virginia, where he lived four years, working the most of the time on a farm. During the late war, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and

was parolled. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, among them being the siege of Vicksburg and battle of Atlanta, where he was wounded. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with his regiment, at Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Worst returned to Ohio, and remained in that state and Illinois until 1869, when he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the employ of Victor B. Buck, with whom he continued until 1871. He then settled in Maryville, and engaged in the agricultural implement business, and, in 1879, interested himself in the general hardware trade, in which he has built up a large and constantly increasing trade. He is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish, having come here without means. What he now has is the result of his own industry and good management. He married Miss Belle Hess, of Unionville, Putnam County, Missouri. They have three children: Alice, Trueman and Anna May.

REV. ABRAM D. WORKMAN,

pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 29, 1842. His father, James Workman, was a native of Ohio, and by occupation a farmer. His mother, formerly Miss Catherine Barnett, was born in Pennsylvania. Abram was reared to manhood at his birthplace, receiving a preparatory education in the Powhattan High Schools. He entered the West Alexandria Academy of Pennsylvania, and from this he entered the senior class in the Franklin College, of Athens, Ohio, graduating with honors in June, 1869. He also completed a scientific course in Latin and Greek. In September, 1869, he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and graduated in April, 1872. Before he had finished his course he received a call from the churches of Hamilton and Wythe, of Illinois, and after leaving college he filled these pulpits for eighteen months as a supply minister. In October, 1873, he received a call from the Union Presbyterian Church of Maryville. He took charge of the church as pastor in February, 1874, and was ordained and regularly installed as pastor in April, of the same year. Since that time he has been an active worker here, and has not held a communion service during this time but what there have been several additions to the church. During the year 1881 forty-one members were added. Mr. Workman was married December 16, 1876, to Miss Louise I. Howater, daughter of Henry and Eliza Howater, of Knoxville. She is a graduate of Wesleyan University of Athens, Tennessee.

ELI WRAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, December 25, 1812. His father, Thomas, was a native of Rock-

ingham County, West Virginia, and his mother, Rachel (Neal) Wray, was born in Bedford County, Virginia. Eli remained in his native county till twelve years of age, when, with his parents, he moved to Orange County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the old-fashioned subscription schools. In the fall of 1855, he emigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided, at that time the county being but a wilderness and abounding with game. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Mr. W. has taken quite an interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the school board for many terms. He now has a landed estate of 280 acres, from which he has an excellent view of the city of Maryville. Politically he is a Republican. He was married June, 1838, to Miss Mary Wiseman, who was born September 3, 1819, and is a native of Virginia. They have eleven children living: Alonzo, born April 15, 1839; George W., born March 5, 1841; John J., born March 9, 1843; Sarah S., born January 19, 1847, (now Mrs. William Sheldon); Samuel M., born March 18, 1849; Alvin A., born July 5, 1851; Alfred N., born February 8, 1854; Loriania, born February 12, 1856, (now Mrs. Franklin Maxon); Mary F., born June 3, 1858; Lettie J., born April 25, 1861; William H., born December 27, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. W. are active members of the M. E. Church, he having been a class leader for forty years. His brother and uncle organized the first Sabbath School in the vicinity under a willow tree.

I. N. WRAY

is of the firm of Wray & Moore, dealers in staple and fancy groceries and provisions. This firm, although comparatively a new one, is nevertheless doing a very extensive business. They have a large and complete stock in their line, and as business men, are well and favorably known. The senior member of the firm, I. N. Wray, is a native of Ohio, and was born December 8, 1839. At the age of fourteen years he accompanied the family to Missouri and settled in this county, where he was reared to manhood and received his education, spending his boyhood in agricultural pursuits. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted July 17, 1861, in Company I, First Nevada Regiment, and served till July 1, 1866. During that time he participated in many hard fought battles, among which were Shiloh, and from there through the Arkansas campaign. At the close of his term of service in 1866, he returned to this county and was elected sheriff, serving for two years. He then resumed farming, till, in 1870, he was again elected to the office of sheriff and held the position till 1872. It may truthfully be said of him that he discharged his duties, with credit to the county and honor to himself. He was engaged in tilling the soil till 1876, when he was appointed assessor of this township, and on June 6, 1881, he became associated with

Mr. Kuenster in business under the firm name of Kuenster & Wray. This co-partnership existed till December of that year, when Mr. Moore became a partner. Mr. Wray was united in marriage December 31, 1866, to Miss Sarah Crane, a native of Indiana. They have seven children: Minnie, Harold, Ernest, Burton, Katie, Vern and Roland. He is a member of Nodaway Lodge of the A. F. and A. M., of this city, also a member of White Cloud Lodge No. 92, I. O. O. F. He was president of the Fair Association of this county for one year.

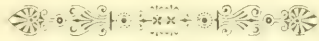
HENRY T. WRAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, April 13, 1844. His father, John Wray, was born in Monroe County, Virginia, and his mother, Sarah (Wiseman) Wray, was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia. Henry was taken to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1845, and remained there until 1853, when his parents moved west, and wintered in Hillsboro, Henry County, Iowa. In the spring of 1854 they came to Nodaway County, and settled in Polk Township, though the county was then wild and unsettled. On this frontier Henry was raised to manhood on the farm, receiving an education, such as the country schools afforded. Becoming proficient in the use of tools, he did all his own carpenter work, and he does so at present. During the war he was a strong Union man. He first served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in July, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Being ill, he was unfit for duty most of the time. He filled the office of sergeant, and was discharged on account of disability, June 30, 1865. He takes a great interest in educational matters, and has served some nine consecutive years as clerk of the district. He owns his old homestead of twenty-eight acres and an interest in 300 acres. Mr. Wray is a strong Republican. He was married February 25, 1863, to Miss Maria A. Partridge, a native of Clark County, Illinois, born June 23, 1845. They have nine children living: Theodore K., born November 21, 1864; Albert A., born April 30, 1866; William N., born April 10, 1868; J. Carroll, born October 22, 1869; Edith L., born January 3, 1872; Perris E., born September 20, 1874; George T., born July 18, 1876; Frank W., born October 23, 1878, and Charles H., born October 3, 1880. Mr. Wray has always been an active Christian worker in the M. E. Church. He was licensed to preach at the conference held at Mound City, Holt County, Missouri, in November, 1881, and now fills some appointments, often officiating as class leader.

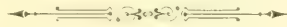
W. YEHLE,

proprietor of meat market, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 6th of July, 1826. He was reared to manhood at his birthplace, receiving fair

educational advantages, and in 1857 immigrated to America, landing at New York. He first settled in Morgan County, Illinois, where he was engaged in stock dealing and butchering. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company L, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being promoted to first lieutenant. He took part in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Port Hudson and many others, serving under Ben Grearson. At the close of the war he again settled in Morgan County, and engaged in stock dealing and shipping stock to New York City for John D. Alexander. Coming to Nodaway County, he located at Maryville, January 30, 1868, and here embarked in stock dealing, shipping and butchering. He soon opened his meat market, one of the finest in the city. He owns twenty-seven acres of land inside the corporation of Maryville, and has his grounds well arranged. He also has a great many grapes and 600 apple trees, and is engaged in dealing quite largely in stock shipping to Chicago. Mr. Yehle was married in 1867 to Josephine Wisenburg, a native of Baden, Germany. They have three children: Conrad, born November 25, 1869; Lambert, born March 31, 1878; and Katie, born May 5, 1880. They are members of the Catholic Church of Maryville.



GREEN TOWNSHIP.



A. ALDAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, is a native of Charlotte County, Virginia, and was born April 13, 1825. In 1832, with his parents, he moved to Ross County, Ohio, and settled some eight miles east of Chillicothe on a farm. His father, who was in the war of 1812, was a native of North Carolina. His mother was a native of Virginia. Mr. Alday was married in Illinois to Miss Edith Dixon, who died in 1864, leaving three children: Susan, William and Martha E. He was married the second time in 1867, to Miss C. Morris, a native of Washington County, Ohio. She was born October 1, 1842, and subsequently, with her parents, moved to Indiana. By this union they have two children, Harvey and Ada. Mr. A. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, of Quitman. Mrs. A. is a member of the United Brethren Church. His farm comprises 80 acres of fine land under good cultivation, with abundance of fruit.

WILLIAM P. BACON,

farmer, section 23, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and was born April 1, 1823. He was a son of John W. and Elizabeth Bacon. The former was born in England in 1786, being a nephew of Lord Bacon, of that country. The mother was a native of Virginia, born in 1783. With her parents she moved to Kentucky. Here she was married, and with her husband settled in Hamilton County, Ohio. The elder Bacon died in 1860, and his wife in 1860, also. William spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state. He was married to Martha D. Home, who was born June 6, 1822. She died December 12, 1853, leaving one child living: Mary E. Emma R. was deceased. Mr. Bacon married the second time in March, 1875, Miss Leah Graves, a native of Vinton County, Ohio. She is the daughter of Nathan D. and Sarah Graves. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon settled in Stark Illinois, improving a fine farm of eighty acres. Upon selling out they came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and here Mr. B. purchased his present farm of 160 acres of finely improved land. Their family consists of two children: Dora M. and Ira P. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN H. BAKER,

farmer and bridge builder, section 7, was born in Owen County, Indiana, January 25, 1830, and was a son of David and Aria (Johnson) Baker, who were natives of Henry County, Kentucky. The former was born in February, 1800, and died in June, 1880. His mother was born January 1, 1805. After being married they settled in Owen County, Indiana, near Gosport, in 1840, and there Mrs. Baker now resides with a daughter. John spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county. He started out in life for himself as a farmer when at the age of twenty-one years. He was married the 2d of March, 1851, to Miss Rachel Pierson, a native of Owen County, Indiana, born May 8, 1830. She was the daughter of George W. and Sarah (Crafton) Pierson, the former of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and the latter a native of Virginia. They settled in Scott County, Indiana, and here the mother died and the father was married the second time. Mr. and Mrs. Baker settled in Owen County, Indiana, purchasing a farm, and in 1856 sold out and moved to Gosport, where he did a butchering business till 1858. He then bought a farm and continued farming till 1868, when he sold out and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, purchasing his present farm in 1869. To this he moved in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. B. have a family of: John H. Jr., Florence F., Harriet C. and Schuyler C., living, and Charles, Vinson, Sarah A., Alice A., Mary E. and Harrison O., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN S. BILBY,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 19. This gentleman's farm consists of some 7,000 acres, situated on the west side of the Nodaway River. He is a native of Morris County, New Jersey, and was born January 19, 1833, being a son of John and Delilah (Slikes) Bilby, both natives of the same county and state. The father is now deceased. The mother still resides in New Jersey. After being married, they settled within a mile of their birthplace. John S. spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and learned the carpenter trade. In 1856, he went to Fulton County, Illinois, and worked at his trade till 1859, when he purchased a farm, and devoted his time to farming and raising stock. This he continued till 1861, when he moved to McDonough County, Illinois, and soon became one of the largest live stock shippers of that part of Illinois, and also owned a large amount of land. In March, 1868, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and becoming pleased with the country, he soon purchased some 500 acres, near where he now resides, and began the life of a cattle feeder. He was married January 24, 1859, to Miss Margaret M. Applegate, a native of Morris County, New Jersey, born on the 25th of December, 1832. She was a daughter of Moses and Mary M. (Mesinger) Applegate, the former a native of Salem County, New Jersey. He was born in November, 1784, and died in December, 1864. The mother was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1794, and died March 16, 1846. They were married in 1811. Mr. B.'s religious preferences are with the M. E. Church. Mrs. B. is a Presbyterian. Their family consists of four children: Francis E., J. E., R. I. and N. V.

REUBEN BRUNSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, is a native of New York, and was born March 20, 1825, the son of Seymour and Harriet (Gould) Brunson. His father was born in 1796, and died in 1836. His mother was born in 1801, and died in 1879. They were married and settled in New York, afterwards moved to Kirkland, Lake County, Ohio, and in a few years to Hancock County, Illinois. Here the father died. When at the age of twelve years, on July 4, 1837, by the explosion of a powder flask, Reuben lost his right hand and was crippled in the left one. He then worked on a farm in Adams County, Illinois, contriving to do most all kinds of farm work. He was married June 10, 1847, to Miss Adeline L. Sweat, a native of Vermont, born September 10, 1830. She was a daughter of James and Cynthia Sweat. Mr. and Mrs. Brunson settled on a farm in Adams County, Illinois, and in 1871 came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased their present farm. They are members of the Christian Church. Their family consists of Jerusha, Harriet, Henry, Lilybern, Charles, Albert, George and John. Emma J. is deceased.

A. L. CALLAWAY,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 26, was born in Woodford County, Ill., October 1, 1840, and is a son of William D. and Amanda J. (Wigington) Callaway, who were natives of Christian County, Kentucky. The father was born in 1803, and the mother in 1813. She died April 4, 1876. They had settled in Caldwell County, Kentucky, he being a wheelwright by trade, and from there moved to Woodford County, Illinois, in 1836, being among the first pioneers in that county. In 1839, they located in Putnam County, Illinois, and, in 1846, returned to Kentucky, and thence to Cass County, Illinois. In 1853, Menard County, Illinois, became their home, coming next to Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1872, and to Holt County, Missouri, in 1877. Alfred passed his youth in Cass and Menard Counties, Illinois, and May 6, 1861, he enlisted as a private, for three months, in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out August 3, of the same year. He then re-enlisted in Company F, Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in the 23d of August, 1861. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Hatchie River, Cold Water, Collinsville, Tennessee, siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, Jackson, Vidalia, Mississippi, Fort Spanish and Whistle Station. The regiment was sent to Brownville, Texas, in July, 1865, and remained there till 1866. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, April 6, 1866, as first lieutenant. Mr. Callaway returned to Menard County, Illinois, and February 7, 1867, he was married to Mary E. Bracking, a native of Menard County, Illinois, born May 22, 1848. She is the daughter of James and Arminda (Blaine) Bracking. The former was born in Bath County, Kentucky, February 13, 1820, and the latter in Menard County, in 1828. They were married in 1847, and then settled in Menard County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Callaway located in Menard County, Illinois, and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1871, settling some five miles northwest of Quitman. His farm consists of 200 acres of finely improved land. Their family consists of seven children living, and one dead: Herbert, Arthur, Paul, Lottie A., Harry D., Chauncy, and Alfred. Frankie J. is deceased.

F. M. DAVIS,

physician, Quitman, a native of Butler County, Ohio, was born March 9, 1831, and is a son of Vincent and Anna A. (Smalley) Davis. The former was a native of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and was born February 16, 1782. With his parents he moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1804, his father being the owner of the first grist mill in that locality. Vincent's parents returned to New Jersey in 1806. He married Miss Anna

Smalley in 1808, she having been born in New Jersey but raised in Pennsylvania. With her parents she moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1805. Mr. and Mrs. D. settled in Butler County, Ohio, he dying March 30, 1872, and his wife March 16, 1877. Francis M. Davis spent his boyhood days and received an excellent education in his native county. He commenced the study of medicine when at the age of eighteen years, in the office of Dr. Warhor, remaining for two years, and during the winter of 1855-6 he attended lectures at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. In the spring of 1856 he went to Lee County, Iowa, and speculated in stock and land till October 4, 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Regiment Iowa Cavalry. He was promoted to second lieutenant September 4, 1862, and to captain February 25, 1863. He participated in the battle of Milligan's Bend, and was with General Curtis through Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. He resigned June 26, 1863, on account of disability then returned to Iowa and visited Salt Lake City in the summer of 1865. During that fall he went to Cincinnati and again attended lectures. He graduated March 3, 1876, with the highest honors of the college, and located at Wheeling, Indiana, where he practiced till the fall of 1881. He then went to Woodsdale, Ohio, and in November, 1881, came to Quitman, Nodaway County, Missouri. Dr. Davis was married February 19, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, a native of Butler County, Ohio. She was born August 1, 1830, and is a daughter of Francis and Matilda (Swearingen) Taylor. She died February 20, 1880, leaving three children: Edward W., Anna M., and Ben S. One son, John, is deceased. The Doctor's second marriage occurred July 12, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Spencer, a native of Howard County, Indiana, who was born October 23, 1850. Her parents were Elijah and Mary (Gibson) Davis, both of Ohio. They were married in January, 1849, and then settled in Howard County, Indiana, and moved to Delaware County, Indiana, in 1865. Mrs. Davis is a member of the M. E. Church.

MARSHALL FORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 7, is a native of Pulaski County, Kentucky, and was born May 27, 1819. His parents were Reuben and Elizabeth (Petty) Ford. The father was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, and was raised in Madison County, Virginia. He was born in 1786 and died in 1854. The mother was born and raised in Culpeper County, Virginia. She was born in 1790 and died in 1849. They were married in 1809 and settled in Virginia, and moved to Pulaski County, Kentucky, near Somerset, where they settled on a farm. Marshall spent his youth and received his education in his native county. He started out in life as a farmer. August 12, 1841, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Hutchison, a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, born August 7, 1826.

She is a daughter of Wm. Hutchison, a native of North Carolina, born in 1801, and Susan (Weaver) Hutchison, a native of Madison County, Virginia, born in 1802. The former died in 1834. They were married in 1820, and settled in Wayne County, Kentucky, where the mother still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Ford located in Wayne County, Kentucky, on a farm, and in 1847 moved to Pulaski County, remaining there till 1850. They then sold their property, and with the family moved to Missouri and settled in Andrew County, near Savannah. In 1853 they came to Nodaway County and purchased a farm six miles northeast of Maryville, and in 1857 returned to Andrew County. The year following Mr. F. purchased and settled on his present farm, consisting of 240 acres of finely improved land, with good buildings and fruit. Mr. Ford is a distant relative of Chief Justice Marshall, of Kentucky. Mrs. Ford is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Mason in good standing. They have seven children living : Susan H., Jennetta C., Belle T., Jefferson D., Albert S. J., Fannie K., Marshall J. They have lost five children : Allen W., Margaret, Cassius M., James P., and Catherine H. His grandfather, Petty, emigrated from England as tailor for a colony in Virginia.

JOHN B. GARTON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6. This pioneer was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, January 12, 1814, the son of Tockeria and Polly (Miller) Garton, who were natives of Kentucky. The father was born the 6th of March, 1781, and died on the 19th of August, 1852. The mother was born in 1783, and died in 1856. They were married June 14, 1804, and then settled in Switzerland County, Indiana, moving from there to Decatur County, Indiana, and then to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1839, locating near DeKalb. John's boyhood days were passed in his native state. May 27, 1833, he married Miss Louisa Loyd, who died in June, 1839, leaving three children : William Zackary, Rebecca M. and A. J. Mr. G., with his children, then came to Missouri. He was married the second time August 6, 1840, to Miss Sarah Hedgepath, a native of Green County, Kentucky, born July 29, 1816. She was a daughter of James and Ruth H. (Jones) Hedgepath, natives of Virginia. The father was born in 1769, and died in 1843 ; the mother was born in 1770, and died in 1840. They were married in 1788. Mr. and Mrs. Garton settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, near Graham, in 1841, and in 1849 moved to St. Joseph, but returned to Nodaway County in 1852 and located in Green township. Mrs. G. died April 17, 1874, leaving the following children : Rutha A., born April 29, 1841, (supposed to be the eldest person now living who was born in Nodaway County) ; James B., Bathana E., John C., Louis J. and George W. now living, and Mary E., Sarah J. and Joel A. deceased. Mr. Garton was married the

third time March 18, 1875, to Miss Adaline Burton, a native of Pulaski County, Kentucky, born October 14, 1826. Her parents were Samuel and Margaret Burton. Rutha A. Garton was married to Mr. E. H. Bentley, May 3, 1863. He was a native of Rush County, Kentucky, where he was born October 3, 1839. He came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1852, and died June 29, 1875, leaving a family of : Emma J., Bunyan L. and Sarah W. living, and Milton R. deceased.

JOHN GROOM.

John Groom was born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 1, 1817. William Groom and Mary Groom, his father and mother, were Kentuckians by birth. In the beginning of the year 1820, William Groom removed with his family to what is now Boone County, Missouri, where he remained through the winter of 1820-1. In the spring of 1821, he removed thence to Clay County, Missouri, where he continued to make his home until his death, March 14, 1822. William Groom left surviving him his widow and seven children, four boys and three girls. In 1826, his mother married John McGill. John Groom lived with his mother and stepfather until the year 1833. Shortly after his marriage with Mrs. Groom, John McGill was appointed Indian agent among the Kaws, under General William Clark, the companion of Captain Meriwether Lewis, in the expedition to explore the northwestern territory. After this appointment, young Groom removed with his stepfather to the agency, sixty-five miles west of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After a stay of four or five years at the agency, John Groom came to Clinton County, Missouri, where he remained a few months, and thence removed with his stepfather to Old Agency Ford, in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he engaged in the business of blacksmithing. There he located a claim on 160 acres of land, and remained on it two years. On the 8th of August, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Headrich, daughter of Joseph Headrich, of Buchanan County. In 1834, a company of sixteen dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Parks, from Fort Leavenworth, came to his cabin, which he had built on his claim. The company had orders to demolish all cabins found within the reservation, afterwards known as the Platte Purchase. They tore off his clapboard roof, but being hospitably entertained by Mr. Groom, they left without doing further injury to his humble dwelling. While an infant, in the year 1820, he was several times taken to the house of Colonel Daniel Boone. His sister, Sarah Groom, afterwards in 1837, married Lindsay Boone, grandson of that renowned hunter. In 1832, he visited Joseph Robidoux, who then lived in a little log hut, covered with clapboards, and located near the mouth of the Blacksnake. The place was called Robidoux' Landing. Joseph Robidoux occupied this tene-

ment with his two squaws. Hearing that his wife was expected on a certain steamboat, he endeavored when the boat came in sight to rid himself of his housekeepers. One he persuaded to leave. The other was obstinate, and Robidoux was compelled to throw her out the window. The fall broke one of her legs. Robidoux had her carefully nursed until she recovered. In 1843 Mr. Groom removed from Buchanan to DeKalb County, when he purchased a farm near Maysville. From this place he removed in 1854 to Nodaway County. He located west of the Nodaway River, and there entered 200 acres of land. This land is now owned by George Malvern and John Woods. Here he lived until 1866, when he removed to the farm on which he now lives, which is the southwest quarter of section 19, township 65, of range 37, in Green Township. Mr. Groom has six children now living, namely: Joseph, John, Newton, Aaron Wesley, Jacob and Robert. The last two are minors and live with their father. Joseph married Sarah Jane Randalis, of Kentucky; John married Annie Osborn, of Nodaway County; and Newton married Dora Thueman, of Nodaway County. All the married sons are farmers and live near their father. Aaron Wesley is single and lives with his father. When John Grooms first settled in the valley of the Nodaway River the last bear had perished by the huntsman's rifle, a few deer still remained, prairie chickens and turkeys abounded, wolves were numerous and destroyed all the sheep of the farmer. Thieving bands of Pottawatomies, from their reservation in Kansas, frequently visited the lost hunting grounds, and were seen camping or hunting in the valley. At the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1880, Mr. Groom was the recipient of a silver-headed cane, as being one of the oldest settlers of the Platte Purchase. As is the case with most of our pioneers, Mr. Groom has always enjoyed the most perfect health. Although now in his sixty-fifth year, his vigorous frame and serenity of mind give promise that his life, like that of Daniel Boone, who dangled him when a baby on his knee, will be prolonged to four score and ten.

JOHN GWIN,

farmer, section 30, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, December 25, 1842. His parents, Daniel and Mary (James) Gwin, were natives of Pennsylvania. After their marriage they settled in Morrow County, Ohio, moving from there to Richland County, Wisconsin, in 1854, where they settled on a farm. The father was born in 1803, and died in 1876. The mother died in August, 1854. John spent his boyhood days and received a good education in Wisconsin. He enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in Company D, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. He was mustered out September 4, 1865, at Madi-

son, Wisconsin. Mr. Gwin was married October 20, 1867, to Miss Ada Dodge, a native of Richland County, Wisconsin, born October 4, 1849. She died January 8, 1870, leaving two children, Charles and Jessie. They settled in Wisconsin, and moved to Illinois, and then to Atchison County, Missouri, in 1875, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1878. Mr. G. was married the second time, to Mrs. Sarah A. Gill, whose maiden name was O'Neal. She was a native of Green County, Wisconsin, born August 17, 1847. She first married Edwin Gill, April 15, 1866, who was born January 14, 1843. He died March 7, 1876, leaving four children: Erwin E., Gordon G., Fred and Frankie K.

JOSEPH HEADRICK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, was born in Howard County, Missouri, December 10, 1829, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Wilds) Headrick, natives of Garrard County, Kentucky. His father was born in 1793, and died in September, 1858. His mother, who was born in 1783, died in November, 1866. After being married, they settled in Howard County, Missouri, in 1822, moved to Cooper County in 1834, and to Clay County in 1839. In 1840 Buchanan County became their home, they locating near Gower, Clinton County, and remained till 1846, when they moved to Holt County, coming to Nodaway County in the spring of 1854. They settled where the subject of this sketch now resides. Joseph spent his boyhood days mostly in Buchanan County, and with his parents came to Nodaway County. During the year 1848 he freighted in Nebraska. He was married November 12, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Alford, a native of Virginia. She was a daughter of James and Margaret Alford, who settled in Holt County. She died December 16, 1856, leaving three children: Miranda J., James T., and Maggie E. Mr. H. was married the second time, November 8, 1857, to Miss Mary McCarty, a native of Missouri, born October 10, 1837. Her parents were James and Nancy McCarty. By this union they have four children living: Mary B., Sarah C., John E., and Robert F.; an infant son, Martha A., and Joseph W., are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. H. and two children are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His farm comprises some 394 acres of improved land.

HENRY HITCHCOCK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, a native of Madison County, New York, was born July 18, 1837, and is a son of J. and C. (Hamlin) Hitchcock. The former was born in Bristol, Connecticut, August 19, 1803. The mother, a native of Connecticut, was born July 12, 1805. They were married December 27, 1826, and then settled in Madison County,

New York. Mrs. H. died October 8, 1848, and Mr. H. was married the second time in 1852, to Maria Hamlin. In 1853 they moved to Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He died September 22, 1853. Henry Hitchcock spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and with his parents he moved to Wisconsin, remaining at the homestead until 1861. He then enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged for disability. He returned to Wisconsin and sold out his interest and came to Nodaway County, purchasing a farm near Maryville in 1865. This he sold and then bought his present farm in 1866. He was married October 22, 1868, to Miss Martha E. Shell, a native of Platte County, Missouri. She was born August 31, 1850, and was a daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Lemmons) Shell, the former of North Carolina, born February 11, 1815, and the mother a native of Clark County, Indiana, was born August 17, 1820. They were married September 27, 1837, and settled in Indiana, moving to Platte County, Missouri, in 1841, and to Nodaway County in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the Christian Church. Their family consists of John S., C. J., Era L., Henry, George Sidney, Alfred B., and Charles A., living; they lost one daughter, Mary.

J. M. HOLT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., May 24, 1819, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Holt. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of North Carolina. They were married in 1815, and then became residents of Bedford County, Tennessee. There the senior Holt died. In 1850, the subject of this sketch, with his mother, moved to Clay County, Missouri, and in 1855 to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling where he now resides. He was married the 19th of November, 1840, to Miss Harriet J. Ayers, a native of Bedford County, Tennessee. She was born July 19, 1823, and was a daughter of Moses and Mary Ayers, natives of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have seven children living: Moses H., Alexander, John W., Elgivia, George M., L. R. and A. J. They have lost three: Mary, William J. and Phebe J. Both Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of Quitman Lodge, No. 196, of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the leading citizens of Green Township. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. McQuittie's company under Gen. Price, and was in service till July, 1852. He was once arrested for treason, but was afterwards discharged.

J. E. HUFF,

farmer, section 6. This gentleman was born in McLean County, Illinois, April 21, 1853. His parents were Thomas J. and Martha Hastings.

Huff. The former, a native of Virginia, was born in October, 1827, and died February 21, 1871. His mother was born in Indiana in 1833, and died in 1871. They were married in 1852, and then settled in McLean County, Illinois, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1859. They located one mile west of Quitman. J. E. passed his youth and received his education in Nodaway County, Missouri. He was married September 10, 1875, to Miss Sarah McCormick, a native of Adair County, Illinois, born April 2, 1856. She was the daughter of John and Nancy McCormick, natives of Tennessee. After being married, they became located in McLean County, Illinois, and subsequently moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and from there went to Kansas. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Huff consists of two children: Martin C., born August 10, 1877, and James C., born August 21, 1879. Mr. Huff is a member of Comet Lodge, No. 284, I. O. O. F., of Quitman. His farm consists of 280 acres of improved land.

EPHRAIM JOHNSTON,

farmer, section 24, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on the 7th of May, 1823, and is the son of George and Nancy Johnston, the former of Rockingham County, Virginia, and his mother a native of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnston died in 1843, and his wife in 1855. They were married in 1800, and then settled in Ross County, Ohio, eleven miles south of Chillicothe. Ephraim spent his boyhood days and received a common school education in his native county. He also attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and in 1845, returned to the homestead, where he devoted his time to farming. He was married April 9, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Jones, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born February 13, 1827. She is a daughter of Henry and Rachel (Corken) Jones. Her father was a native of New Jersey, born February 22, 1791, and died March 16, 1871. He was in the war of 1812. Her mother was a native of Redstone, Pennsylvania, born December 23, 1796. She is now a resident of Ross County, Ohio. They were married in 1816, after which they settled in Ross County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston settled in their native county, and there remained till 1853, when they moved to Jackson County, Ohio. In 1859, they became residents of Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio, and in 1862, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, locating where they now reside, some five miles southwest of Burlington Junction. They are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. J. enlisted in 1864, in Company I, — Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and did post duty at Columbus, Tennessee, and Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was mustered out at St. Louis, and discharged in July, 1865. He then returned to his home, and devoted his time to farming. Mr. and Mrs. J. have eight children by this union: Augustus, Ade-

line, Clara, Rachel, Milton, Howard, Henry W. and Edward. Lost one, Eva, who was born September 17, 1860. She died December 18, 1862.

AUGUSTUS JOHNSTON,

Quitman. This gentleman is the senior member of the firm of Johnston & Radford, merchants. The general stock, with the building, is invoiced at \$18,000. Mr. J. is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born on the 4th of February, 1847. He is the eldest son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Jones) Johnston, who were married April 9, 1846. They settled in Ross County, Ohio, and in 1853 moved to Jackson County, Ohio, and in 1859 returned to Ross County, there remaining till 1862.* They then came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled northwest of Quitman, where he now resides. Augustus passed his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county. He accompanied his parents on their various moves, and when he came to Missouri had in his possession some \$30. For two years he devoted his time during the summer months in assisting his father on the farm and in winters he taught school. In 1869 he leased 160 acres of uncultivated land and improved it. In 1870 he purchased 160 acres, made excellent improvements upon it, and on the 1st of January, 1878, with his partner, he bought the entire stock of merchandise of J. J. Daniels & Co. He has since continued in the mercantile business. Mr. Johnston married, on the 9th of April, 1874, Miss Henrietta Woods, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born May 18, 1854. She is a daughter of Jesse and Martha (Spencer) Woods, who were natives of Licking County, Ohio. Her father was born January 8, 1812, and her mother June 3, 1815. They were married September 3, 1835, and then settled in Licking County, Ohio. In 1855 they moved to LeRoy, McLean County, Illinois, and to Menard County in 1859, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. J. is a member of Lodge No. 284 of the I. O. O. F. Their family consists of five children living: Ida M., born January 23, 1875; Flora E., born March 21, 1877; Ed. M., born September 6, 1878; Alma J., born February 26, 1880; and Rebecca, born December 12, 1881.

W. T. LONG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, a worthy citizen of this township is a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and was born on the 16th of June, 1836. His parents were L. D. and Cynthia (Phelps) Long. The former, a native of Virginia, was born in 1809. He was shot at his residence by a party of bushwhackers on July 21, 1864. The mother of W. T. was a native of Madison County, Kentucky. After they were married they settled in Madison County, Kentucky, and here the mother

died in 1838. The father was married the second time, and then moved to Chariton County, Missouri, in 1847. William spent his boyhood days and received his education in Chariton County, Missouri. In 1860 he went to Clinton County, Missouri, and worked on a farm till February 2, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment Missouri Militia, and did scouting duty in Missouri till March 1, 1865. He was mustered out at St. Louis, then returned to Clinton County, Missouri, and was married to Miss Eliza Allnutt, a native of Clinton County, born December 17, 1839. She was a daughter of N. H. and Esther (Parker) Allnutt, who were natives of Madison County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Long came to Nodaway County in 1868, and settled where they now reside. Their family consists of seven children: W. D., born September 15, 1867; Hester Bell, born July 24, 1869; Thomas N., born April 12, 1871; C. A., born November 27, 1872; Maggie, born September 15, 1874; Frederick, born May 15, 1876, and Elgiva, born February 23, 1878.

H. B. LUCE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, is a native of Long Island, and was born December 10, 1835. His parents were John and Mary (Tuthill) Luce. The former, a native of Long Island, was born May 28, 1808, and died January 7, 1878. His mother was born on Long Island February 14, 1812. John Luce was commander of a trading vessel. He and his wife finally settled on Long Island on a farm, remaining there till the spring of 1851, when they moved to Erie County, Ohio. They resided on a farm till 1857, then moved to Clark County, Missouri, but after selling out, located in Iriquois County, Illinois, in 1861. There Mrs. Luce now resides. Her husband was a son of John T. and Rachel (Terry) Luce, the former born in 1786 and died 1852, and the latter born in 1787 and died in 1842. John T. Luce's parents were Abraham and Jemima. The father was born in 1758 and died in 1843. The mother was born in 1766 and died in 1850. Abraham was a son of Eleazer and Prudence Luce. Eleazer was born in 1729 and died in 1792, and Prudence died in 1820. Eleazer's father, Eleazer Sr., who was born in 1700, died in 1759. The paternal name of Eleazer's father was also Eleazer, who was born in 1673. He was a son of Abner, who came from Martha's Vineyard in 1697 and settled on Long Island, possessing that tract of land north of Luce's Landing. Eleazer finally sold out and moved to the Black District, some forty miles northwest of New York City. The origin of the name comes from Louis VII., now Luce. Henry B. Luce, the one whose name heads this sketch, spent his boyhood days at Long Island and Erie County, Ohio. He graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857. He was in the employ of the Cleveland & Toledo Railway for some four years, and

with his parents then came to Clark County, Missouri, in 1858. He went to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1859, and January 19, 1866, he was married to Miss Ernestin A. Rogers, a native of Henry County, Indiana, born October 19, 1836. She was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Barnes) Rogers. Her father was a native of Virginia, born January 2, 1800. He died August 21, 1854. Her mother, a native of Virginia, was born August 26, 1797, and died July 6, 1868. After being married they settled in Virginia and moved to Henry County, Indiana, in 1841. They became located in Andrew County, Missouri, and in 1866 moved to Doniphan County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Luce are members of the M. E. Church. Their family consists of seven children: John W., Mary E., Permelia A., Alice S., Charles H., Alta B. and Albert L.

E. M. MANNING, M. D.,

Quitman, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on November 12, 1839, being the son of James and Susan (Ziggler) Manning. The father, a native of Maryland, was born February 28, 1800. The mother of E. M. was born in Pennsylvania February 19, 1804. They were married on the 16th of March, 1826, and then settled in Steubenville, Ohio. James Manning was a minister of the Lutheran Church, and in 1839 moved to Zanesville, going from there in 1856 to Van Buren County, Iowa. He afterwards returned to Steubenville, Ohio, and then to Perry County in 1863, and to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1867. Here he died, April 13, 1880. Young Manning's youth was passed in Ohio, and there he received his education. He first commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Norris, at Birmingham, Iowa, remaining with him for two years, and subsequently studied under Dr. P. Z. Cassel, of Savannah, Missouri. On the 17th of July, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was soon appointed hospital steward and received a commission as surgeon of State Militia of Missouri. He resigned in 1864 and began the practice of medicine at Rochester, Andrew County, Missouri. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. In 1868 Dr. Manning moved to Quitman, and is now enjoying an excellent practice. He was married the 15th of February, 1859, to Miss Emma J. Barker, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. She was born in August, 1838, and died the 16th of November, 1864, leaving four children: Ida S., Jennie M., Sarah E. and Della C. His second marriage occurred May 25, 1865, to Miss Emma O. Hawkins, who was born June 15, 1848. Both the Dr. and Mrs. Manning are members of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH E. O'NEAL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, is a native of Green County, Wisconsin, and was born January 14, 1837, the son of E. F. and Hannah

(Ellis) O'Neal. The former was born in Ohio in 1812, and, with his parents, moved to La Fayette County, Indiana, in 1818. He died in 1859. Joseph's mother was born in 1824. After being married, in 1831, they settled in La Fayette County, Indiana, and then moved to Green County, Wisconsin, in 1837, locating on a farm. Here the father died, and the mother was married the second time in 1866, to Mr. L. D. Barnes, a merchant. She moved to St. Deroine, Nemaha County, Nebraska, and to New Point, Holt County, Missouri, in 1870, and there died in March, 1880. Joseph E. spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state; attending the academy at Stockwell, Wisconsin, during the years of 1867-8. November 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was with General Sherman during his march to the sea. He served until the time of Johnston's surrender. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. Mr. O'Neal was married October 9, 1870, to Miss Katie A. Peck, a native of Stephenson County, Illinois, born October 9, 1851. She was a daughter of Sidney and Eliza (Lewis) Peck. Her father, a native of New York, was born in May, 1817, and her mother was born in New York, in October, 1819. After their marriage they settled in New York, and moved to Stephenson County, Illinois, and thence to Hardin County, Iowa, in the fall of 1855. In the spring of 1874, Mitchell County, Kansas, became their home. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, and, during the years of 1875-7, were at New Point, Holt County, Missouri. They now reside seven miles west of Maryville. His farm consists of 100 acres. They have had five children: Mary M., born May 19, 1872; Effie B., born November 19, 1873; Laura B., born May 24, 1877, and Edna, born February, 1, 1882, who are now living, and one deceased, Stella, born November 24, 1879, and died July 23, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal are members of the M. E. Church.

C. A. RADFORD,

of the firm of Johnston & Radford, dealers in general merchandise, Quitman, is a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, born March 11, 1849, and was a son of Henry and Philinda (Gillett) Radford. His father was a native of England, born October 4, 1808, and died in November, 1876. His mother, a native of Seneca County, New York, was born May 10, 1809. She died in 1859. They were married October 5, 1829, and then settled in Lawrence County, Ohio, on a farm. Charles passed his early manhood in his native county. He entered the Ohio State University, at Athens, in 1866, remaining there till 1868, and in the winter of 1868, he was engaged in teaching school in the State of West Virginia. In September, 1869, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He taught school the following winter and then entered the employ of J. L. Chambers,

merchant at Quitman, in 1870. He continued with him till 1874, when the firm name became Evans & Hays, Mr. R. still remaining in their employ. In 1875 it was changed to Hays & Craynor, and with them he continued till the spring of 1876. In September, of the same year, he returned to Lawrence County, Ohio, and in March, 1877, again came to Quitman, here entering the employ of J. J. Daniels & Co. On the 1st of January, 1878, with his partner, he purchased the entire stock of goods, and they have since been doing a successful business. Mr. Radford was married April 24, 1873, to Miss Anna B. Reckard, a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, born November 13, 1850. She was a daughter of Salmon and Fanny (Proctor) Reckard. Mr. and Mrs. Radford are both members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. R. is Sunday school superintendent. He is also a member of Comet Lodge, No. 284, I. O. O. F., and has been postmaster at Quitman since 1872. He has been notary public since 1874. The family of Mr. and Mrs. R. consists of two children: Henry T., and Weldon. Mr. R. is the owner of a fine farm.

GEORGE RILEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, a pioneer of this county, is a native of Washington County, Kentucky, and was born January 10, 1820. He was raised in Springfield, Kentucky. His parents, Bailey and Pollie (Bridwell) Riley, were natives of Culpeper County, Virginia, and with their parents moved to Nelson, and afterwards to Washington County. Here they were married in 1810. They afterwards settled in Nelson County, Kentucky, and in 1832, moved to Washington County. George spent his boyhood days, received his education, and also learned the tanners' trade, at Springfield, Kentucky. For several years he managed a large plantation and tanyard in Marion County. He was married January 17, 1842, to Miss Sarah J. Graves, a native of Washington County, Kentucky, born April 15, 1823. Her father was born in Washington County, Kentucky, October 25, 1798, and died in 1866. Her mother, a native of Washington County, Kentucky, was born December 15, 1799, and died April 4, 1848. They were married February 7, 1822, and settled in McDonough County, Illinois, moving to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1855. Mrs. George Riley died September 5, 1881, leaving four children: Mary Ann, Sarah, Henrietta and Nellie P. Mr. R. owns 120 acres of improved land.

ENOS B. SHELDON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, on the 24th of November, 1857. His parents, John F. and Sarah A. (Angle) Sheldon, were natives of New York. Enos was taken to Clyde, of the same state, by his parents when he was young,

and there he was principally raised. For three or four years he also resided at Auburn. He received a common school education, and for some time worked at the harness trade, but ill health compelled him to abandon that calling. In the fall of 1877 he came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County, and here he now owns 85 acres of land, well stocked. Though young in years, he takes a deep interest in forwarding anything which would tend to promote the good of the county. Mr. Sheldon is Democratic in politics. He was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Hefland, daughter of Robert Hefland, a native of Indiana. He belongs to the Home Guards.

SOLOMON SHELL,

retired farmer, section 5. The subject of this sketch is one of Green Township's prominent citizens. He was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, February 11, 1815, and was a son of Charles F. and Elizabeth H. Shell. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was born November 24, 1774, and with his parents moved to North Carolina. Solomon's mother, a native of North Carolina, was born June 2, 1787. After being married in 1800, they settled in Lincoln County, North Carolina, and in 1827 moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana, and thence to Platte County, Missouri, locating near Weston, in May, 1846. The elder Shell died October 9, 1851, and his wife February 13, 1867. Solomon spent his boyhood days and received his education in Bartholomew County, Indiana. He was married September 27, 1837, to Miss Sarah J. Lemmon, a native of Clarke County, Indiana, born on the 17th of August, 1820. She was a daughter of James and Mary (McConnell) Lemmon. The former was a native of Franklin County, Kentucky, born February 14, 1793, and died September 14, 1826. Her mother was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, February 12, 1797, and died July 11, 1833. They were married June 15, 1819, and then settled in Clarke County, Indiana. Here the father died, and the mother was married the second time to Samuel Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Shell soon settled at Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, and in the fall of 1841 moved to Platte County, Missouri, locating near Weston. There he purchased a claim of eighty acres, and farmed with one horse and an old shovel plow for five years. In 1856 he sold out and moved eight miles northwest of Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. Shell took an active part in the late war, being a staunch Union man. He was elected Judge of Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1866, and served till 1868, making an excellent official. Mr. and Mrs. Shell are both members of the Christian Church. Their family consists of ten children, all living: James F., William B., Charles F., Solomon Henry, Martha E., Thomas B., George B., Mary J., John M. L. and Sarah C.

CHARLES F. SHELL,

farmer and carpenter, section 17, is a native of Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he was born August 3, 1829. He was a son of Charles F. and Elizabeth H. Shell. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, born November 24, 1774, and died October 9, 1851. His mother, a native of North Carolina, was born June 2, 1787, and died February 13, 1867. They were married in 1800, and then settled in North Carolina, and, in 1827, moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana. They came to Platte County, Missouri, in 1846. Charles F. passed his early days in his native county, and, with his parents, moved to Platte County, Missouri. He was married to Miss Sarah Moore, a native of Monroe County, Ohio. She was born July 27, 1830, and was a daughter of Elisha and Annie (Keene) Moore. Her father was a native of Redstone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born in December, 1787; he died January 30, 1849. The mother, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, was born in 1779, and died in 1851. They were married in 1809, and then settled in Belmont County, Ohio, moving from there to Monroe County, Ohio, in 1842, and thence to Platte County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Shell settled in Atchison County, Kansas, in 1857, and returned to Platte County, Missouri, in 1858. Nodaway County, Missouri, became their home in the spring of 1860, locating near where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. S. have a family of five children: Odbert L., Edbert T., Annie E., Charles K. and Elisha F. During the war, Mr. Shell enlisted in Company K., Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and did post duty in Missouri. He was mustered out at St. Louis August 28, 1865, and then returned to Nodaway County, where he devoted his time to working at his trade.

WILLIAM B. SHELL,

farmer, section 17, was born in Platte County, Missouri, February 22, 1842, and was the son of Solomon and Sarah (Lemmon) Shell. The father was a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina, born February 11, 1815. The mother was a native of Clarke County, Indiana, born August 17, 1820. They were married September 27, 1837, and then settled at Columbus, Indiana, moving from there to Platte County, Missouri, in the fall of 1841, and to Nodaway County in 1856. William B. passed his boyhood days and received his education in Platte and Nodaway Counties, remaining with his parents till the fall of 1863. He then enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and did post duty at Rolla, Missouri, till December 25, 1864, when he went to Nashville, Tennessee, thence to Columbia, Tennessee, and from there to Camp Douglas, Chicago. He made one trip with prisoners to Gaines' Landing, Virginia, and then went back to Chicago

and was mustered out at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, June 27, 1865. He returned to Shell Grove, Nodaway County, Missouri, and was married February 4, 1869, to Miss Matilda Noffinger, a native of Monroe County, Ohio. She was born in February, 1847, and was a daughter of James and Ellen Noffinger, who were natives of North Carolina. Her father was born October 28, 1819, and died January 25, 1878. After his marriage he settled in Monroe County, Ohio, and moved to Platte County, Missouri, in 1850, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in the fall of 1851, and to Quitman in 1855. Here the mother died. The father was married the second time and moved to Atchison County, Kansas, in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Shell settled four miles west of Maryville, near where they now reside. His farm consists of 95 acres of well improved land. They have four children: Lillia Birda, Charles B., Mary Ann and William A. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. belongs to the P. of H., No. 32.

JAMES W. SHELTON,

farmer, section 13, is a native of Jackson County, Indiana, and was born August 7, 1838, being a son of James and Mary (Stratford) Shelton. His father was a native of Virginia, and moved with his parents to Clark County, Kentucky. He was born March 3, 1812, and was educated at Lexington, Kentucky, and devoted many years to the stage and also to the railway business. He died March 10, 1876. The mother of James W. was born in Rhode Island, February 8, 1816, and died November 5, 1880. After their marriage they settled in Jackson County, Indiana, and in 1869 moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. James W. spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county. He was married May 25, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Booth, a native of Jackson County, Indiana, born April 8, 1844. She was the daughter of James and Ann (Sheppard) Booth, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1818, and the latter a native of Jackson County, Indiana, born March 24, 1822. They settled in Jackson County, Indiana, and in 1869 came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton settled in Jackson County, Indiana, after being married, and in 1869 came to Nodaway County, Missouri. His farm consists of 200 acres of land, all improved. They have a family of five children: George E., Elmore E., Mary F., Mauda May and Estella A. They have lost one, Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. S. are both members of the M. E. Church.

ED. D. SHELTON,

farmer, section 12, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, August 2, 1851, and was the son of James H. and Mary F. (Straford) Shelton. His father was born November 3, 1812, in Virginia, and subsequently moved to

Clark County, Kentucky, with his parents. He was educated at Lexington, Kentucky, and devoted many years to the stage and to the railway business. He died March 10, 1876. Ed's mother was a native of Rhode Island, born February 8, 1816. She died November 5, 1880. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. S. settled in Jackson County, Indiana, and moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1869. E. D. Shelton spent his boyhood days and was educated in his native county. With his parents he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and in 1871, purchased a farm of eighty acres, improving the same. He now owns 160 acres of fine land. He was married May 9, 1880, to Miss F. Dean, a native of Owen County, Indiana, born April 21, 1860. Her parents, George and Mary (Cradick) Dean, were natives of Indiana. They had settled in Owen County, Indiana, and in 1869, moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. After being married, Mr. and Mrs. Shelton settled where they now reside, some nine miles west of Maryville. They have one child, Birdie Wilfley, born April 7, 1881. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES C. SMITH,

farmer and stock dealer, section 8, is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, and was born on the 10th of March, 1838. He was a son of Harvey and Nancy (Carpenter) Smith, the former a native of Connecticut, born December 1, 1803, and the latter of Delaware County, Ohio, born April 28, 1817. They were married June 1, 1838, and then settled in Hancock County, Ohio, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1866. James passed his youth and received an excellent education in his native state. He devoted many years of his early life to teaching school, and with his parents moved to Nodaway County, and settled at Quitman on a farm. He was married the 3d of July, 1863, to Miss Maggie Wilson, a native of Franklin County, Ohio. She was the daughter of John M. and Eliza (Puffield) Wilson. Her father was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 4, 1807, and when a young man went to Licking County, Ohio. Her mother, a native of Licking County, Ohio, was born October 12, 1809. They were married in 1830, after which they settled in Licking County, and in 1847 moved to Fairfield County. They next located in Franklin County, Ohio, and settled on a farm some two and one-half miles west of Westerville, and twelve miles north of Columbus. Mrs. Eliza Smith died April 16, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith have a family of two boys: Charles, born August 2, 1865, and Frank, born January 8, 1868. They have lost two children: Harvey, born July 2, 1870, died January 21, 1871, and Dollie, born May 8, 1880, died July 6, 1881. Mr. Smith is a charter member of Comet Lodge, No. 284. He is the owner of a valuable farm.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

druggist and notary public, Quitman, is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, born on the 21st of January, 1841. His parents were Harvey and Nancy (Carpenter) Smith. His father was a native of Connecticut, born December 1, 1803, and the mother of Delaware County, Ohio, born on the 28th of April, 1817. They were married June 1, 1838, and then became residents of Hancock County, Ohio, moving to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1866. The elder Smith died March 24, 1874. William spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county. After teaching one term in a district school he enlisted, in 1862, in company I, 162d regiment O. V. I., and went into the field as orderly sergeant. He was promoted to second lieutenant on the 24th of March, 1863, and first lieutenant on the 27th of June, 1864, and to captain December 14, 1864. He was brevet major April 2, 1865. Mr. Smith participated in the following battles: Petersburg, Martinsburg, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines Mills, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Winchester, Cedar Creek and capture of Petersburg April 2, 1865. He was mustered out at Washington D. C., on the 25th of June, 1865, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio. Returning home, with his parents, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1866, and settled in Quitman. He embarked in the drug business in 1871, and has continued the business since that time. He has filled the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. August 6, 1866, Mr. S. married Miss Cassia Noffinger, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, born the 15th of June, 1848. She died October 5, 1881, leaving the following children living: Orlander M., born January 8, 1870, and Bert, born June 7, 1877. They had lost Orlon E., born August 2, 1867, died February 20, 1870; Maud, born August 8, 1878, died August 22, 1880; Elmer E., born October 19, 1871, died March 23, 1872. Mr. Smith married the second time on the 21st of July, 1881, Mrs. Helen E. Stockhouse (maiden name Carter), a native of Wood County, Ohio. She was born January 1, 1845, being the daughter of J. and Polly Carter. Mr. Smith is a Mason and a charter member of Comet Lodge at Quitman. He was appointed notary public on the 16th of February 1877. He is the owner of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 64, range 37.

JAMES W. SMITH,

section 8. This prominent agriculturist is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and is supposed to have been among the first white children born in the county. He was born January 9, 1842. His parents were Samuel and Sarah (Groom) Smith,*the former a native of Tennessee, born January 17, 1813, and the latter of Kentucky, born in 1813. They

settled near Savannah, Missouri, after their marriage. James W. passed his youth in Nodaway, Gentry and DeKalb Counties. September 2, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, C. S. A., Colonel Slayback commanding, and in February, 1862, enlisted in the First Regiment Confederate Cavalry, under General Gates. He was in the battles of Blue Mills and Lexington, Missouri, Corinth, Champion's Hill and Jackson, Mississippi, and joined General Johnston's army at Rome, Georgia, and confronted General Sherman's army to the sea. He was wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, was taken prisoner and sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. After some six months he was released, and then returned to his home in Missouri, where he has since devoted his time to farming. Mr. S. was married on the 5th of May, 1870, to Miss Adaline Johnston, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born September 29, 1848. She is the daughter of Ephraim and Rachel (Corken) Johnston, who are natives of Ross County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His farm consists of some 440 acres of well improved land. They have a family of two children: Eva, born April 3, 1874; and Anna, born October 22, 1878.

JOHN S. THOMPSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6. The subject of this sketch is a native of Bartholomew County, Indiana, and was born December 6, 1840. His parents were John and Martha Thompson. He spent his boyhood days and received his education in Appanoose County, Indiana, and with his parents moved to Ray County, Missouri, in the spring of 1868. In the fall of 1869 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled, where he now resides. He was married September 18, 1865, to Miss Rebecca S. Silknetter, a native of Bartholomew County, Indiana, born January 25, 1847. She is a daughter of Solomon and Catherine Silknetter. They have a family of three children: L. G., born January 3, 1870; Mauda N., born January 31, 1875; Jennie S., born July 1, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. T. are both members of the M. E. Church. His farm comprises some 140 acres of well improved land.

H. H. WARE,

farmer and breeder of short horns, is the owner of a fine farm, which is situated in section 10. It is composed of 360 acres, under good cultivation. Mr. W. is a native of Highland County, Ohio, and was born July 31, 1839. His parents were J. H. and Eliza J. Ware, the former a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born in 1808, and the latter of Clinton County, Ohio, born in 1818. They were married in 1835, and then settled in Hardin County, and afterwards moved to Highland

County, and thence to Ross County, Ohio, in 1847. In 1856, Council Bluffs, Iowa, became their home, remaining there a few months, when they came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Hanson passed his youthful days and received a good education in Ross County, Ohio, and with his parents came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, was promoted to first lieutenant, and appointed adjutant of his regiment. He was in the battles of Spring Hill, Frankfort, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. He was mustered out at St. Louis in August, 1865, then returned to Nodaway County, Missouri, and has since devoted his time to farming. He was married in April, 1863, to Miss Angeline, the daughter of Judge Alexander. She was born in 1844, and died in May, 1864. Mr. W. was married the second time in 1866, to Miss Pamela, the daughter of Judge E. S. Needles. She died in 1870, leaving three children: John E., Eliza J. and Samuel A. He was subsequently married to his present wife, Miss Mary Elnor, daughter of Louis and Jane Elnor. She was a native of Pike County, Ohio, and was born February 3, 1839. Her father was born in Germany in 1804, and her mother, a native of Maryland, was born in 1812. They were married in 1827, and then settled in Ross County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ware have by this union three children: Harry A., Glen D. and Sarah A. They are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Ware is a master workman of Lodge, No. 216, A. O. U. W.

J. W. WEDDLE,

blacksmith, Quitman, is a native of Scott County, Virginia, and was born September 4, 1822, being the son of Rev. D. D. and Mary (Sullivan) Weddle. His father was a native of the same county and state, born in 1799. The mother was born in Hocking County, East Tennessee, in 1803. They were married August 6, 1820, and then settled in Scott County, Virginia, and in September, 1823, moved to Monroe County, Indiana, and to Harrison County, Missouri, in 1853. In April, 1870, they located in Lane County, Oregon. The elder Weddle has devoted the past forty years to the ministry of the Christian Church. James W. spent his boyhood days and received his education in Monroe County, Indiana. In 1835 he began working at the blacksmith trade, and in 1847 he went to Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana, where he continued work till 1854. He then moved to Frankford, Pike County, Missouri, and remained till 1863, when he returned to Monroe County, Indiana. In 1865 he went to Harrison County, Missouri, and in the spring of 1870 came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled at Quitman. There he devoted his time to his trade, till July, 1881. Mr. W. was married the 21st of March, 1841, to Miss Annie Cornett, a native of Letcher County, Kentucky, born the 6th of December, 1821. She, with

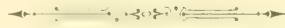
her parents, moved to Monroe County, Indiana, in 1829. By this union they have eight children living: Nancy J., Sarah E., Isaac F., D. D., F. P., Mary M., J. W., and Albina. They have lost six: William, Margaret, Christopher, J. A., Ruth A., and Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to Quitman Lodge, No. 196, A. F. and A. M. He is the owner of a farm in section 34.

WILLIAM WOODS,

farmer, section 24, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and was born June 3, 1841. His parents were Jesse and Martha (Spencer) Wood, the former a native of Licking County, Ohio, born January 8, 1812, and the mother, a native of the same county and state, was born June 3, 1815. They were married September 3, 1835, and then located on a farm in Licking County. In 1855, they moved to Leroy, McLean County, Illinois, and, in 1859, to Menard County, where they settled on a farm. In 1873, they came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Mrs. Martha Woods died July 8, 1881. William's early days were spent in his native county. He accompanied his parents on their various moves, as before stated, until locating in Menard County, Illinois. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Vicksburg and Little Rock, Arkansas. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1865. He returned to Menard County, Illinois, and spent the following winter, and farmed in Ohio till 1869. Mr. Woods was married January 26, 1870, to Miss Sallie Paine, a native of England, born April 15, 1846. She was a daughter of John and Maria (Charles) Paine. Her parents were natives of England, and came to America in 1848, settling at Trenton, New Jersey, and moving to Menard County, Illinois, in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Woods came to Nodaway County, Missouri, February 23, 1870, and located where they now reside, some four miles southwest of Burlington Junction. Mr. Woods is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both are members of the Christian Church. Their family consists of Mary E. C., born January 4, 1872; Rosa Bell, born February 3, 1876, and Jessie G., born August 28, 1881.



JACKSON TOWNSHIP.



AMOS B. BENTLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born December 26, 1822, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His parents, although quite old, are still living, and reside on the farm where they commenced their married life sixty years ago. Amos Bentley was educated in the common schools of his day. He commenced the study of law at the age of eighteen years, and during his study taught school in winter to sustain himself during the summers in applying himself. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Columbus, Ohio, April 17, 1845, and in the year 1852 he went to California, from whence, after about one year, he returned to Ohio and shortly after immigrated to Worth County, Iowa. There he remained until the year 1858, when he left the cold climate of Northern Iowa and came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. Bentley is not only well versed in the law but is a school teacher of considerable experience, and is also a splendid mechanic. He has resided most of the time on Platte River, in Jackson Township of this county, with the exception of five years, during which time he was engaged in the practice of law at Maryville, and for a part of that time Hon. Lafe Dawson was a partner with him in that profession. Mr. Bentley's life has been an active one since his settlement in Nodaway County, and there are probably few men in the county whose attainments are so varied, at the same time so perfect. He was county judge for one term, and served with credit to himself and to the county. During the war Mr. Bentley cast his lot with the Union. He was formerly a Democrat, but of late years he has espoused the Greenback cause. He is a man of good judgment, possessed of a keen sense of justice, and is a firm advocate of law and order. In September, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Adelia D. Black. She was born August 26, 1826, in Cattaraugus County, New York. Mrs. Bentley accompanied her husband to Nodaway County, where she shared with him the hardships and privations of pioneer life, bearing her part with that fortitude and endurance so characteristic of her. Some years ago she had a narrow escape from wolves while hunting horses on the prairie, but being equal to the occasion she used the horse for a breastwork, while, by menacing the wolves with a stick,

and by shaking her apron at the hungry, carnivorous pests, drove them away. Mrs. Bentley is an excellent neighbor, and is now enjoying a happy old age, surrounded by her children and her large circle of friends. Their family consists of six children: James, Helen (deceased), Frank, Mary H., Anson and Martin V. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has 69 acres of good land, most of which is under cultivation, and his improvements are excellent. During the war he was captain in the state militia, and was never known to take or confiscate any property of individuals except when authorized so to do.

FRANK B. BENTLEY,

section 18, is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and was born in 1853. He is the son of Amos B. and Amelia (Black) Bentley, and at the age of four years, with his father's family, he immigrated to Worth County, Iowa, where they resided one year. From thence they came to this county. They are old pioneers here and were the first white family to settle in Worth County. The subject of this sketch was here raised to manhood and received his education, and has always followed his present occupation. He moved on the place where he now resides in the spring of 1882, and is the owner of eighty acres of choice land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. B. was married in 1876, to Miss Nevada Hawk, daughter of Peter Hawk, an old settler of this county.

PHINEAS BIRD,

section 32. The subject of this sketch is a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1843. He was there raised to manhood in the occupation he now so successfully follows, receiving his education from the schools of that vicinity. In 1865 he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he remained till 1874, when he came to this state and settled on his present place. He has a fine farm of 200 acres that, as a stock farm, is second to none in the county. Mr. Bird was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Graham, a native of Ohio. They have four children: Alice, Stella, Izola and Flora. Mr. Bird is a member of the Masonic fraternity. During the late war he enlisted in 1861 in Company C, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served till 1864. He participated in the following battles, James Island, the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Knoxville, Williards, Virginia, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was there taken prisoner and remained in confinement for six months, when he was released on parole. At both Knoxville and Petersburg he was wounded, each time in the head. Mr. Bird is the present treasurer of this township.

ELIJAH W. BISHOP,

physician and surgeon. The subject of this sketch is the second child of Preston and Martha (Parson) Bishop, and is a native of Lee County, Virginia, where he was born December 26, 1847. He was reared to manhood and received his education from the schools of that vicinity, and at the age of seventeen years, he began the study of his chosen profession, under the tutorship of Dr. William McNeal. After a thorough course of four years of study and practical instruction, he immigrated to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1868, where he resided eight months. Dr. Bishop then came to this county, and began the practice of medicine, and in 1875, he moved to Sweet Home. He has a large practice, and has been very successful in his profession. Besides being a professional man, he is one of our most prosperous farmers, having where he lives a fine farm well improved and watered. His estate consists of 480 acres of land that is second to none in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Dr. B. was united in marriage October 3, 1867, with Miss Mary E. Larmer, a native of Virginia. They have four children: William V., Charles E., Emmet F. and Dorsey M. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is the present clerk of Jackson Township, and has been school director of this district for three terms.

THOMAS K. DAVID,

section 30, is a native of Gentry County, Missouri, and was born June 10, 1855. At the age of five years, with the family, he removed to Decatur County, Iowa, where they resided one year. From there they went to Henderson County, Illinois, where they lived two years, after which time they emigrated to Montgomery County, Iowa. There Thomas was reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. In 1876, he came to this county, and settled where he now resides. He has 160 acres of choice land, 120 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. David was married November 11, 1877, to Miss Ida Jones, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Elizabeth J. and William A. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DANIEL DIMOND,

section 35. This gentleman is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was born August 13, 1830. He was there reared to manhood as a farmer, receiving his education in the schools of that district. In 1853 he emigrated to Iowa, residing there ten years, after which time he started for Kansas; but in passing through this county his good judgment told him to settle here. Nevertheless, Mr. D. went to his des-

tination, but not liking the appearance of the land there, he did not unload his goods, but returned and located in this county on the place where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Dimond was married April 3, 1853, to Miss Emma Thompson, a native of Delaware. They have six children living: Mary M., John T., Jessie F., Walter D., Abraham R., and Arthur H. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. D. was the first register of Jackson Township. He has been road overseer and also school director for several terms. To him is credited the first attempt at wheat raising in the township, if not in the county. The success of this experiment is well known to all.

JOSEPH F. DOUGLASS,

section 29, was born in Adams County, Illinois, October 10, 1835. He was there raised to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. In 1870 he immigrated to this state and settled where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 200 acres in a good location, and his improvements are far above the average. Mr. Douglass was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Stoker, a native of Illinois. They have three children: Emma J., Nellie M. and Jessie E. During the late war, in 1861, Mr. D. enlisted in Company L, Second Illinois Regiment Cavalry, serving for three years. He was mustered out in August, 1864.

HENRY GRIFFIN,

section 20, is a native of Cass County, Michigan, and was born July 15, 1847. He was reared to manhood at his birthplace, following the occupation of farming, and receiving his education from the schools of his native county. In 1871, he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Andrew County, from whence, after remaining but two months, he moved to this county, and settles where he now resides. He has 125 acres of land, as good as any in this vicinity, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Griffin was united in marriage January 25, 1877, to Miss Frances Dinsmore, a native of Iowa. They have two children, John M. and Ada J. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

section 23. Among the old settlers and prominent farmers of this district the subject of this sketch is worthy of special mention. He is a native of Scott County, Missouri, and was born January 10, 1839. He was there reared till he attained his fourteenth year, when with the family he emigrated to Nodaway County and settled in this township near the place where he now resides. He was here principally educa-

ted, and was brought up in the occupation he now follows. He has 240 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the township, 200 acres of which are under cultivation, and his improvements are of the highest order. Mr. Hampton was married June 3, 1863, to Miss Lucy V. Farley, a native of Missouri. They have eight children: Etna L., Schuyler S., Charles L., Jennie O., Lulu L., Sadie N., Maud and Mabel. During the late war Mr. H. enlisted in 1862 in Company C, Fourth Missouri Regiment Missouri State Militia, and participated in the battles of Springfield, Missouri, Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and others of lesser note. He served till the close of the war.

PETER HAWK,

section 13. Among the old settlers and successful farmers and stock raisers of this vicinity, who have been prominently identified with the interests of this county from an early date, is Mr. Peter Hawk. He is a native of Hardy County, Virginia, and was born November 8, 1828. At the age of eight years with the family he immigrated to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and received his education, spending his youthful days on a farm. In 1858 he came to this county, remained for six months, and after that time he returned to his native state, living there for one year. From there he moved to Champaign County, Illinois, and eight months later he came to this state and settled again in this county, near Guilford. He continued farming till 1866, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits in Guilford, operating a general store. After pursuing that business one year he disposed of the store and resumed farming for three years. Some time thereafter, in company with Mr. John Miller, he again took the store formerly run by him. They conducted the business four years, when he purchased Mr. Miller's interest and removed his stock to Sweet Home. After engaging in business there for one year he sold his stock and returned to the occupation of his youth. He moved on the farm where he now resides in 1866. It is one of the finest in this county, consisting of 581 acres, well improved, and upon it is one of the best residences in the township. Mr. Hawk was united in marriage January 20, 1853, with Miss Effie Stingley, a native of Indiana. They have seven children living: Anna M., Laura E., Nevada A., Effie C., (deceased), Mary A., Franklin, Oscar G. and Hester M. Mr. H. has been school director of his district for some years. During the late war he was a member of the state militia.

EDWARD HOLMES,

section 17. The subject of this sketch is a native of Edgar County, Illinois, and was born August 21, 1849. In 1851, the family emigrated to Clarke County, Iowa, and there resided for one year and a-half, at the

expiration of which time they came to this county. Here Edward was raised to manhood and educated. After spending his youthful days on a farm, he came to Maryville and worked for E. S. Stephenson, then a stock dealer, for seven years. He was subsequently engaged with Mr. Briggs in a like employment for some little time. Mr. Holmes then returned to farming till 1878, when he embarked in the livery business in Maryville, being associated with Mr. McCollins. He remained in that business only a short time, and again engaged in farming. In 1880, he settled where he now resides. He has forty acres of choice land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Holmes was married October 24, 1875, to Miss Nancy A. Lee, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Frank.

LYMAN HUNT,

section 2, is one among the old settlers and prominent farmers of this district. He is a native of Portage County, Ohio, and was born February 13, 1822. He was there reared to manhood, receiving his education from the schools of that day. He has followed his present occupation through life. In 1851 he emigrated to this state and county, residing here for one year, when he returned to Ohio, remaining there till 1854. Mr. Hunt then moved to Iowa, and after a six months' sojourn there, he again came to this county, settling where he now lives in 1860. He has a well arranged farm of 275 acres constituting one of the finest stock farms in the county. Mr. Hunt was united in marriage September 28, 1854, to Miss Harriet Burroughs, a native of Ohio. They have six children; Rowena P., Alfred H., Adalaide E., Marion W. and Milton W., twins, and Virgil O. During the late war he was a member of the state militia.

ALFRED HENRY HUNT,

section 27. The subject of this sketch is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was born October 24, 1858. He was here reared to manhood, receiving his education from the schools of this neighborhood. In 1880, he settled on the place where he now resides. He has always followed farming, and at present is the owner of eighty acres of land, that will average with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Hunt was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Lanning, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Clarence A. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WARREN B. IRVIN,

section 2, is a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in which locality he first saw the light June 24, 1839. He was reared to manhood and educated in his native county, and followed during his early life his pres-

ent occupation. In 1874 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has 100 acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. I. was married in 1860, to Miss Rachel E. Wilson, also a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Fannie A., Hattie B., Flora C., Edwin C. and Lay M.

ROBERT M. JAMES,

deceased. Among those who early settled in this county and have since passed to the better land, none were more favorably known or universally respected than Mr. James. He was a native of Howard County, Ohio, and was born December 6, 1821. He was there reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming; but being a natural mechanic, he became a thorough master of the trades of carpentering, shoemaking and tinning, which he followed during the winter season. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the summer months. In 1846 Mr. James emigrated to Van Buren County, Iowa, residing there till 1853, when he came to Missouri, and settled on section 29, where his family now resides. He was married March 15, 1848, to Miss Eliza A. Hill, a native of Indiana. They had two children, Sarah E. and Charles E. Mr. J.'s death occurred August 8, 1864. Since that time his son, Charles, has successfully conducted the home place. The family have a fine stock farm of 320 acres, most of which is under cultivation. Charles James was born May 30, 1857. He was reared to manhood and educated in this county, following the occupation of farming. He was married June 2, 1878, to Miss Sarah A. Denoon, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Mary E. and Frances O.

ISAAC LANNING,

proprietor of the Lanning's Mill. Few are the men in this county who are more widely known, or have been more closely identified with the pioneer history of Northwest Missouri, from an early date, than the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ohio, and was born December 15, 1819. He was reared to manhood and received his education at his birthplace, and is by trade a millwright. In 1839, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in working in a still house for about two years, during which time he was also studying for the medical profession. After this he practiced his profession for eighteen months in that city. In 1843, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked in a machine shop for eighteen months, in order to perfect himself in his trade as millwright. At the close of that period, he was engaged by Moore & Cox to erect the first mill in this county. It was built on the One Hundred and Two River, ten miles south of Maryville, and is now

known as the Bridgewater Mill. After completing this contract, Mr. L. selected a site and built, in 1847, a mill near where his present one stands. He continued to run this mill till 1870, when, finding its capacity too small for his increasing trade, he moved it off and erected his present large and splendid structure, at a cost of \$12,500. It has a capacity of 325 bushels of grain per day, and it is run at its full capacity nearly the year round. He has besides his mill a fine farm of 425 acres which is one of the best improved places in the county. Upon it is a large brick house, commodious barn, and good, substantial buildings generally. Mr. Lanning is entirely a self made man, having started in life in a new country, without even the necessities of life. He has worked his way, step by step, till he now stands among the most prominent and well to do men of the county. He has been twice married. First, January 2, 1845, to Miss Mary A. Meddles, a native of Ohio. They had five children, all of whom are now deceased: Nancy J., Eliza J., Isaac N., John W. and Hannah. Mrs. L.'s death occurred March 17, 1877. He was again married June 14, 1878, to Miss Hannah Roberts. They have one child, Isaac N. They are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. L. held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four years, and has been school director and road overseer of the township. During the war he was a member of the state militia.

EDWARD & MARTIN LAVIN,

section 21, are among the well and favorably known stock raisers of this district. They are both natives of Ireland. Edward was born July 19, 1844, and Martin February 2, 1847. In 1847 the family immigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where they resided two years. From there they went to Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, and were there reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. In 1869 they removed to Missouri and engaged in managing a portable saw mill in Miller, Osage and Gasconade Counties, continuing in this business till 1876, when they came to this county. They then bought and settled on their present place, having 540 acres of land, which constitutes one of the finest and best improved stock farms in Northwest Missouri. They are large and successful stock dealers, and are foremost among the prominent farmers of Nodaway County. Edward was married in 1877, to Miss Rosa A. Fay, a native of Wisconsin. They have from this union three children: Mary A., Edward M. and Katie. They are members of the Catholic Church.

RUSSELL E. LEWIS,

section 34, is a native of Boone County, New York, and was born November 2, 1821. At the age of nine years, he emigrated with the fam-

ily to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. He resided there till 1850, when he moved to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he lived twenty-five years. After that time he came to this state and settled near Maryville, and, in 1876, he located where he now resides. He has an excellent farm of 160 acres, inferior to none in this neighborhood, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. L. was married, in 1843, to Miss Margaret A. Gilchrist, a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children: Ann E., Calista A., Lodemia D., Leslie K., Julia S., Mary E., Edward L. Mr. Lewis is an ordained minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and has been a faithful servant and professor of religion for the past forty years.

GEORGE S. LOWE,

section 19. The subject of this sketch was born in Massachusetts, March 15, 1847, and at the age of two years the family emigrated to Mercer County, Illinois. When he was nine years old he was taken by them to Wisconsin, and, after a residence there of five years, they returned to Illinois and settled in Peoria County. George was reared in the occupation which he now follows. In 1876 he emigrated to this state and located near where he now resides. He has a farm of 160 acres of land that will average with any in the county, part of which is under cultivation. Mr. L. is a self-made man, and his success in life he attributes to energy, honesty, and industry. He was married in 1872 to Miss Frances Glaze, a native of Illinois. They have two children living: Asa P. and Jennie L. He has been township clerk for several years past.

DANIEL McKAY,

section 31, is a very successful farmer and stock raiser of this county, and is a native of Louisa County, Iowa, where he was born December 12, 1843. He was there reared to manhood and received his education, following his present occupation. In 1872 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in this county, where now resides. He has a fine farm of 200 acres, most of which is under cultivation; his improvements are of the best, and he has a splendid house, in a good location. Mr. McKay was married August 4, 1867, to Miss Amanda Jones, a native of Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years. He participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Blackwater, Sterling Farm, Spanish Fort and many others of lesser note. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Sterling Farm, and was in confinement at Tyler, Texas, for seven months.

HENRY McMULIN

is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and was born March 17, 1833. He was there reared till he attained his seventeenth year, when he removed to Washington County, Ohio, and in that locality principally received his education, following farming and school teaching as an occupation. In 1865 he immigrated to Owen County, Indiana, where he remained one and a half years, after which he came to Missouri and settled in this County, where he now resides. In 1866 he became engaged in mercantile business in Sweet Home, and associated with Mr. Clutter, continued in trade there for one year. Mr. McMulin then bought out his partner's interest and sold a half interest to S. P. Joy, they continuing the business six months. The subject of this sketch withdrew from the firm, but after a short time he again purchased the stock and successfully managed the business till 1875, 1875, when Leroy Harry became his partner. They conducted the store till 1880, when Mr. McM. turned his share over to his son, who, with Mr. Harry, now follows this business. Mr. McMulin has a large tract of land consisting of 950 acres, besides the store building at Sweet Home, and a residence in that town. He was married September 22, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Sample, a native of Ohio. They have one child, James L. They are members of the Christian Church.

IRA MOORE,

section 4, is a native of Parke County, Indiana, and was born May 31, 1832. At the age of eleven years he moved with the family to Hancock County, Illinois, where he spent his youthful days in the occupation he now follows. He was educated in the schools of that county. In 1869 he emigrated west and settled in this state, where he has since resided. He has a large farm of 580 acres of land, making one of the best stock farms in this district. Mr. M. deals largely in stock, and is well and favorably known as a successful and enterprising man. He was married July 4, 1856, to Miss Mahala C. Rohrbaugh, a native of Virginia. They have by this union six children: Sarah E., George E., Ira F., Homer W., Cecelia M. and Allie. They are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. M. has been school director and also road overseer for several terms.

JOHN S. MOW,

section 23. The subject of this sketch is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and was born June 23, 1808. While he was an infant the family emigrated to Montgomery County, where they resided till his eighth year, then removing to Union County. Two years later they went to

Shelby County, where he was raised to manhood and educated. He has always followed his present occupation. In 1841 Mr. Mow removed to Fulton County, and after a long residence there of twenty-four years, he came westward and settled in this county on the place where he now resides. He has eighty acres of good average land, all of which is under cultivation. He was married in 1837, to Miss Matilda McCall, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Richard S., John O., Lyman B., Flora F. and Charles S. They are members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS B. NEAL,

section 35, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, on the 1st of November, 1846, and at the age of three years, with the family, he emigrated to Clark County, Illinois. When he was eleven years old they came to Missouri and settled in this county, where the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood and educated. He has followed his present occupation since boyhood, and in connection with farming has been a school teacher, and is well and favorably known in that capacity. In 1873 he settled where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 200 acres of well improved land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. N. was married December 25, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Wilcox, a native of Illinois. They have three children: Mary I., Ulysess A., and Olive L. They are members of the M. E. Church. In 1865 he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Missouri Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

ALEXANDER B. NEEDELS,

section 4. The subject of this sketch is a native of Gentry County, Missouri, and was born April 27, 1848. He was then reared to manhood and educated, following farming as an occupation. In 1870 he removed to this county and settled where he now resides. He has a fine tract of land consisting of 220 acres, second to none in the county, 120 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. N. was married in 1870 to Miss Ruth A. Heim, a native of Stark County, Ohio. They have four children: Cora E., William A., Ada L. and Elizabeth. They are members of the M. E. Church.

JUDGE MORRIS D. NOBLES,

section 26, is prominent among the old settlers and successful farmers, and is one who has been closely identified with the interests of Nodaway County. He is a native of Adison County, Vermont, where he was born May 15, 1824. He was there raised till he attained his sixteenth year, when he emigrated to Edgar County, Illinois, following the trade of tanning with his father. That business he continued for five years,

after which time he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Logan, Illinois. After conducting this occupation for four years he embarked in farming. In 1855 he emigrated to Missouri and settled where he now resides, here having 280 acres of land in a body that makes one of the finest stock farms in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Judge Nobles was united in marriage December 8, 1853, to Miss Julia A. Jones, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Mary E. and Hattie A. He has been county judge for two terms and served with honor to himself and credit to the county. He served as deputy sheriff one term, and was the first township trustee of Jackson Township. He has also been school director of his district several terms.

R. O'NEAL,

section 29, was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, on the 13th of November, 1847. He was there raised to manhood and enjoyed the advantages of a good education, spending his boyhood days in the occupation he now follows. At the age of twenty-four years he immigrated to Missouri and settled in this county, where he now resides. He has 240 acres of land that will average with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. O'Neal was married September 10, 1872, to Miss Eva P. Shouse, a native of Missouri. They have four children: Willie W., Mamie H., Lenora and Birdie. Mr. O'Neal is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. During the war he cast his lot with the Confederate cause, in 1863 enlisting in Company F., Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the siege of Knoxville and many other battles.

JESSE PARRISH,

section 21, was one of the early settlers and prominent and progressive farmers of this vicinity, and has done much toward the prosperity of Nodaway County. He is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, and was born March 30, 1829. At the age of five years he removed with the family to Lee County, Iowa, and when thirteen he was brought to this state, locating in Holt County. He was there reared to manhood, following the occupation of farming. In 1845 he settled in this county, where he has since resided, and in 1867 he moved to his present farm. His estate consists of 160 acres of good land, 120 of which are under cultivation. Mr. P. was united in marriage, April 6, 1848, to Miss Susan Spoonamore, a native of Indiana. They have fifteen children: Mary E., Eliza A., Polly A., Nancy E., Matilda, Sarah, George L., Jesse P., Arthur M., Malinda, Cora B., Rozella, Edward M., Henry and Myrtie. They are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Parrish was constable of

his township one term. During the war he was a member of the state militia.

JAMES M. PARTRIDGE,

section 32, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and was born July 19, 1814. At the age of three years he was taken by the family to Adams County, residing there for nine years, after which he removed to Highland County. He was there principally raised, following the occupation he now follows. In 1836 he returned to Adams County, where he remained till 1837, when he immigrated to Edgar County, Illinois. There he lived till 1862. He then enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, and was corporal of that company. He participated in a number of important battles, and after a service of two years he was discharged for disability. In 1865 he came to this state and settled where he now resides, having 360 acres of land as good as any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. P. has been twice married: First, in 1833, to Miss Delida Thatcher, a native of Ohio. They had four children: John F., Samuel S., Sarah E. and James. Mrs. Partridge's death occurred in 1876. He was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. She has three children by her former marriage: Mary E., Mattie E. and Agnes G.

THOMAS PIERPOINT,

section 16, is a native of West Virginia, and was born March 6, 1828. He was reared to manhood in his native state, and was educated in the schools of that vicinity. He has always followed the occupation of farming. In 1850 he removed to Taylor County, residing there till 1869, when he emigrated to Hancock County, Illinois, remaining there for only six months. From that place he came to this county and settled where he now lives. He has 160 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. P. was married September 2, 1852, to Leona Worthington, a native of Pennsylvania. They have from this union nine children: Ralph, Mary, Samantha, Zackwell, Elslay, John W., Henry R., Albert S., and Rosa B. Mr. Pierpoint has been school director of his district. During the war he was a member of the state militia.

DANIEL C. PIERPOINT,

section 26. The subject of this sketch was born in Tyler County, West Virginia, November 4, 1843, and was there raised to manhood and educated, following farming and school teaching. In 1870 he immigrated to Nodaway County, and in 1881 settled on the place where he now resides. He has eighty acres of land on the home place, besides other land in this county, all of it being above the average. Mr. Pierpoint

was married March 31, 1868, to Miss E. E. McCay, a native of Ohio. They have five children: James E., Cora M., Mary A., Clara B. and Gracie V. They are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. P. is the present township collector. He has been school director of his district for several terms.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

section 11, is an old settler of this county. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 14, 1836, and was there reared till fifteen years of age, when he emigrated to Edgar County, Illinois. There he was engaged in the trade of shoemaking, and after residing there six years he removed to Vermillion County, Indiana. For one year he was engaged in farming, after which he came to Missouri, and settled in this county. In 1870 he located where he now resides. He has eighty-five acres of good land, all under cultivation. Mr. R. was married March 7, 1861, to Miss Mary J. Moss, a native of Illinois. They had seven children: Charlotte R., Edward, Charles, Sarah E., Marion, Arella K. and George. Mrs. Russell's death occurred February 29, 1877. During the war Mr. R. enlisted in the state militia.

GEORGE A. RUSH,

section 32. The subject of this sketch is a native of Canada, and was born May 28, 1841. At the age of six years he was taken by the family to Racine County, Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood as a farmer, and received his education. In 1870 he emigrated to Missouri and settled where he now resides. He has 112 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Rush was united in marriage in 1864 to Miss Mary Banchope, a native of Scotland. They have four children: Arthur E., Alvin M., Mary A., and Charlotte J. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. R. is the present township constable.

BENTON SMITH,

section 23, is a native of Indiana, and was born February 27, 1841. At the age of six years, with the family, he emigrated to Andrew County, residing there but five months, and from thence they removed to this state and county, where he was reared to manhood in the occupation of farming. He received his education in the schools of this vicinity, and in 1873 he settled on the place where he now resides. He has 200 acres of land, 170 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Smith was married February 23, 1868, to Mrs. Margaret Vaughn, whose maiden name was Bassford. They have five children by this marriage: Oliver, Harriet A., Laurinda M., Joseph E. and Charlotte A. Mrs. S. has one child by her former marriage, George K. Vaughn. At the breaking out of

the war, in 1861, Mr. Smith enlisted in the six months call, and after serving that time he enlisted, in 1863, in Company C, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia, serving till the close of the war.

ELON SMITH,

farmer, section 36, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Andrew County, September 11, 1846. When three years of age he came to Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He was reared on a farm, and has made farming his occupation during life, and now has 160 acres of land. He was married November 25, 1870, to Miss Bettie Holmes, who was born in Edgar County, Illinois, May 1, 1854. While a child she came to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children: Bell, Adda, Della, the fourth left to chose its own name, and the fifth an infant.

GEORGE A. SPECK,

section 9, was born in Warren County, Illinois, July 10, 1852. When he was fourteen years of age, the family emigrated to Fremont County, Iowa, and there resided till 1871, when he moved to Mitchell County, Kansas. After remaining four years, he returned to Iowa, and, one year later, went to Atchison County, Missouri, where he lived five years. Mr. S. then came to this county and settled where he now lives. He has 160 acres of choice land, most of which is improved. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Emma Banks, a native of Iowa. They have four children: Alice A., William H., Louis M. and Rosetta M.

ANDREW SPIRE,

section 25. The subject of this sketch was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 1, 1845, and was there reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. He resided in that locality till 1870, when he emigrated westward and settled in this county, and in 1880 he located on the place where he now resides, having leased the place for a term of years. He, in company with Mr. Wm. Shew, is largely engaged in sheep raising. They now have on their place 1,650 head of sheep, and sell on an average 10,000 pounds of wool per year. The farm they occupy contains 330 acres, most excellently adapted to the industry in which they are engaged. Mr. Spire was married in 1868, to Miss Mary Shew, a native of Ohio. They have five children: John H., Mary S., George A., Ellen and Charles. They are members of the Catholic Church. In 1864 Mr. S. enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

MOSES STINGLEY

was born in Hardy County, Virginia, on the fourth day of September, 1810. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His parents raised sixteen children—nine sons and seven daughters. Thirteen of the sixteen played on the violin. He lived in his native state until twenty-two years of age. He was married on the 9th day of September, 1830, to a Miss Terry, of the same county as himself. In August, 1832, he started for Tippacanoe County, Indiana, arriving there in October, of that year, and lived there twelve years, and on the 1st of October, 1844, he started for the Platte Purchase and settled in Andrew County, two miles north of Whitesville. In the spring of 1845 he rented a farm and raised a crop. In the fall all the family were taken sick, and on the 30th day of September, Mrs. Stingley died, leaving five children, and the family were so ill that but one child could attend the funeral. As soon as he recovered his health sufficiently, Mr. S. went to Plattsburg and entered 160 acres of land in Nodaway County, where he now lives, and during the winter camped in a pre-emption house until he was able to build a mansion, eighteen by twenty feet. He raised good crops that year on rented land, and bought a set of plow irons for eleven dollars and stocked it himself and broke seven acres of prairie fenced it, and put it in corn. He had to go to Savannah and St. Joseph for his smithing and milling. On the 3d of December, 1846, he married Miss Eliza Moon. To use his own language, he then had nothing to do but to work and kill deer and turkeys, and go to mill, and sometimes to St. Joseph for whisky, when the cows failed. On the 10th of December, 1848, the snow fell thirty-four inches deep on the level, and remained on the ground until March, and during this time had sport in catching turkeys, when they could get them to leave the timber.

In 1851, owing to high water, they had to grate the corn for bread, and got along in that way until they heard of a horse mill at Rochester. He went there and had thirteen bushels of corn ground, and, after bringing it home, said it was the best time to loan meal he ever saw. On the 15th day of June, 1856, he was again deprived of his companion by death, leaving five children by this union, and on the 18th day of the following November he married Miss Margaret L. Gray, and, for awhile, he says everything went on finely. Then came chinch bugs, destroying crops; next, swarms of grasshoppers, and, by the by, Jeff. Davis broke loose, which checked matters for a while; but he survived all that, and on the 18th of January, 1877, his third wife died, leaving four children. The following September, he sold part of his property and took a trip to California and Oregon, and returned the following year, and has remained here since, he says, except when professionally out fiddeling for the neighbors, having been their fiddler for fifty-five years. He has

served as road overseer, constable and judge of the county court one term, and, in 1861, was captain of a company, known as Platte River Hellions, besides has been prominent at log rollings and house raisings. Although a farmer, he has made combs, brooms, stocked plows, axe handles, shoes for all his family, and many for others, ox-yokes, shod horses, made weaving looms and well wheels, weaving shuttles, cooperage, and has at this time a cedar churn, in good condition, made by himself in 1826, and manufactured many a grind stone, besides other articles too numerous to mention. His children's names are as follows : Nancy M., George R., William, Allen, Hiram M., Thursey Ann, Rosina, Perneacy, Jane, Stanford G., Lozilla, Norton C., Orleany and Noah E. It has been a habit of Mr. S., during life, never to go in debt, and his name has never been on the books of a merchant in the county. He never gave but one note, and that was for forty acres of land, that they could not receive the money for at the time, although he was anxious to pay it, and paid the note with the same money which he reserved for that purpose. His landed estate at the present time consists of 285 acres. In his religious preferences he inclines to the Universalist belief.

ISAAC WILCOX,

deceased, was prominent among the old settlers of this county, who have now passed away from this world. He was a native of Green County Kentucky, and was born September 27, 1817. When twelve years of age he went with the family to Menard County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming and stock raising. This he continued through life. In 1852, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in this county, and after a short residence here of six months, he removed to Union County, Iowa, where he resided eighteen months. After that time he returned to this county and settled in section 26, where his family now resides. Mr. Wilcox was married in 1844, to Miss Mary J. Curry, a native of Kentucky. They had five children : Mary E., Willis, Rachel, George and Andy. After a long and useful life Mr. W. died February 15, 1881. Since his death, Mrs. W. with the assistance of her sons, George and Andy, has successfully managed the home*farm. They have 340 acres of choice land, making one of the best stock farms in the county. It is well improved, and about 150 acres are under cultivation.

WILLIS WILCOX,

section 23. The subject of this sketch, was born in Menard County, Illinois, January 29, 1853, and when one year old he accompanied the family on their move to Missouri. He resided in that state six months, and

from there went to Iowa, remaining eighteen months. He afterwards returned to Missouri, and settled in this county. Here he was reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. In 1877 he settled on his present place, where he has 160 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. W. was married March 29, 1874, to Rowena Hunt, a native of Missouri. They have two children, Elfie and Carrie.

SAMUEL YARNALL,

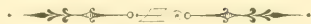
section 11, is a native of Harrison County, Kentucky, and was born February 15, 1835. At the age of eighteen months he immigrated with the family to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood and educated, following the occupation of farming. In 1854 he came to this state and settled in Nodaway County, and in 1869 located on his present place. He has a neat farm of fifty acres of land as good as any in the vicinity, most of which is under cultivation. He was married July 17, 1867, to Letha Stingley, a native of Clinton County, Missouri, and daughter of Moses Stingley, an old settler of this county. They have four children: Anna M., Etta L., Leota M. and Franklin T. Mr. Yarnall has been township constable for one term, also clerk of the township three terms. He has served as school director of his district for the past ten years. During the war he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri Regiment, enlisting in 1862. He served till the close of the war.

JAMES A. YARNALL,

section 22. The subject of this sketch was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, May 28, 1841. At the age of thirteen years he emigrated, with the family, to Missouri and settled in this county and township. He was here raised to manhood and received an education from the schools of the county. He was brought up in his present occupation, and now has 530 acres of land that will compare with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. As a successful and progressive farmer, Mr. Yarnall is well and favorably known. He was united in marriage, November 12, 1865, to Miss Rebecca S. Scott, a native of Missouri. They have seven children: Frisby A., Dorcas L., Mary A., James A., Florence R., Belva C. and Alfred. In 1861 Mr. Y. enlisted in the six months call for volunteers, and after serving that length of time, in April, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Springfield, Missouri, Horse Creek, and many others of lesser note.



JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.



A. T. BLEYLEY,

carpenter and notary public, also insurance agent, is a native of Germany, and was born September 17, 1829. When about sixteen years old he came to America, landing at New York, and then located in Cincinnati, where he resided for about ten years. He was principally educated in his native country, although he attended school for some time in Cincinnati. While there he learned the carpenter trade, and in 1857, moved to Illinois, and located in Quincy, where he followed his trade till 1861. He then settled at Ottumwa, Iowa, and in 1864, he came to Conception, where he has since worked at his trade, in connection with other work and official business. He was made a notary public in 1873, and has also served seven years as justice of the peace. Mr. B. was married October 8, 1856, to Miss Barbara Krape, who was born in Germany in September, 1832. They have nine children: Mary, Andy J., Albert, John, Anna, Clara, Frank, Barbara and Francis. Mr. B. and family are Catholics.

OLIVER P. BOGART,

farmer and school teacher, section 16, is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Bishop) Bogart, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 27, 1839, and was reared and educated in his native county. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fortyninth Ohio, and remained in service for twenty-three months, being wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, thus disabling him for duty. In 1868 he came to Missouri and shortly located where he now resides. When about sixteen years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed about five years, and has also worked at it at various intervals. He began teaching when he was twenty-one years of age, and this he has since continued to a greater or less extent. He now has a farm of 160 acres on which he resides, also eighty acres in the vicinity. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married August 6, 1868 to Miss Ophelia Emery, a daughter of Judson and Lucinda (Mead) Emery, the former of Maine and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. B. was born in Henry County, Ohio, January 13, 1850. She was there reared and was married in Oberlin, Ohio, where she had resided for a short time.

REV. FATHER FROWIN CONRAD,

Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery, Conception, is a native of Aargau, Switzerland, and was born November 2, 1833. He commenced his studies in October, 1844, and entered the Abbey Engelberg, Winterwalden, in 1853, being ordained as priest September 14, 1856. He arrived in New York May 20, 1873, and came to Conception September 18, 1873, and dedicated the first Monastery (a frame building) February 8, 1874. He commenced the life in community January 1, 1874, with four students and three lay brothers as a Priory of Benedictine Order. The same year he enlarged the parish church of St. Columba, and on the 6th of April, 1880, laid the corner-stone of the new Monastery, and has finished the west wing and one-half of the south wing. They occupied this building on the 7th day of April, 1881. On the 5th day of April, 1881, the Benedictine Priory of Conception was erected into an Abbey called New Engelberg, by Pope Leo XIII., and on the 29th of June, 1881, Frowin Conrad was solemnly blessed as the first Abbot by Bishop J. J. Hogan.

AUGUSTUS J. ENIS,

farmer, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 23, 1839, and is of French ancestry. He resided in his native county, engaged in farming, till 1869, when he came to his present location, where he was interested in the blacksmith trade and wagon-making till 1879. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and working at the carpenter's trade. He and his brother, F. A. Enis, have a farm of ninety acres. He has also been agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, for several years, and has done considerable business in that line, being representative of one of the most reliable companies in the United States. He was also tax collector of Jefferson Township for two terms. Mr. E. was married October 21, 1861, to Miss Philomena Ritchlin, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 16, 1841. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Laura F., John A., Francis E., Nelson I., Charles J. and Ernest E. Mr. E. and family are members of the Catholic Church.

FRANCIS A. ENIS,

blacksmith, is a native of Ohio and was born in Richland County, January 17, 1842. His parents were natives of France. He was reared in his native county on a farm, and when eighteen years old he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for eighteen months. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, and participated in a number of important battles, remaining in service for

three years, when he returned to Ohio. He again began work at his trade, which he followed till 1868, when he came to Conception. Here he has since resided and also has continued his calling. Mr. E. was married April 21, 1867, to Miss Ragena Remlinger. She was born in France, April 1, 1844. They have five children: Catherine, Augustus W., James M., Victorene and Willie. Mr. E. and family are members of the Catholic Church.

NICHOLAS HAEHNLEIN,

farmer, section 19, was born September 27, 1837, in Germany, and was reared in that country on a farm, there being educated. He has followed farming as an occupation during life, except during the six years previous to coming to America, when he served as a soldier in the war. In 1869 he emigrated to this country landing at New York, and after staying a short time in different states, he came to his present location, and now has a farm of eighty-five acres. Mr. H. was married November 8, 1870, to Miss Athata Meyer. She was born in Germany, January 6, 1842. They have one child, Agnes. Mr. H. and family are Catholics.

H. D. JONES,

of the firm of Jones & Keller, proprietors of the city meat market, Clyde, was born in Scotland County, Missouri, September 23, 1851. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and followed farming as an occupation there till August, 1880, with the exception of a short time when he was engaged in the mercantile trade. He was a resident of Nebraska for a short time, and in August, 1880, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located on his farm, which now contains forty acres. He has since been interested in the butchering business, in connection with farming. Mr. Jones was married October 17, 1871, to Miss Malissa Roberts, who was born in Guernsey County, Illinois, August 31, 1850. She came to Missouri when two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. J. have three children: Alonzo, Guily M. and Richard.

JOHN KELLER,

of the firm of Jones and Keller, was born in Huron County, Ohio, December 23, 1840. He was reared in his native county on a farm, and in 1860 he went to Defiance County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming and carpentering till 1870. At that time he moved to Rulo, Nebraska. While there he was engaged in carpentering and farming, and was also for a time in the grocery business. In the year 1881 he came to his present location and engaged in the business which now occupies his attention. Mr. K. was married October 27, 1876, to Miss Malissa Fondrum. She was

born in Germany in 1850. They have four children: Mary M., Eddie J., Willie C. and Leo.

CASPER KAISER,

dealer in hardware and tinware, was born in Germany, and when about fourteen years of age, he learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked some time. In 1869, he came to America, landing at New York, and first located in Cedar County, Nebraska, where he resided for six years, working on a farm and at his trade. He then worked in Michigan and Southern Missouri, and in 1877, came to Conception, and thence to Clyde, as soon as the town was founded, he being the second person to engage in this business.

GOTTFRIED KOENIG,

known in English as Godfrey King, is a farmer on section 20. He was born in Prussia, Germany, February 22, 1831, and was educated in his native land, there being brought up as a shepherd boy. When sixteen years of age, he came with his parents to America, landing at New Orleans, and afterwards located in Grant County, Wisconsin, where they resided till 1868. Mr. Koenig then came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he now owns a landed estate of 245 acres. He was married September 24, 1850, to Miss Dora D. Kirchberg. She was born in the same part of Germany as himself, January 4, 1832, and came to America when seventeen years old, landing at New York. She was married in Grant County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. K. have had thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Mary, Margaret, John F., Edward, Mary D., Clara F., Joseph P., John E. and Rosa L.

JOSEPH LAGER,

farmer, section 11, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 29, 1838. When he was six years of age his parents came to America, and located in Clinton County, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm. When nineteen he began to learn the blacksmith trade, and this he followed for eleven years, since which time he has been engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His farm contains 182 acres of land. Mr. L. was married June 13, 1865, to Miss Agnes Kwlhman, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, August 2, 1845. Her parents were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Lager have five children: John F., born June 20, 1869; Harman R., born August 28, 1872; Clara, born September 7, 1876; Joseph, born March 29, 1879, and Harman, born November 5, 1881.

JOHN LANNING,

farmer, section 5, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 22, 1828, and came to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1843, locating in Grant Township, Nodaway County, in 1851. There he improved a good farm and lived upon it for thirty years, and in October, 1881, he sold out and bought some land which is better adapted for stock purposes than the old farm. This embraces 120 acres, and is situated on section 5 of this township. Mr. Lanning married Miss Susan Ann Lucas, in Andrew County, Missouri, September 21, 1849. She was originally from Clay County, Indiana, but came to Missouri in 1844. They have eleven children living: Wilmina, Nancy Jane, Isaac J., Eliza Letta, Mary Emeline, Thomas A., Katie (died when four years old), Sarah Leona, George W., Elizabeth May, John Cooper and Susan Alice. Mr. Lanning is an industrious and honorable man, and after a residence of thirty years in Grant Township, carried the good wishes of his old neighbors to his new home. Mrs. Lanning is a self-reliant business woman, exhibiting excellent judgment in many transactions, and is respected by all. Though commencing life poor Mr. L. and his wife have reared a large family, and by their economy and good management have secured a good home.

JOHN McCARTY,

farmer, section 31, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the year 1830. He was reared and educated in his native country, and while there was engaged in his present occupation. In 1850 he came to America, landing at New York, and was employed by the Brooklyn Gas Company, of Brooklyn, till 1858, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Here he has since resided and now owns a farm of 200 acres, all of which is well improved. Mr. McC. was married January 27, 1853, to Miss Bridget Herbert, who was also born in Ireland in 1829. She emigrated to America in 1849, landing in New York, where their marriage occurred. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have five children: John H., James C., Thomas R., Francis J. and Mary E. Mr. McCarty and family are members of the Catholic Church.

L. J. MANN,

farmer, section 11, was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, August 22, 1829. He was reared on a farm, and, upon becoming of age, he embarked in the mercantile trade, which he followed for six years. Since that time he has been principally engaged in farming. In 1867, he came to Missouri, residing in St. Joseph till 1869, when he came to Nodaway County. He now has a landed estate of 200 acres. He has been township clerk and assessor one term each since he came to Noda-

way County. Mr. Mann was married November 22, 1855, to Miss Nana Crews. She was also born in Monroe County, West Virginia, September 27, 1837. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Aurelia M., Oscar T., Archibald C., Mary M. and Charlie W. Mr. M. is a son of James and Nancy W. (Humphreys) Mann, both natives of Monroe County, West Virginia. He was of German descent, and his wife of Irish ancestry. Mrs. M. is a daughter of Thomas T. and Eveline (Anderson) Crews. Her father was of West Virginia, and her mother of Virginia.

WILLIS METCALF,

farmer, section 26, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, April 5, 1826. He was reared and educated in his native county, and followed farming till seventeen years of age, when he learned the shoemaker's trade. This he followed till 1850, residing in Kentucky during that time. He then moved to Iowa and located in Dallas County, where he remained one year, after which he moved to Van Buren County. Two years later he moved to Wayne County, and in 1859 to Maryville. In 1861 St. Joseph became his home. There he was engaged in different occupations till the fall of 1861, when he returned to Wayne County, Iowa. In 1863 he went to Wapello County, where he farmed a short time and then resumed work at his trade and conducting a hotel till 1866. Mr. Metcalf afterwards came to his present location, where he has now a farm of eighty acres. He was married February 13, 1848, to Miss Susannah Lancaster, who was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, February 19, 1820. They have had ten children, eight of whom are now living: Mary C., Ann E., Apoline, Martha J., Belle, Josephine, William E. and John H. Mr. M. and family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM D. MILLER,

farmer, section 21, was born May 4, 1835, in Darke County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Davidson) Miller, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. In 1839 W. D., with his parents, moved to Huntington County, Indiana, and in 1866 he came to Nodaway County, where he has since resided. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a farm of 114 acres. He was married July 4, 1862, to Miss Martha Black, a daughter of William and Eliza (Branyan) Black, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. M. was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 10, 1840. When six years of age her parents moved to Huntington County, Indiana, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. M. have had ten children, six of whom are now living: Charles R., Edmond H., Emma E., James A., Ida B., and Thomas N. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church.

DR. HENRY H. ROSS.

druggist, was born in Lee County, Iowa, November 2, 1843, and when six years of age his parents moved to Hancock County, Illinois, where he was reared and educated, spending his boyhood days on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and remained in service for about five months, participating in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and several skirmishes. He then returned to Illinois, and embarked in the drug trade, which he has since made his principal occupation. His parents, James R. and Belinda (Frater) Ross, were natives of Kentucky, his father being a practicing physician of many years experience. His son H. H. has also made it a study the most of his life. In 1873 he came to Missouri, locating in Livingston County, and in 1875 moved to Daviess County, where he lived till August, 1881. Since that time he has been the leading druggist of Clyde. Dr. Ross was married April 9, 1867, to Miss Lucy Hill, who was born in Boone County, Missouri, April 29, 1847. They have three children, Anna L., James H. and Charles.

W. S. RYAN,

farmer and proprietor of saw mill, section 27, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 28, 1843. He is a son of Lemuel and Jane (Carter) Ryan, both natives of Ohio, the former of French descent and the latter of Irish ancestry. W. S. was reared and educated in his native county until seventeen years of age, and also in the town of Fairview. He then went to Mississippi, where he was engaged in driving a stage from Iuka to Aberdeen. This occupation he continued for two years. He then moved to Arkansas, where he remained ten months, and upon returning to Mississippi he resumed the business of stage driving for four months. He next located at Memphis, Tennessee, and for ten months was engaged in railroading, and after this he was employed by the Southern Express Company for four months. In 1862, he went to Cincinnati, where he worked for the government for one year, and then took charge of General Burnside's stock at his headquarters till 1865. After this time he returned to his native home and engaged in operating a saw mill, which he continued till 1868, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. With the exception of three years he has since been engaged in farming and conducting a saw mill. Mr. R. was married December 19, 1867, to Miss P. L. Ferguson, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 8, 1849. She is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Mills) Ferguson, both natives of Ohio. Her father was of Irish origin and her mother of German descent. The family of Mr. and Mrs. R. consists of four children: Lemon T., John M., Charles McC. and Otha S. F.

JOSEPH SCHOLZE,

merchant, and the postmaster of Conception, is a native of Austria, and was born in the town of Harrachsthal, May 3, 1845. He was there reared and educated, and during his boyhood days he worked at the weaver's trade. When seventeen years old he learned the trade of stone cutting, which he followed in his mother land till the spring of 1868, when he came to America, landing in New York. He followed his trade in New York and different parts of Pennsylvania till 1876, when he came to Conception, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business, and has held the office of postmaster since December, 1880. Mr. Scholze was married June 6, 1869, to Miss Mary Wanner. She was born in Brookville, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1853, and there resided till her marriage. They have six children: Susanah A., Clements H., Veronicka S., Elizabeth A., Barbara P. and Joseph F.

CALEB P. SMITH,

druggist and liquor dealer, Clyde, Missouri, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Monroe County, February 16, 1845. In the spring of 1857, he moved to Andrew County, Missouri, with his parents, Anderson and Elizabeth (Lively) Smith, who were also natives of West Virginia. They resided in Andrew County for one year, and then moved to Nodaway County. C. P. was reared on a farm, but during life has been engaged in various occupations. He commenced in his present business in July, 1881, and has since met with favorable results. He also has a well improved farm of 200 acres. During the late war, he was in the service of the home guards for about twelve months. He was married, April 19, 1868, to Miss L. Davis, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 9, 1852. She resided in her native county until 1865, when she came to Nodaway County, Missouri. Her parents, Jacob and Rebecca (Rees) Davis, were both natives of Ohio. The family of Mr. and Mrs. S. consists of four children: John R., Mary A., Dora S. and Charles A.

WILLIS SUMMER,

farmer, section 15, a respected citizen and one of the pioneers in the Platte Purchase, is a son of Nicholas and Susana (Bannister) Summer, who were both natives of South Carolina. Willis was born in Morgan County, East Tennessee, March 17, 1820. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1840 he emigrated to Missouri, and in the following spring located in Andrew County. He there passed through many hardships which all pioneers had to endure, and in 1856 he moved to Nodaway County, locating in Washington Township. There he resided till the fall of 1870, when he returned to Andrew County. The

summer of 1876 found him for the second time a citizen of Nodaway County, he residing in Jefferson Township. He was reared a farmer boy, which occupation he has followed the greater part of his life. He now owns a farm of 215 acres. During the late war Mr. S. was in the Missouri State Militia for three months, and also with Price three months. April 25, 1844, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Chandler. She is a daughter of John and Mary W. (Gibson) Chandler, the former of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. †Mrs. S. was born in Christian County, Kentucky, March 16, 1826. When she was a child her parents moved to Morgan County, Illinois, where she was reared and educated. In 1841 they moved to Andrew County, Missouri, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. S. have had ten children, six of whom are now living: May J., James M., William H., Nancy A., Samuel N., and Willis D.

B. TOLLER,

blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, Clyde, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born in the town of Harn, on the Ems, in January, 1845. He was reared in his native town and there received the advantage of a good education. His father and grand-father being blacksmiths by trade, he also learned that occupation and worked with his father for two years. He then traveled for four years over Europe, visiting many of the important cities, working at his trade wherever he stopped. He was for three months (during the year 1867) in the army, serving in the cavalry. At the expiration of that time he started for America, landing at New York, May, 1867. He went first to Cincinnati, where he followed his trade for six months; thence to Lafayette, Indiana, remaining four months, and then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he lived five years, working at his trade. Mr. T. then moved to Neola, Iowa, where in connection with his trade, he was also engaged in dealing in hardware and agricultural implements. He was one of the pioneers of that town, and helped to build the first church in the town, which was of the Catholic faith. In 1879 he came to Clyde and opened a hardware store, and was the first to engage in this branch in the new town. He continued that business till May, 1881, since which time he has followed his present occupation. In May, 1881, he bought twenty-two acres of land, which he sub-divided into lots, and it is now known as Toller's Addition. Mr. T. was married May 4, 1869, to Miss Josephine Volmer, who was born in the town of Meppen, Germany, August 25, 1845. She was there educated and came to America in 1868, landing at Baltimore, and from there wended her way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she was married. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Barnhard, born February 9, 1871, in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mary M. C., born November 6, 1873, in Neola, Iowa; William H., born March 10, 1876, in

Neola, Iowa; John R., born September 1, 1878, in Neola, Iowa; Joseph C., born February 4, 1881, in Conception, Missouri. Mr. T. and family are active members of the Catholic Church.



WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH AKERS,

blacksmith, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 1, 1841, and received a good common education. When sixteen years of age, he learned the blacksmith trade, and has made it his life business. In 1861, he joined the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after three years veteranized, and served to the close of the war, being mustered out June 19, 1866. He participated in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Green Brier, Virginia, Camp Baldwin, on the Alleghany, and many other engagements. He received two severe wounds, besides other slight injuries, and acted as sergeant. Some time after receiving an honorable discharge, he married Miss Emma Ryan, of Belmont County, Ohio, in 1867, after which he located in Guilford. They have four children: Henry Mitchell, Maggie Nora, Fannie Nellie, and Edward Scott. Mr. Akers' father is William Akers, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Akers is the daughter of Lemuel Ryan. Mr. A. belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is an industrious man, a good mechanic, and is doing the leading business for a large scope of country.

WILEY J. BRITTAIN,

farmer, section 14, was born in North Carolina, March 28, 1812, and came to this state in 1845, locating in this county in 1848. He bought his farm and commenced improving it, and was among the first to clear a place, as he and Mr. Christopher Weathermon are the oldest settlers now living in the township. Mr. B. married Nancy Royal, in North Carolina, in 1833. They had eight children, six of whom are living: Elizabeth L., John W., Fletcher E., Thomas H., Lodawick C. and Mary N. Mrs. Brittain died in 1874, since which time Mr. B. has lived among his children, all of them being married and settled within two miles of the old homestead. Mr. B. came here without means and has made his home by hard work. He owns 109 acres of land. He reared and educated his

family, and has secured a reputation which will be cherished by his family and friends as of priceless value. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith is a Methodist. John W. Brittain, his son, is engaged in farming, he owning 125 acres of land on section 13, well improved. He married Miss Martha J. Weathermon in April, 1870. They have two children: Henry Clay, born April 2, 1877, and Maggie A., born September 2, 1879.

JAMES CARVER,

nurseryman, was born in Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio, May 17, 1826, and received a common school education, being brought up as a farmer, which has been his principal occupation. In 1865 he came to Iowa, and in 1868 located in this county and township. He bought ten acres of fine land in the village of Guilford, and at once started a nursery, and since that time has started another near Sweet Home. His nursery has supplied nearly all the trees for the large orchards in the eastern part of the county, and every one speaks in the highest terms of his trees and the fruit as represented. He is increasing his business year by year, wholesaling large quantities to other nurseries. He has a beautiful orchard, one of the very finest, of about 1,000 trees, with one of the neatest homes in the town. Mr. C. is reliable in all his promises, genial in his manners and a valuable acquaintance. He married Miss Maria Mummy, of Morgan County, Ohio, June 7, 1849. They have three children: Mary Jane, wife of Oscar A. Stewart, Elmer Ellsworth and Dimsdill. The sons are giving their attention to the nursery and stock business. Mr. C. is a Republican, and belongs to the M. E. Church.

BARTLETT LIVINGSTON COOK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was born in Ashe County, North Carolina, January 13, 1828, and was the son of Henry Cook, a farmer, who was born in Burke County, North Carolina, and Anna (Shearer) Cook, a native of Ashe County, North Carolina. Bartlett received his primary schooling in his native state, and in 1842 with his father, came to Buchanan County, Missouri, being among the pioneers there. He was reared and received a fair education there, and for some time was engaged in teaching, and at other times in making himself generally useful about the place. When at the age of eighteen years, or in 1846, he enlisted in the Mexican war under Colonel Doniphan and served until 1847, acquiring for himself an enviable record as a young soldier. In 1850 he located in Nodaway County, where he now owns 220 acres of land, making one of the finest farms in the county. As an agriculturist Mr. Clark is a success, and all things around the place denote taste, culture and enterprise. During the late war he was a member of the

Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry for one year. He has served as a justice of the peace for twelve years, was township assessor at the time of the state census, took the census of this township, and in 1880 was appointed United States census enumerator, discharging all duties of these offices with good judgment. He is a Democrat in political views, while his religious preferences are with the Baptists. Mr. Cook was married March 25, 1849, to Miss Mary Graves, daughter of Anthony Graves, late of this township and formerly of Buchanan County. Their family consists of Henry, (who married Miss Ellen Class, of Kansas), Anna, (wife of Captain George W. Stabler, of Kansas), Nannie, Sarah, (now Mrs. Jacob P. Hawk, of this county), William R., Joseph F. and Rosa B. Mr. Cook is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM S. DUNLAP,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, was born in Platte County, Missouri, in 1837, and came to this county in the fall of 1852 with his father Alexander D., and bought the farm where he now lives. He married Mrs. Mary Richards, formerly Mary Sharp, of this county, June 11, 1876. They have four children living: Lottie May, William Lee, Isaac A., and Mary Rena. Mrs. D. has one son by her first marriage, Arthur C. Mr. Dunlap was engaged in the freighting business for many years, but he returned home in 1866 and settled down on his farm, made valuable improvements, and has a very desirable place. His landed estate consists of 306 acres. He is a genial, kind, and worthy man, knows much of the hardships and trials of pioneer life, and is deserving of honorable mention for his many acts of goodness as a neighbor and friend. He is Democratic in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious preferences. Alexander Dunlap was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1808, and came to Platte County, Missouri, in 1837, and there bought his claim. He married Elizabeth Hepler in Virginia in 1833. They have four children living: James Franklin, William S., Virginia C., and Carrie. Samuel died at the age of seven years. Mr. D. was an early pioneer of the county, improved a good farm, and when he died October 18, 1877, he left a good name. Mrs. Dunlap finds a pleasant home in her declining days with her son William S.

ALEXANDER FLOYD,

retired merchant, was born in Kentucky, October 17, 1836, and received a good common school education, his early life being spent on a farm. In 1865, he came to this county, and engaged in merchandizing in Guilford, where he continued for eleven years, then moving his stock to Bolekow. Here he operated the business until 1878, when on account

of poor health, he sold out and returned to Guilford, building a fine residence upon his beautiful twenty acre lot, and otherwise improving it. Ten years ago he set out an orchard of 1,000 trees on the lot, and since has added all kinds of small fruit, so that he now has one of the finest bearing orchards in this county, filled with choice varieties. He has also started an apiary of bees. Mr. Floyd has a natural talent for business, and has been successful in every undertaking. Genial in his manners, he has hosts of friends, and is one of the substantial men of the county. He was appointed postmaster in 1866, and held that position for eleven years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and his family to the M. E. Church South. Mr. F. married Sarah Jane Skidmore, of this village, in February, 1865. They have four children: Millie Elizabeth, Florence P., Clarence Victor Buck, and Alexander T.

ANTHONY GRAVES

was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee, on the 4th of February, 1800, and was the son of John and Sarah (Sharp) Graves, both natives of North Carolina. He passed his youth in East Tennessee, on his father's farm, and received a very limited education, but was a man of excellent mind and a great mental calculator. He was one of the pioneers of Buchanan County, Missouri, having settled near DeKalb in 1840. In the year 1850 he moved to Nodaway County and located on section 15, township 62, range 34, and there he followed the vocation of a farmer until the time of his death. Mr. Graves was twice married: First, in 1821, to Judy W. Bledsoe, who was the mother of four of his children. She died in 1828. Soon after he married Martha Lower, and by this union there are eleven children. About the year 1846 he and his wife joined the Predestinarian Baptist Church, and were for a long period faithful members of that denomination. He died January 11, 1882, leaving a family consisting of: Nancy, wife of Capt. J. G. Allen, now of this county; Elizabeth, wife of Levi Sharp, who died a few years ago; Hugh H., married Elizabeth Reynolds—he died in the late war; Rebecca, wife of Isaac Sharp, of this county; John, married Elizabeth Landrum, now of Atchison County, Kansas; Sarah, wife of Quinton Wilson, now of this county; Mary, wife of B. L. Cook, now of this county; Rosannah, wife of James B. Wilson, now of this county; Jacob, married Emaline Groves, now of Atchison County, Kansas; Henry, married Eunice Donaldson, now of this county; Martha, wife of William H. Pope, now of this county; James K. P., married Catharine Mangan, now of this county; Catharine, wife of John S. Miller, present county clerk; William A., who died at the age of eight years, and Lutisha, wife of John R. Donaldson, now of this county. In honor and uprightness Mr. Graves was equaled by few and surpassed by none. Industrious himself, he raised an industrious family.

He never craved for wealth—only for a competency. Every one of his children, thirteen in number, were present at his bedside when he died. He has eighty-one living grand children and seventy-three living great-grand children.

JACKSON GROVE,

farmer, section 10, was born on the 7th of September, 1836, the place of his birth being Ross County, Ohio. He was the son of John and Susannah (Van Pelt) Grove, the former a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation, and the latter was also born in Ohio. Jackson resided with his parents in his native county until 1841, when he accompanied them to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and, in the spring of 1842, came to this county. He was one of the earliest settlers, and has been raised to and experienced all the inconveniences, hardships and trials peculiar to pioneer life. This has tended to make him feel a great interest in his adopted county, and consequently no one has done a greater share in promoting every enterprise calculated to benefit the community or to elevate the morals of society. Mr. Grove owns a finely improved farm of 186 acres, well stocked with a graded herd, and upon the place is a good residence, barn, and all necessary out buildings. During the war, he served in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry for nearly three years, acquiring an eviable record. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Grove has been twice married. First, December 24, 1859, to Miss Talitha Gibson, daughter of William Gibson. Mrs. Grove died January 28, 1862, leaving one son, John William. Mr. G. was married a second time to Mrs. Louisa Nelson, April 5, 1868. She was a daughter of Godfrey D. Stout.

JACOB P. HAWK,

merchant, Guilford, was born in Washington Township, Nodaway County, Missouri, on the 24th day of February, 1855, and is a son of Solomon and Sevila (Moler) Hawk. The former was a native of Virginia, and is one of the substantial men of this township. He is an excellent farmer, and has one of the finest home farms in the neighborhood. Mrs. Hawk was born in Indiana. Jacob received his education in the common schools, and when not attending there his time was passed in a store. In the fall of 1877 he started a business in Guilford, with by no means a poor stock of goods, and though the town had her quota of merchants before, he went to work with a will to establish a good trade. That he has done this is evidenced by his popularity and the confidence which the community bestow upon him. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster and is at present conducting the duties of that office in a manner satisfactory to all. Mr. Hawk was married November 21, 1876, to Miss Sadie C.

Cook, daughter of B. L. Cook, of this place. They have three children: Ervin F., born July 24, 1877; Stella V., born January 5, 1879; and an infant son, born January 12, 1882. Mr. H. is a Republican, and his religious preferences are with the United Brethren.

CHARLES D. HOCKER,

farmer, section 10, is a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he was born October 27, 1840, and is the son of Philip S. and Amanda (Duncan) Hocker. The former was a native of Maryland, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife was born in Virginia. Charles spent his youth at school and on a farm until March, 1866, when he came to Missouri, locating in Holt County. At that time he owned nothing but a team, but possessed of a willing heart and stout hands, he commenced work by renting a farm in Holt County. After toiling for three years, he had secured enough to purchase forty acres of land, which now constitutes a portion of his present farm. In March, 1864, he came to this county. He has been adding to his original purchase from time to time, until at present he owns 240 acres. He erected a beautiful residence, and made other needed improvements, and now has a pleasant home, which is presided over by one of the best of housewives. Mr. Hocker is known among his neighbors as an upright and honest man, full of practical enterprise, and always ready with a word of cheer to those in whose company he may chance to be. He was married January 23, 1866, to Martha L. McKinney, a daughter of Jefferson McKinney. Their family consists of Jefferson, born December 12, 1866; Joseph L. born May 17, 1869; Amanda J., born February 20, 1871; Charles C., born September 1, 1873, and Ida, born October 1, 1876. Mr. Hocker is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian Church.

ADAM S. McCLANAHAN,

farmer, is the owner of 220 acres of land in section 23. He was born in Cooper County, Missouri, March 21, 1830, and in 1853 he settled in Gentry County, coming to this county in 1855, where he has since lived. He married Nancy E. Chandler, of this county, August 26, 1857. They have five children: John M., William D., Mary E., Jane Ann, and James H. Mr. McClanahan came here poor, and is entitled to much credit for making and improving his fine farm and home. He has been an honest, industrious, hard working man, and his good residence and improvements show taste and superior judgment. He has a bright, intelligent family of children, to whom he has given good school advantages. Two of the sons are at present engaged in teaching. Mr. McC. is one of the reliable citizens of the township. Politically he is a Democrat, and in his religious preferences a Methodist.

BENJAMIN F. MOLER

was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, May 13, 1841, and in the spring of 1850 came to Missouri with his father, who bought a farm on section 27, and improved it, and in 1853 he died. Benjamin F. settled on section 11, adding to his original purchase from time to time until he now has a finely improved farm of 130 acres, with fruit in abundance and everything about him to make home desirable and happy. Mr. Moler married Miss Elizabeth Paul, of this township, November 22, 1863. They have two children: Emma Belle and Charles B. Mrs. Moler is the daughter of Thomas Paul. Mr. Moler has been raised and educated in this state, and is strictly a western man. He is Republican in politics. Mr. Moler was a strong union man, and enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the war, and was taken prisoner at Lexington, Missouri, by Price. He was paroled, then returned home and joined the state troops, and served in this capacity faithfully.

JACOB PUGH,

farmer, section 13, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, on the 20th of November, 1813, being a son of Jacob and Dorcas (Glascom) Pugh. The former, a farmer by occupation, was a native of North Carolina, in which state Mrs. Pugh was also born. The subject of this sketch spent his youth at home and in attending the schools of the vicinity. In the fall of 1856 he came to Missouri and located in Nodaway County, having in his possession just enough money to purchase a small home and commence farming. This land was on the Wild Cat, and to his original purchase he kept making additions until he owned a finely improved farm, on which he lived for over twenty-four years. He then sold out and bought his present large farm, in the spring of 1881. This embraces 360 acres, and upon it Mr. Pugh has built an excellent barn and residence, and when the contemplated improvements are completed upon the place it will be one of the best in Nodaway County. He keeps a large herd of good stock. During the late war he belonged to the Fifth Missouri, doing duty for over one year. He is Republican in politics. Mr. Pugh has been twice married—first in February, 1837, to Miss Mary Ann Miller, in Indiana, who died in Linn County, Iowa, in the fall of 1849. In June, 1851, he was again married to Mrs. Harriet Dollarhide. Mr. Pugh's family by his first wife consists of: Martha, now Mrs. Francis D. Hughes; Minerva, now Mrs. H. D. Hickok; William, George, James and John. By the latter union there are six children: Winfield S., Mary C., (now Mrs. Geo. Cooper;) Samuel M., Jacob T., Alexander and Joseph V. Mr. Pugh is an enterprising man, and believes it his duty to do things for the benefit of the community as well as for his individual profit.

DANIEL SKIDMORE

was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, December 27, 1798, and came to this state and county in 1860. Here he improved his farm, on section 16, consisting of 396 acres. He was a hard working man, reared an intelligent family, and still lives to enjoy the society of his children and grandchildren. He married Miss Elizabeth Carman, in Casey County, Kentucky, May 10, 1837. They had two children, Joseph and Sarah Jane. Mrs. S. died in 1846. Mr. Skidmore married for his second wife Milley M. Caldwell, September 14, 1847. They have one son, Hugh C.

JOSEPH SKIDMORE,

farmer, section 20, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, December 31, 1841. His father, Daniel Skidmore, who was an agriculturist, was also a native of that county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Carman, was born in Casey County, Kentucky. Joseph passed his youth in working at home and attending school, receiving his education at the Highland Academy. In 1860 he removed to Missouri, and in 1861 located in Nodaway County. At that time he was without means, but has been industrious and persevering, and is known among his fellow-citizens as having been the architect of his own fortune. He is the owner of 120 acres of land. Mr. Skidmore has recently purchased the old farm of Judge Shelton, to which he expects to remove in the spring. This is in Grant Township. That place is one of the best in this district, and after having needed improvements given it, will make a still more attractive farm. During the war Mr. S. was in the Forty-third Missouri Volunteers for one year, being an active Union man. He is quite prominent in political affairs, and during the years of 1879 and 1880 served the people as county collector, making a valuable official. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Grange. January 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary A. Thompson, a daughter of Joseph P. Thompson, of this township. They have six children: Charles D., Daniel H., John, Laurens, James and Joseph.

HUGH TODD,

farmer, section 8, was born on the 9th of July, 1822, in Ireland, his father, James, and his mother, Isabella (McMeekin) Todd, having been natives of that country. Hugh passed his youth in Dearborn County, Indiana, being engaged in farming and also in attending school. In 1856 he came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway County, and though possessed of limited means, he purchased a farm, which he improved, living upon it until twelve years ago. At that time he disposed of it and bought his present place, consisting of 240 acres of improved land.

This he now rents, and is living in Guilford, enjoying the fruits of his earlier labor and hard toil. During the war he was in the Home Guards. He is Democratic in his political views. Mr. Todd was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret Beggs, daughter of John Beggs, Esq., formerly of Ireland. Their family consists of five children: James (who married Miss Anna Curfman), Jane (wife of Hugh C. Skidmore), Lewis, Mary (now Mrs. C. Floyd), and Sarah. Mr. Hugh Todd's son James, is one of the editors of the Nodaway Democrat. Few men who have lived in a community as long as the subject of this sketch, have as many true friends, or are more highly honored.

WILLIAM WARNICK,

farmer, section 26, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 27, 1833, and in the fall of 1858 he came to Missouri, locating where he now resides. His land, then new and uncultivated, has had many improvements made upon it and is now under good cultivation. It contains 120 acres. Mr. W. has worked hard to make his home, and now enjoys the fruits of his labors. He is one of the reliable and substantial men of the township and enjoys the confidence of all. He married Nancy Marlow in Ohio, in 1857. They had four children: Ann Eliza (who married Andrew Whiteford), John Peter, Alvin and Addison. Mrs. W. died March 15, 1876. Mr. Warnick married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Jane Bashoe, widow of Benjamin Bashoe, August 17, 1876. They have by this marriage two children, Dallas I. and Charles. Mrs. B. has four children by her first husband: William L., Willard L., Cordelia A. and Louisa E. Mr. W. is a Republican and belongs to the Christian Church.

CHRISTOPHER WEATHERMON,

farmer, section 21, is the owner of 420 acres of land. He was born Jan. 5, 1805, in Surry County, North Carolina, and, in 1844, removed to this state, settling in Andrew County. In 1847, he came to this county. He married Miss Martha Vestel, March 10, 1825. She was born June 25, 1805, in Surry County, North Carolina. They have eight children: Lewis William, James W., John V., Thomas M. S., Miles F., Solomon, Nathan D. T. and Mrs. Harriet Clemens, who is a widow. Jerusha died in 1854; Isaac died October 3, 1869; Jesse was in Company G, Fourth Missouri Regiment, was wounded, and died of his wounds in 1864. Mr. Weathermon has been one of the solid and reliable men of the county. He came here at a very early day, and cleared a large farm and raised a family of children, who are now among the leading farmers of this community. They belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. Weathermon states that Mr. Hiram Hall, an early settler of the county, was buried in the cemetery near his (Mr. W.'s) house, in Guilford.

JAMES W. WEATHERMON,

farmer, section 2, was born in Surry County, North Carolina, on the 23d of May, 1832, and is a son of Christopher Weathermon, a farmer, who was born in North Carolina, and Martha (Vestel) Weathermon, also a native of that state. James passed a greater portion of his youth in working on a farm, though he attended school to some extent. In 1847 he came here with his father, and was raised in Nodaway County. He was enabled, after some time, to purchase his farm, which now embraces 242 acres, and has been continually improving it until very few places in the community will equal it for richness and beauty. His orchard of 1,200 trees is one of the most desirable in the county, and to this industry he devotes much attention. He keeps a large herd of young cattle and a fine flock of sheep, and everything about the farm denotes the successful farmer. He has served the people as justice of the peace. In his political views he is independent, and his religious preferences are with the Universalists. Mr. Weathermon was married December 11, 1856, to Lucinda Brittain, a daughter of Wiley J. Brittain, of this county. Their family consists of John Q., Eliza Jane, Abraham Lincoln, Wiley F., William C., Mary Ann and James Asbury. This large family of industrious children are growing up to do honor to their respected ancestors. Mrs. Weathermon is a daughter of an early pioneer and well understands the part she must occupy, and is one of the best of housewives.

THOMAS M. S. WEATHERMON,

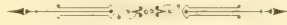
farmer and fruit grower, is the owner of 290 acres of land on section 7. He was born in North Carolina, June 29, 1838, and removed to this state in 1843, locating in Andrew County. In 1846, he came to this county, with his father, Christopher Weathermon. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Sarah Ann Reece, in December, 1864. They had five children: Laura A., born August 20, 1865; James W., born September 22, 1867; Ulysses S. Grant, born September 18, 1869; Nathan F., born May 30, 1871, and Minnie M., born July 12, 1874. Mrs. W. died April 30, 1875. He married for his second wife, Miss Caroline A. Bell, of Andrew County, January 12, 1876. By this happy union they had three children: Albert O., born October 27, 1876; Eva E., born December 22, 1877, and George C., born January 11, 1880. Mr. W. is one of the leading farmers and fruit growers in the county, and deserves great credit for his labors and extensive improvements in that direction. His beautiful orchard of 1,200 trees is one of the choicest in the county. He is a reliable and honest man. He has a large stock of young cattle, and sheep, hogs, etc.

MATHEW WHITEFORD,

section 21, is one of the largest farmers and stock raisers of Nodaway County, and a man well known in business circles. He is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born on the 11th of November, 1832, being the son of John and Rachel (Wilson) Whiteford, who were both from Ireland. The former was an agriculturist. Mathew attended school at his birthplace until he was twelve years of age. Upon coming to America he settled in Indiana, where he completed his education. He commenced business for himself when a poor boy, struggling along and overcoming many obstacles as best he could. Having a natural inclination for stock raising he left Indiana, and in 1864 came to Missouri and located in Nodaway County, in order that he might have a larger scope of country for his business. Buying some land, he kept on working, and added from time to time to his original purchase, until he is now the owner of 1,280 acres of land, his farm and their surroundings not being excelled by any of equal size in this country. He keeps a very large herd of cattle—300 in number, 125 of which he is feeding for market—a well selected flock of sheep, and something less than 1,000 hogs, and of these he is feeding 500 head. He has a bank barn, three stories in height, the main floor being in the third story, and nearly 100 feet in length. The sheep sheds are models of convenience, and his residence commodious and one of the best in the district. Everything that Mr. Whiteford does is executed on a large scale. His success in life he owes only to his own hard work, good judgment and excellent business calculations. Sociable, agreeable in his manners to all, he is respected by his many acquaintances, and is known not only throughout this county, but in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph. January 1, 1861, Mr. Whiteford married Mary Beggs, a daughter of John Beggs, of this county. Their family consists of Isadore, Florence, Emma, Eunice and Rachel. They are raising one boy, Frank Stout. The young ladies have all been brought up to understand what hard work is, but in the meantime have had every opportunity for acquiring an education. Mr. W. is Democratic in politics. He is a Presbyterian.



GRANT TOWNSHIP.



ELI D. ADAMS,

blacksmith, was born on the 19th day of August, 1838, in Putnam County, Indiana, and is a son of Isaac S. and Gilla (Hill) Adams. The former, who was a farmer, was a native of Kentucky, and the latter of England. Eli spent his younger days in attending school and in learning his trade. In the fall of 1859 he came to Missouri, and the same year located in this county. During the late war he enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers, was wounded at Lexington and captured by General Price, but afterwards paroled. In the winter following the regiment was re-organized, taking the name of the Twenty-fifth Missouri. They were then ordered to Tennessee, and were at the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. Through sickness and other misfortunes the regiment was badly cut up, only a few of the original members remaining. These returned to St. Joseph, filled the command with new recruits and moved to Cumberland, Kentucky, and New Madrid. Their next move was to Nashville and Waverly, from whence, on account of the number of mechanics in the company, they were ordered to build bridges, erecting some of the finest suspension bridges in the South. Upon returning to Nashville again they were consolidated with the First Missouri Engineers and went to Atlanta, Georgia, continuing to do efficient service until September, when, having served his term of three years and four months, Mr. Adams was mustered out. From his wounds received at Lexington he was compelled to remain in hospital for eighteen months, part of the time doing duty as nurse. He was one of the first to engage in business at Barnard, and has continued to do a large and successful business since that time. He has held the position of trustee of the town for four years. He is the owner of eighty-two acres of land on Section 18, of White Cloud Township. Mr. Adams was married in April, 1865, to Rachel Baker, daughter of Lawson Baker, of this county. They have six children: Lottie, Charles C., Gilla A., Percilla G., Lucinda E. and Martin E. Mr. A. has taken a great interest in educational matters, and is an honored citizen of the town. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. In his religious preferences he is a Methodist, and a Democrat in his political faith.

H. C. ANNAN,

merchant, was born in Maryland in February, 1843, there receiving an excellent business education. For some time he was engaged in clerking in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and other large cities in the east, thereby acquiring a thorough knowledge of business. In 1869 he came west and located temporarily at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he soon formed the acquaintance of H. L. Williams, Sr., of that city. The latter, who was about to start a store in Hiawatha, Kansas, tendered Mr. A. a partnership, giving him full charge of the business. He accepted the offer and accordingly located in Hiawatha, where he was successfully occupied in the mercantile trade for two years. The firm then removed to Barnard in the spring of 1872, and continued to do a large business there until 1876, when Mr. Annan sold his interest to John S. Miller & Co., H. L. Williams being the company of the new firm. The subject of this sketch next took a trip east, visiting his old home in Maryland and various cities, finally returning to Barnard, where he opened a store of new goods with R. L. Annan, the style of this firm becoming H. C. & R. L. Annan. They have erected a large and commodious building, which has been filled with a complete and choice stock of general merchandise. The large patronage which they enjoy is a sufficient guarantee of their popularity and success. Mr. Annan married Miss Elizabeth McCandliss, of this city, in May, 1876. They have three children, Annie L., Harry C., and Mary Mable.

ROBERT L. ANNAN,

of the firm of H. C. and R. L. Annan, merchants, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, June 15, 1845. He received a good business education, and remained at home with his father, who was in the milling business, until he had reached his majority. From 1864 to 1872 he was engaged in the occupation of tanning in West Virginia, at the expiration of which time he sold out and removed west, settling in Nebraska, where he continued to reside for four years. In 1876 he came to Barnard and formed a partnership which now constitutes the firm of H. C. and R. L. Annan. They continued to do a prosperous business until 1881, when, on account of their increasing patronage, the Messrs. Annan were obliged to erect a commodious structure, now occupied by them. Few firms through the county are more respected than this one, and none are more honorable in their dealings. Mr. R. L. Annan was married to Miss Emma McCandliss, January 1, 1878. They have two children, Bessie and Robert Garfield.

HOBART AISQUITH,

grocer, was born in Maryland in 1845, and was educated with great care, first attending St. James' College, in Hagerstown, and later, St. John's College, of Annapolis, Maryland. He was brought up on a farm, and there learned the habits of industry and economy, which have followed him through life. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Confederate army, serving for three years, discharging his duty faithfully as a soldier. After retiring from the army he farmed for two years, and then went to Virginia, where he was engaged in business until 1873. In 1874, he came to Barnard, and, after clerking for Messrs. Annan & Co. and J. S. Miller & Co. until 1878, he commenced the grocery business, in which few men have made a greater success. Mr. A. has a large and well selected stock, and by his straight forward course has won the confidence of the community. Mr. Aisquith was married to Miss Mary A. Caples, of Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, May 17, 1876. They have two children, Grace and Edna.

MARTIN VAN BUREN BAKER,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Daviess County, Missouri, November 7, 1836, and in the spring of 1837, with his father he moved to Platte County. At the time he was nine years old, he came to Andrew County, and remained eight years, when he located in this township, in 1854, buying the farm he now occupies in 1865. This consists of 225 acres, situated in section 11. Mr. B. married Miss Mary M. Jobe, September 10, 1865. They have taken three children to bring up and educate: Hattie Gary, Sarah Thompson and John W. Thompson. Three young ladies have made their homes with Mr. and Mrs. B., and all are now married: Addie Pickerell, wife of William McGuire; Malissa Hollenbeck, who married Fletcher Badger, and Jennie Hollenbeck, wife of Edwin Gavin. Mr. B. commenced life with small means, working on his father's farm on shares until he was married. He has been one of the hard working men of this section, has improved his farm from year to year, building one of the best farm residences in the county, and has a very desirable home. In 1861, he entered the state militia, and remained one of its members until he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers. He was promoted to lieutenant, served in the state for one year, and was selected as one of ninety men to protect the county. Mr. B. belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is also one of the leading and active members of the M. E. Church. M. L. Baker, the father of Martin V. Baker, was one of the pioneers of the Platte Purchase, and was born in North Carolina June 15, 1805. He came to Missouri in 1820, stopping in Saline County a few months with his mother, and then went to Clay

County, where he married Miss Percilla Rama, in 1826. They had six children: Nathan, Christopher, Martin V., Mary Jane, John W. and Rachel. Mr. and Mrs. B. moved into Clinton County, settling near Haynesville, in 1828, and lived there four years. In 1837, they came to Platte County, and then to Andrew County, locating in this county in 1854. Mr. B. died in 1870. Mrs. B. was born in Kentucky, in 1807, and has passed through many trials and deprivations, incident to the settlement of a new country. Now at the age of seventy-four she is hale and hearty, and her mind as clear as ever. She lives with her son, Martin, and enjoys such comforts of life as are given to her through a son's care and a dutiful daughter's love.

DANIEL BARINGER.

farmer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 9, 1809, and in 1816 went to Holland, and from there embarked for Philadelphia, U. S. A. He was on the ocean for ninety-one days; was shipwrecked twice, losing everything, and out of four hundred and forty-four persons who took passage on the same vessel only two hundred arrived at New Orleans. Mr. B. then came to Louisville, Kentucky in 1818. In 1829, he moved to Jackson County, Indiana, where he bought 240 acres of land for \$400 and commenced work building a double log house and improving a farm. There he lived for thirty years. He married Miss Rebecca Lovier, a native of Maryland, in 1829. They had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Daniel, John J., Nimrod, William, Alpheus, Catherine, Caroline, Elizabeth, Martha Jane and Josephene. James died while in the army, and Laura was killed by the falling of a tree in Indiana. In 1869, Mr. B. came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and bought a large farm, a greater part of which has been improved. He has a fine residence and orchard, and the farm is divided with hedge fences into twenty and forty acre lots. His landed interest embraces 240 acres in section 36. Nimrod Baringer, his son, married Miss Rebecca Coons, of Iowa, in July, 1881. He was one of the company who went to the Black Hills and was burned out by the government. Upon returning to Iowa he was employed on a railroad until he came home to work the farm. Mr. Baringer held many offices of trust and responsibility while in Indiana. He is a Mason and a member of the M. E. Church.

DR. ALFRED WESLEY BEAR

was born in Cooper County, Missouri, March 13, 1841, and received a good primary education in the common school, which he supplemented by a course at the Rural Retreat Academy. At the age of seventeen years he commenced to teach school, continuing that profession for thirteen years.

In the meantime he continued his studies in higher mathematics, the sciences, and also the languages. The last four or five years of his teaching he devoted much of his time to the study of medicine. At the close of his career as an instructor he had become an excellent scholar, and was well versed in medicine. He attended a course of lectures at the Washington University, of Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1871 came to Barnard, in 1872 engaging in the drug business with Dr. Heath. Mr. M. M. Silvers afterwards bought Dr. Heath's interest, and after a time Mr. Silvers disposed of his to Samuel Philips. In 1881, on account of failing health, Dr. Bear sold his share to his partner, Mr. Philips, and discontinued business. The Doctor owns a good farm in section 20, in this township and some valuable business property, besides residences in Barnard. Since retiring from business he has visited the different mineral springs and tested the virtue of their waters, finding some relief, but in none, he claims, as much as in the mineral water of Barnard. He has used it constantly for four months, and finds himself very much improved, considering the water equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Eureka Springs, of Arkansas. The Doctor has been an active business man and successful in all his undertakings. He is a Mason, a Democrat in politics, and in his religious preferences is a Baptist. He married Miss Mary Hester Bradley, of this county, February 9, 1879.

JOSHUA H. BENSON,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1832, spending his early life at home. In 1853, he went to Vinton County, Ohio, remaining for six years, and, in 1859, he took a trip to California, where he spent two years of successful labor. In 1863, he came to Missouri, and settled in this township. The farm where he now lives was bought by him in 1869, and consists of 164 acres, situated in section 27. Mr. B. built the Western Hotel, in Barnard, in 1874, and continued to keep it for two years. He also had a lumber yard in Barnard for two years. He bought the steam mill at Prairie Park, the name of a town which was to take the place of Barnard and Bolckow, and located between the two towns. He also purchased several buildings in connection with the mill, and started a store and established a post office in 1865, which was the first in Grant Township, and Mr. Benson was the first postmaster. When the railroad was completed, R. G. Hubbard claimed too large damages for the right of way through his farm, on which Prairie Park was located. Hence the towns of Barnard and Bolckow were built and the post office moved to Barnard. (See township history.) In 1873-4, Mr. Benson was township collector, and has been for many years one of the leading, active men in all enterprises which would tend to the improving of the town and county. He mar-

ried Miss Catharine Briggs in Ohio, July 25, 1855. She was born in that state. They have seven children: Mary A. (married Mr. L. Williams, of Bolckow), Hiram A., Eliza R., Simeon L., William G., James F. On November 8, 1881, Miss Eliza R. was married to Mr. John H. Jones, of Watson, Iowa, and, on the same evening, Hiram A. was married to Miss Florence Cloud, of Barnard. Mr. Benson is an active member of the Masonic fraterniny.

D. B. CLAWSON,

harness maker, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 27, 1850, and in the fall of 1866 he removed to Missouri, and in 1870 came to this county and commenced working on a farm. Not being in the enjoyment of good health, he concluded that some trade would be better adapted to his constitution, and accordingly in 1879 he entered the harness shop of George Waugh, learned the business, soon becoming an adept workman. After completing his trade he bought the interest of Mr. Waugh, and has since been doing a very satisfactory business, goods of his manufacture meeting with a ready sale. Mr. C. married Miss Barbara J. Bear, daughter of S. K. Bear, in the spring of 1872. They have four children: Pleasant Lee, Nancy Agnes, Mattie Bell and an infant. Mr. Clawson is an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W. They are liberal supporters of the Baptist Church, Mrs. C. being a member of that denomination.

J. P. COLLINS,

of the firm of Jamison & Collins, proprietors of meat market, was born in Kentucky in February, 1840, and in 1857 came to Missouri. After living in Saline, Andrew and Buchanan Counties for twelve years, he came to this county in 1872. Here he bought a farm, on which he remained until 1880, when he disposed of it and moved to Barnard. In 1881 he opened a meat market with his partner, and they are doing the leading business in the town in a very satisfactory way. Mr. C. is a reliable citizen, and has many friends. He married Miss Lydia M. Kelly, of Andrew County, September 4, 1871. They have four children: Pleasant P., Mary C., William Harvey and Madora A. Mr. C. was a justice of the peace in White Cloud Township for two years, and performed the official duties of that position in an efficient manner.

FRANCIS CONLIN,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ireland, November 1, 1814, and emigrated to this country in 1835, settling in Dorset, Vermont, where he learned the stone cutters' trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years and a half. He subsequently moved to New York City, where he

followed his trade for six years, and then went to Pennsylvania, and from there to Richmond, Virginia. He next visited Kentucky and Indiana, and then to New Orleans, going from there to Texas, and finally to Shawneetown, Illinois, when he went to work on the Peru Canal. He was subsequently employed to go to Leavenworth, Kansas, to work on the fort, and afterwards to Fort Scott. Upon moving to Platte City, Missouri, he entered eighty acres of land, which he sold, and then came to this county and township where, in October, 1844, he entered the land where he now lives, consisting of 240 acres in sections 23 and 24. Mr. C. broke twenty acres the first year, built a cabin, and commenced pioneer life in earnest. He was obliged to go with an ox team twenty miles to mill, and to kill game for his meat. Mr. Conlin was among the first settlers in the township, and few men have seen harder times, or suffered more deprivations and trials in a newly settled country. He now belongs to the Masonic lodge, and politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Conlin married Miss Jane Malott, of Platte County, Missouri, September 9, 1845. They have eight children living: William T., Frances M., Sarah A., John Floyd, Samuel Houstin, Margaret Ann, Eliza Jane, and Mary M. Mrs. Conlin died June 16, 1881. She was a loving wife and mother, and her death was mourned by all. Mr. C. has given farms to his children and started them well in life. In 1876 he built a fine house and now has a beautiful home. John Floyd, his son, lives at home, and takes charge of the farm. He is well educated and a good business man, and is engaged in dealing in and raising stock, keeping quite a number of hogs and cattle on the place.

PRESTON CURNUTT,

was born in Tennessee, October 13, 1818, and came to Platte County, June 9, 1841. He was engaged in working on rented land until he came to this county, in March, 1844, where he made a claim, and upon the organization of the county, he was elected the first county clerk. In 1848, he died. Mrs. Curnutt entered the land when it came into market. Mr. C. married Miss Elizabeth Campbell, in Campbell County, Tennessee, in October, 1839. He left four children: William, Pheeriba J., died February 15, 1861; John C., and Thomas J., died September 17, 1863. Mrs. C. has passed through many hardships in raising her family, and an account of her experiences alone would fill a volume. William Curnutt, her oldest son, is now in Montana.

JOHN C. CURNUTT,

proprietor of livery, was born December 29, 1843, in Platte County, Missouri. He has lived with his mother principally during life, caring for

her in her declining years. He married Miss Louisa M. Patten, January 8, 1865. They had three children: William R., Martha D. and Samuel Preston. Mrs. Curnutt died May 4, 1872. Mr. C. moved into Barnard in October, 1880, and bought an interest in the livery business, which he is now conducting in a creditable manner.

HENRY DORST,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, October 22, 1841, and came to this state December 3, 1865, remaining in St. Joseph one winter. He afterwards made his home in Andrew County for two years, and in 1867 bought a farm in this township when there were but few houses in this district. He worked on the railroad which was built the year after, and has seen Barnard built up, and the most of Maryville. He improved his first farm, but subsequently sold it and bought adjoining land till he now has a fine residence and a farm consisting of ninety-six acres. He married Miss Rhoda Kellogg, of Andrew County, Missouri, October 12, 1867. They had four children: Sarah Ellen, Lizzie Ann, Addie Eliza and John Henry. Mrs. D. died July 16, 1877. June 27, 1878, Mr. Dorst married Mrs. Rhoda Rose, of this county. They have two children, Mary A. and Dora May. Mrs. D. had one child by her former marriage, Florence Cordelia. Mr. D. is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, at Barnard. He is one of the reliable men in the township, a good neighbor and a friend to the needy. During the war he joined the Seventh Ohio Battery and served four years, participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Corinth, and many others. He was under the command of Generals Grant, Sherman and McPherson. Entering as a private, for proficiency and valor, he was promoted to lieutenant. After being mustered out he re-enlisted. Not many soldiers have as proud a record.

JAMES M. GAVIN,

merchant. The subject of this sketch was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 18, 1825, and for that time, received a good common school education. He learned the carriage making trade while young, at which he worked for six years. His taste being better adapted to other branches of industry, in 1850 he commenced the mercantile business, which he continued for eight years, a part of the time doing a large jobbing trade. In 1858 he sold out and moved to Taylor County, Iowa, where he bought a farm and was engaged in dealing in stock and speculating generally. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he raised the first company of men for the protection of the border towns in Taylor County, and assisted greatly in defending them against bushwhackers and lawless

citizens. The regiment of which Mr. G. was a member, being independent, when its work was accomplished offered its services to the general government, but as the state quota was full they disbanded. In August, he, with a part of his own company, came to Missouri and joined the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and were ordered to Southwest Missouri, when they were engaged in defending the Union citizens against the outlaws of that section. He continued this service for eighteen months, when he was appointed district provost marshal, with headquarters at Jefferson City, and continued to hold this position until the close of the war. Of his many hair breadth escapes, the competent and satisfactory manner with which he discharged his varied and difficult duties, and the encomiums heaped upon him by both citizens and military authorities, space will not permit us here to give. Suffice it to say however, that he always discharged his duty honestly and fearlessly, and retired from the army with an approving conscience. Upon returning to Iowa he disposed of his property, and in the spring of 1866 came to Missouri and settled in Rosendale, Andrew County, there buying a flouring mill and woolen factory, in which business he was very successful. In 1871 he sold out and came to Barnard and bought interests in large mills here. In 1873 he commenced to do a general merchandising business, erected a large store, and with his son as a partner, has since been conducting an extensive trade. In connection with a second son he has established a store in Bolckow, Andrew County. Mr. Gavin married Miss Eliza Paxton, of Preble County, Ohio, March 31, 1846. By this happy union they have five children: Malanthan W., James E., Charles A., who is a student and a fine scholar, Laura A. and Elizabeth A., both young ladies at home. Mr. G. is a successful business man, and has never failed in any enterprise which he has undertaken. He commenced life poor and has been the architect of his own fortune. Toward the close of the war for his meritorious conduct, he was promoted to quartermaster general on General Cooley's staff, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

SMITH GEORGE,

of the firm of Earls & George, general hardware merchants and dealers in saddles, harness, wagons, agricultural implements, and proprietors of the only furniture establishment in Barnard, was born in Ohio in 1843, and from there moved to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, soon locating in Nodaway County. He then went to Fillmore, Andrew County, where he carried on the saddle and harness business, which trade he had learned before coming west. After a few years he added to his business a stock of hardware, and continued to do a large and profitable trade. In the spring of 1876 he located in Barnard, where his success has kept on increasing, adding to his large hardware stock har-

ness, saddles, wagons, (the Mitchell and Harrison make), all kinds of agricultural implements and a complete assortment of furniture. This is one of the most complete establishments in the county, and would do credit to any city. All this is the result of his being industrious and accommodating, making his guarantees good and his general dealing perfectly reliable. W. S. Earls, of Savannah, is the partner of Mr. George, and is well known as a man of wealth and of an excellent business reputation. Mr. G. has a branch store in Mound City, Holt County, where he is also doing a thriving trade. Mr. George married Miss Emma F. Gleaves, daughter of Dr. Gleaves, of Guilford, formerly of Ohio, in 1868. They have one child, Fanny May, who was eleven years old on November 2, 1881. August 16, 1862, Mr. G. enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after thirteen months of hard service, was honorably discharged on account of disability. He is one of the enterprising reliable business men of this town and has the confidence of all.

JAMES W. HEATH,

physician and surgeon, was born on the 25th day of July, 1825, and is a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Heath, who was a merchant, was born in New Hampshire, and his mother, Hannah (Wasson) Heath, was a native of the same state. James spent his youth at home and in clerking in a store. He received excellent educational advantages at the Waterford Academy, of Pennsylvania, applying himself diligently for some time. Having made choice of the practice of medicine as his profession, he commenced its study with Dr. Ira Barton, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, as his preceptor. He attended the Western Reserve College in 1849-50, and soon after began practicing medicine. In 1861, Dr. Heath took a trip to Colorado, Nevada and California, spending nearly ten years in that country, and visiting many different cities. He encountered numerous difficulties while traveling among the Indians, was once robbed of his money and a valuable watch by road agents, but escaped with his life. A narration of his tour is both interesting and instructive. He extended his journey through Texas and the south, and finally, in 1870, Dr. Heath came to Missouri, and in March, 1871, located in Barnard, where he has since continued to care for the sick and administer to their wants. After coming to Missouri, he attended and afterwards graduated from the Hospital College of St. Joseph. A physician of over thirty years' standing, a resident of the county for over ten years, and his thorough knowledge of his profession, have combined to render him among the leading practitioners in Nodaway County. In connection with Mr. Noah McClaskey, he owns an excellent drug store, in which they are doing one of the best trades in this part of the county. Dr. Heath has been twice married. By his first

wife, who died in 1858, he had a daughter, Gertrude, now the wife of John W. Cartas, of this place. His second marriage occurred November 8, 1874, to Mary Phillips, daughter of Joshua Phillips, who died in 1872. By this latter union there is one child, Earl S., born April 6, 1878. Dr. Heath is a member of the District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri. He also belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is a Democrat, and in his religious preferences he is a Presbyterian.

JOHN W. HOUGHTALING,

farmer and dairyman, section 31, was born in Albany County, New York, September 27, 1837, and enjoyed fair opportunities for obtaining an education, until he was ten years old, when his father moved to Boone County, Illinois. There he continued to live until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Missouri, and bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 137 acres. He married Kate Berger, in Boone County, Illinois, in 1863. They have three children: Carrie Bell, Jane May and Frank Edgar. Mr. H. came to the county with but limited means, but becoming possessed of a farm which has proven so productive, and with a love and zeal for his work, together with excellent business calculations, he has made one of the best farms, and has among the best improvements in the township, and the close of every year finds new and needed improvements of some kind. Mr. H. and Mr. E. Robinson were the first farmers in the township to start the dairy and butter making business, and their success is shown in the patronage which they enjoy. Farmers who are disheartened and discouraged would do well to take a few lessons of them. Mr. Houghtaling enlisted in 1863, in the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was ordered to Vicksburg, and through the south generally. He was with A. J. Smith through the Red River expedition, and suffered most everything but death for seventy-five days. He also was through the siege of Mobile, for thirteen days. He was prompt in the discharge of his duty, a general favorite with the officers and men, and never complained, but made the best of his lot. He was sunstruck twice, and once had his leg broken. He was in the terrible Guntown expedition, in which 10,000 men entered under the order of General Sturgess against Forrest. Through the treachery of the general they came out with the loss of 6,000 men, having suffered untold agonies. Mr. H. was mustered out in February, 1866, and received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Illinois. He is a Methodist, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES A. JAMISON,

of the firm of Jamison & Collins, proprietors of the "Boss Market," was born in Boone County, Missouri, August 26, 1837, and came to this

county in 1868. He learned the tanner's trade while young, at which occupation he worked for fifteen years. He subsequently bought a farm in White Cloud Township, but after a few years disposed of it and rented land until he came to Barnard in 1879. In October, 1881, he opened the "Boss Market," with J. P. Collins, and has a market which is a credit to the town. Mr. J. married Caroline M. Clatterbuck, of Callaway County, Missouri, December 23, 1856. They have a sister's child which they have brought up from infancy, Elizabeth Leopard, born in 1863. Mr. J., after years of labor in different vocations, has found his right place. He has a natural talent for the business, and is making it a success. Genial, kind and attentive, he suits himself to the wants of all.

I. S. JOBE,

farmer, section 36, was born in White County, West Tennessee, September 10, 1813, and in 1815, with his father, he came to Saline County, Missouri, where his parents died two years after, leaving a large family of children in the wilderness, six miles from any settlement. The many struggles of these children for even a subsistence can never be told, yet they lived and have become valuable citizens and honored members of society. The family consisted of fifteen children: William, Mornan, Edy, Mary, Nancy, Elisha, Samuel, Ireby S., Sally, Pamela, and Malissa. Four died in infancy. After the death of their parents, the younger children found places in families until able to take care of themselves. Ireby walked to McDonough County, Illinois, where he had an older brother living, and remained with him until April, 1832, when he enlisted in the Blackhawk war under Captain J. W. Stevenson. He remained through the war, was wounded twice in his hip, and carries the balls to this day in his body. He also received a bad wound in his arm. He obtains a pension of six dollars per month from the government. After returning from the war, he went to New Orleans, where he remained through the winter with his uncle, Mathew Jobe, and in the spring of 1833 he went to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in mining, there continuing until 1835, when he went to Springfield, Illinois, where he married Miss Mary Chilton, February 18, 1835. They have six children living: William, Elizabeth, Caroline, Augusta, Thomas, and Melina. They lost six: Caleb, Lucy, Martha Ann, Ireby, Nelson and Duke. Caleb was killed during the rebellion by a horse while in service. Mr. I. S. Jobe went to Stephenson County, Illinois, in 1836, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, which he improved and where he remained twenty years. He then moved to Andrew County and bought a farm of 300 acres, paying therefore \$4,550. By some fraudulent transaction he was sold out of his home, and lost his farm and everything he possessed. In 1862 he came to Nodaway County and located eighty acres of land,

making additions from time to time as he prospered, until he had one of the best and largest farms in the county, including 640 acres. After his family grew up he helped them, giving to each a farm and home, till now he owns but 110 acres. His children are located within a short distance of him, the sons being among the prosperous and influential farmers of the county. His daughters married farmers who are also settlers near, and are men of prominence and wealth. Thus Mr. Jobe, at the age of nearly three score years and ten, finds himself pleasantly situated, surrounded by a loving family. He is a Universalist, and in his political faith is a Jackson Democrat.

AUGUSTUS W. JOBE,

farmer and stock feeder, section 12, was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, December 28, 1840, and in 1856 he moved with his father to Andrew County, locating in this county in the spring of 1861. He commenced life poor, but with a determination to succeed, bought some prairie land and commenced work. By his hard toil and economy he has succeeded in improving a valuable farm containing 153 acres, erected a fine residence in 1866, and has been very successful in all his enterprises. Mr. J. married Miss Elizabeth Phillips, in this township, December 6, 1863. They have four children: James A., Ida Isabelle, Caleb and Samuel Edgar. Mr. Jobe was a great hunter and fisherman in early times, and his narratives are both thrilling and interesting. Joshua Phillips, the father of Mrs. Jobe, was a very early settler of this township. He was born in Massachusetts, removed from there to New York, thence to Ohio and Indiana, and in 1850 he came to this county, where he died in 1872. Mrs. Phillips, his wife, died in 1873. Of the family of Mr. Phillips, Samuel is a druggist, Mary married Dr. Heath, Laura married John Reed, of Barnard, and Sarah married Joseph Baker, of Kansas.

VALENTINE KORELL,

was born in Prussia, March 11, 1830, and there received a good education. Under the long established law, he entered the army as a volunteer in the artillery service, in 1848, remaining for two years. Coming to this state in 1851, he settled in Nodaway County in March, of that year, and here started the first blacksmith shop in this part of the county, and in the spring of 1859, he went to Pike's Peak with other adventurers. He was elected president of the claim court, and after remaining in that locality for a year or so, he returned in October, 1860, having been unfortunate in some of his transactions. On June 13, 1861, Mr. K. enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers, and at Lexington, Missouri, he was promoted to captain, September 10, 1861. On September 21, he was

taken prisoner. He was discharged during the December following, and at the same time re-enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, as first lieutenant of Company B, participating in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. He was discharged for disability, June 28, 1862, and returned home. In 1863, he was register of the land office, and in the fall of that year was elected justice of the peace, which position he continued to fill for sixteen years. In the spring of 1881, he was elected township assessor and clerk, and has been president of the village corporation ever since it was incorporated, except during one year. Mr. K. has been engaged in trade here for several years. At one time he owned a portion of the land where Barnard is located, but he disposed of many of his lots, and has done considerable building. Mr. Korell has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Billings, whom he married March 27, 1851. They had by this union six children: Lydia Ann, Jacob B., John W., Valentine Francis Sigel, Charles T., Clara A. Mrs. K. died December 29, 1867. He was married the second time to Miss Betty W. McBrine, May 30, 1868. They have one child, George Washington. Mr. K. is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

JOHN S. LEIGHTY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and spent his youth on a farm, and has for many years been dealing in and handling stock. He went to Morgan County, Ohio, where he lived nine years, and then located in McDonough County, Illinois, remaining until 1872, when he came to this county and bought his farm, which contains 320 acres. He has made many improvements upon it until it ranks foremost among the best for stock purposes in the county. In 1876 he sold the farm to his brother Henry and his son-in-law, D. Welling, both of whom are living in Illinois. Mr. Welling is one of the most extensive dealers and feeders of stock in that state, purchasing large droves yearly in Kansas and other places, and shipping them to his farms here and in Illinois. Mr. Leighty has the entire charge of the one in this county, and is now feeding 300 head of cattle and from 150 to 300 head of hogs. Mr. Leighty married Miss Lizzie Freeman, a very estimable lady, in 1845. She was from Pennsylvania. They have six children: Freeman, Whitney, Lycurgus, Bell, Lizzie and Granville. Bell was married to Mr. Welling in 1868. They have four children: Fred, Annie, Lizzie and David. Mr. L. is a Mason.

JOHN LOWE,

farmer and railroad engineer, section 31, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1829, and came to this country in 1844, settling in Chester County Penn-

sylvania, where his father had settled fourteen years previously. There he had bought a large farm, and conducted it upon a large scale. In 1846, the elder Lowe died, John's mother having died some time before in Canada. In the settlement of Mr. Lowe's large estate, the administrator managed to defraud the family of children out of most of it. On this account young Lowe was compelled to seek his fortune alone. He learned the blacksmith trade, connected with the carriage ironing and plating business, in which he became quite proficient. His brother, Patrick, having engaged in railroading, and becoming an engineer, induced his brother to act as his fireman. So, leaving the shop and his trade, in 1850, the latter entered upon his new duties as fireman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and in six months had made such progress in becoming acquainted with the mysteries of the mechanical world that he was given an engine to run, and since then has spent the most of his time in that employment. Few men have a better reputation as a safe and competent engineer. Mr. L. married Miss Margaret Boylen, of Reading, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1852. She was born in Ireland, December 11, 1831. They had eight children: Margaret A., Mary J., Joseph F., James P., Ellen E., John A., Thomas K. and Francis A. John died September 29, 1868. Mrs. Lowe died June 26, 1881. In the fall of 1867, Mr. L. came to Nodaway County, and bought the farm where he now resides, containing 252 acres. This he did for the purpose of preparing his children for lives of usefulness. Joseph, his oldest son, grew to manhood, and, with the help of the younger brothers, has carried on the farm. Margaret received superior educational advantages in Pennsylvania, and, in 1872, she was appointed Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, in Albany, New York. Mary and Ellen have had a thorough education at the St. Joseph Academy. Joseph has been a student at the St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas. The family are Catholics, and are valuable members of society.

WILLIAM A. McCANDLISS,

mill and grain dealer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 9, 1822, and received a common school education, after which he learned the carpenter and joiners trade. He located in Hamilton, where he became a large contractor, and also in Cincinnati, erecting some of the finest structures in those cities. This business he has continued in all for thirty years. In 1855 he moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he constructed a fine steam flouring mill. After operating it for one year he sold it and then went to contracting and building, in which business he remained engaged until 1861, when he joined the 25th Iowa Volunteer Infantry as wagon master. He was in the Seventeenth Corps, under Logan, where he saw difficulties in transportation, etc., but few have

had the privilege of beholding. Mr. McC. served for two years, and was discharged for disability. He returned to Mount Pleasant, and in 1866 he moved to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and took the contract of building the county house and jail. This he completed sooner than expected to the entire satisfaction of the county. In 1872 he moved to Barnard, Nodaway County, buying the large flouring mill at that place, and there has continued to reside. Mr. McCandliss has been twice married: First, to Miss Maria Geary, of Hamilton, Ohio, in 1845. They had seven children: Mary, (wife of Edward Maekland;) Elizabeth, (wife of H. C. Annan;) Emma married Robert L. Annan, of Barnard; Irvin W., in the mill with his father, Charles E., and May, at home. Mrs. McC. died October 14, 1877, in Barnard. His second wife was Mrs. Marilla Brown, widow of Dr. Brown, of Troy, Kansas, to whom he was married January 24, 1879. She has one child by her former marriage, Clara Brown. Mr. McCandliss and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has an excellent mill, with three run of stone, the advantages of good water power, and under his management is rapidly gaining in popularity with the people.

JOHN R. PHIPPS,

farmer, section 22, was born in Owen County, Indiana, August 24, 1835, and came with his father in 1854, to Putnam County, Missouri. He received a good education and remained with his father until 1864, when he came to this county and bought his present farm one year after, and which now contains 136 acres. When the railroad was constructed and Barnard located, and also the flouring mill established, Mr. Phipps found his farm in the right place adjoining the corporation. He has made good improvements upon the same, and has a fine residence. He was engaged with his father in merchandising in Putnam County for six years, in which undertaking he was fortunate. Mr. Phipps has been a successful feeder and dealer in stock, and in this business he is now mostly engaged. He was a member of the state troops during the war and did good service in Owen County for three years in the Union cause. He married Miss Lucinda Montgomery, of Andrew County, in 1858. She was born in Indiana, but came to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1857. They have nine children living: Leo M., Jennie, Homer D., George, Charles, Paris, Rosie, Joseph and Iredell. Mr. Phipps and his family are Methodists. Mr. P. is one of the reliable men of the township.

ISAAC PRICE,

farmer and blacksmith, is the owner of 200 acres of land, in sections 27 and 28. He was born in West Virginia, May 22, 1814, and with his

father he moved to Ohio, where he grew up and learned the blacksmith trade, which has been his life work. In the fall of 1831 he went to Pennsylvania, remaining there for several years, and then returned to Ohio. From there he went to Owens County, Indiana, where he made his home until 1871, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled on the farm where he has since lived. He bought 300 acres of land and has settled his children near him. He married Miss Prudence Gordon in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1836. They had four children: James, Susana, Serepta and Mathew Laughlin. Mrs. Price died in Washington County, Ohio, in 1850. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Ann Linn in 1852, in Washington County, Ohio. They have four children living: John, Atson, Zoe, and Minnie. Daniel died January 11, 1874, aged twenty years. Of the children from the first marriage, Sarepta died when nine years old; Mathew Laughlin died in this place in 1874, aged twenty-five; James died in October, 1877, in Owen County, Indiana, leaving a wife and five children: Lavina, Henry, George, Sarah E., and Mary Ann. George is living with his grandfather. John married Esther Josephine McFarland, November 2, 1876. Susanna married John C. Hall, January 1, 1861. Atson has from early boyhood been determined to receive an education, and while having had ordinary advantages for schools, he has worked himself up until he has become possessed of a thorough English education. He is succeeding remarkably well as a teacher, and few young men are entitled to more credit for their studious habits and noble aspirations. Mr. Price is one of the many reliable and well-to-do farmers in the county, and has gained an enviable reputation among his neighbors.

EPHRAIM RHOADS,

farmer, section 7, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, November 27, 1847, and came to this county with his mother and stepfather, Samuel Snider, in 1867. He married Miss Nancy Jane Kellogg, in Andrew County, Missouri, in the spring of 1868, and remained there after his marriage for three years. He then came to this township, bought a farm, and worked hard to improve it, and after living upon it for nine years, he disposed of it to Samuel Snider, afterwards buying eighty acres of prairie, upon which land he has just erected a fine residence, and is making a beautiful as well as a valuable farm. He commenced life poor, and what he owns he has made by energy and good business calculation. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads consists of three children: William, Leon and Edgar. They are members of the Christian Church.

ED. ROBINSON,

farmer and dairyman, section 32, was born in Ireland in 1829, and there received a good education at the Warwick Academy. Upon coming to this country in 1848, he settled in Wisconsin and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1851 he fell a victim to the California fever, sold out his business and went to the golden fields, being occupied in mining for four years. His adventure proving a success, he returned to the states and settled in Bloomington, Indiana, embarking in the dry goods trade. On account of failing health he moved to Minnesota in 1856. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and after disposing of the Indian troubles on the northern frontier, the regiment was ordered to the southern part of Missouri, where they were engaged until 1864, when they were ordered to Louisiana. Mr. R. commanded a company, and was an officer who could be relied upon at any time. In 1854 he received an honorable discharge and returned to Minnesota, where he continued his farming operations. In the spring of 1866 he bought land in Andrew County, Missouri, and after living there for five years he sold out and bought the beautiful place where he now resides, containing 185 acres. He has for many years been studying the principles underlying the foundations of our Government, and the result shows that he has become an earnest advocate of the Greenback theory. In recognition of his ability and fitness for a representative in the state legislature, he received the nomination for that position in the campaigns of 1878 and '80, receiving some 400 votes above his ticket. Mr. Robinson married Miss Emma Howe, in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1856. They had three children: Sally E., Samuel E. and Mary. Mrs. Robinson died in Andrew County, in July, 1866. His second wife was Miss Jennie Stockwell, of Bloomington, Indiana, whom he married in 1867. Mr. R. has a fine dairy, and keeps from twenty to forty cows, making some of the choicest butter in the market.

SAMUEL SNIDER,

farmer, section 18, was born in Indiana, March 25, 1825, and came to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1849. In March, 1867 he bought his present farm, which he has improved until it contains 160 acres of cultivated land. Upon it is a fine orchard with choice fruit. Mr. Snider married Mrs. Margaret Rhoads, mother of Ephriam Rhoads, in Andrew County, Missouri, in October, 1850. They have six children: William Henry, Rebecca Ann, Mary Ellen, John Thomas, James Samuel and Daniel Columbus. Mrs. Snider was born in Clarke County, Indiana, April 24, 1823, and came to Andrew County in 1845. Her first husband was Calvin Goforth, brother of William Goforth, the first settler in the township.

He died October 7, 1842. She then returned to Indiana, and in 1843 she married her second husband, Ephraim Rhoads, and came to Andrew County in 1845. They had one child, Ephraim R. Mr. R. died in 1847, in Andrew County. Mrs. Snider is a woman of mature judgment, and has seen much of the hardships of pioneer life. She belongs to the Christian Church.

JAMES COLUMBUS STOCKTON,

proprietor of the Western Hotel, was born in Platte County, Missouri, August 20, 1844, and in 1857, with the family, he moved to Henry County, Iowa, where he received a limited education at Howe's Seminary in Mt. Pleasant. After a few years his father moved to Lucas County, where the son grew up to manhood. The elder Stockton was unable to provide for his family as he could wish to do, so that James when he was fourteen years old was compelled to look out for himself. In October, 1858, he left home, going about thirty miles, where he hired out to husk and gather corn. By winter he had earned a good winter suit and eight calves. The latter he drove home and exchanged for a team, which transaction proved to be the foundation and starting point of his successful career in life. August 2, 1862, Mr. S. enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry, Company K, under Captain William Boyles. After a general drill at Camp Lawman, in Burlington, the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg in time to participate in Sherman's great battle. They were then sent to Arkansas Post, where they participated in that hard-fought battle. The Union army took 7,000 prisoners, and the Thirty-fourth Iowa was detailed to guard them to the Chicago prison. Upon reaching St. Louis the small pox had broke out on the boat, and Mr. Stockton fell a victim to that disease. He was taken to the hospital in St. Louis, where he remained until he was discharged for disability and returned home. Some months afterwards he enlisted under Captain Stockton—his grand-father—in a cavalry regiment, for the service of the State of Missouri, being appointed sergeant. The regiment did much hard work in following Price and Quantrell's commands. After the close of the war Mr. S. returned to Gentry County, where he settled in business. He married Miss Mary Ann Hussey, in Gentry County, January 20, 1865. They have four children: Loretta Jane, Albert F., Ida O. and Lee J. Mrs. Stockton is the daughter of John Hussey, formerly of North Carolina, and is of one the oldest and most distinguished families of Quakers in the state. Mr. Hussey gave his daughter forty acres of unimproved land, and with this and the small tract which Mr. Stockton had, they commenced the struggle of life. He built a small house, broke up his lot and in a short time had it fenced, and since that time has never met with a discouragement that he could not control. He added 100 acres of adjoining land to his farm, all situated and adjoining the village

of Mt. Pleasant, and now worth \$50 per acre. He also bought a fine house in Mt. Pleasant. In 1873 he commenced the hotel business and continued it until 1878, when he sold out his hotel property and bought the Western Hotel in Barnard, where he is doing a fine business. Mr. S.'s daughter Loretta has just entered on a four year's course of study at Dr. Martin's Seminary in St. Joseph. He takes great interest in educational matters.

J. B. THOMPSON,

postmaster at Barnard, was born in Hamden Junction, Vinton County, Ohio, in March, 1849, and in 1859 he came with his father to Mills County, Iowa. He there received a common education, completing his schooling at Otoe College, Nebraska City. He learned the saddle and harness trade, at which he worked for several years in Nebraska City and St. Joseph, and in 1871 he came to Barnard and opened a shop, continuing to conduct it for two years. In 1873 he sold out and commenced to run a grocery, drug and confectionery store, which he kept until October, 1881, when he sold out. In May, 1876 Mr. T. was appointed postmaster at Barnard, and has been the incumbent of the office since that time. In the spring of 1878 he entered the office of Dr. Heath, and was engaged in the study of medicine until he entered the Hospital Medical College at St. Joseph, where he attended during the course of 1880-81. Mr. Thompson commenced life poor in pocket, but has been fortunate in everything that he has undertaken. Honorable in his dealings, consistent in his course, politically and otherwise, he has gained a good reputation. He was appointed census enumerator in 1880 for Hughes Township. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow. Mr. T. has ever been active in all improvements of the village, and is a great friend of schools.

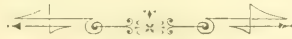
JONATHAN WOHLFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1834, and at the age of thirteen years his father moved his family to Stephenson County, Illinois, and bought a farm. The son was engaged in working at home until he was twenty-one, when he came to this county in 1855, and bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 400 acres. He improved his land and worked hard, and, being successful, in 1868 he erected one of the finest residences in the township. When he started here he had but \$100. By good management and economy he has saved a valuable property. Being a true Union man, he took an active part in the rebellion, being a member of the state troops. He is a good citizen and an honored neighbor. He is a leading Republican politician, having held several offices of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with honor and

credit. Mr. W. married Miss Sarah E. Jobe, daughter of I. S. Jobe, of this township, in the fall of 1856. They have six children: Samuel A., Mary L. (who married John Perkins, of this township), William D., George C., Nora E., and Ira Edward.

J. S. F. WOOD,

farmer, fruit grower and clergyman, is the owner of 130 acres of land on section 36, upon which are 1,000 choice bearing apple trees. Mr. Wood was born in Page County, Virginia, January 6, 1839, and came to Missouri with his father in the fall of 1838. He received a good education at the Mt. Pleasant College, in Kansas, and subsequently studied for the ministry. In 1860, he commenced preaching as a Baptist clergyman, and in 1850, came to Andrew County, Missouri, where he began his ministry. Locating in this county in the spring of 1868, he bought the farm where he now lives. This he improved, built a comfortable house, and set out an orchard of fifteen acres of very choice fruit. He has now over 1,000 bearing trees, which are yielding him large returns. Mr. Wood married Miss Sarah Elliott, daughter of Jonathan Elliott, of Andrew County, March 8, 1866. They have two children: William J. and Jay A. Mr. W. organized the Baptist Church in Bolckow, and has started many others. He has made three trips to Virginia and back with his team since locating here. He has accomplished much labor on his farm, besides attending to his ministerial duties. Mr. Wood is serving the Baptist Church in Bolckow, as its pastor, very acceptably to the congregation.



HUGHES TOWNSHIP.



F. M. ANDERSON,

farmer, speculator and cattle feeder, section 6, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 28th day of May, 1842. He moved with his parents to Nebraska City, Otoe County, Nebraska, in 1856, and settled on a farm, where he remained till 1862, when he went to Ohio and enlisted in the First Cavalry. He participated in the engagements at Jonesburg, Atlanta, Georgia, Nashville, Tennessee, was on the Wilson raid, and at Ebenezer Church. He was mustered out in

October, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. A. then moved to Andrew County, Missouri, and, in 1866, returned to his native home, spending one summer, when he again went to Andrew County, Missouri, and from there to Caldwell County. He then located where he now resides. His farm consists of 320 acres of improved land, well watered. Mr. Anderson was married December 7, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Moffitt, a native of Morgan County, Indiana, born on the 20th day of April, 1846. Their family consists of three children: Lavina, born October 13, 1868; Joseph W., born June 23, 1872, and Oris C., August 31, 1876. Mr. A. is a member in good standing of Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F.

JOHN ASHFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, is a native of County Devonshire, England, where he was born on the 18th of February, 1824, and subsequently, with his parents, immigrated to Wales, and there remaining till he was some twenty-five years of age. Some of the time he was interested in the lumber business. In 1849 he came to America and settled in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, on a farm. In 1863 he went to Montana Territory, following mining and contracting, and traveled through the Yellowstone country and the country in which General Guster was killed, and was acquainted with Curtis' guides, James Taylor and Mitch Bowies, half-breeds. Mr. A. returned to the states in 1871, on a visit to his family, who were then residents of Andrew County, Missouri, and concluding to remain, he purchased his present farm in Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1872, at once beginning to make improvements. This is now under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Ashford was married December 8, 1844, to Miss Jane Harris, a native of Cornwall, England, born September 21, 1826. They have had ten children: Mary, Harriet, Benjamin, Augusta, Alice, Josephine and Mollie, living, and William, Elizabeth and Mamie, deceased. Mr. A. is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F., of Graham.

DR. P. J. BARRON,

physician and surgeon, a native of Pulaski County, Kentucky, was born on the 12th day of December, 1844, on a farm, being the youngest son of Walker Barron. P. J. received a good common school education, and afterwards attended Gilmore's Institute for some nine months. He began the study of medicine with a Dr. Doolin, continuing for about two years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, his regiment acting as escort to that general at the time of the surrender. Dr. B. was mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, August 4, 1865. From 1867 to '69 he was engaged in the

mercantile business. This he closed out and devoted the next two years to purchasing and shipping south large numbers of mules and horses. In 1871 he came to Missouri and settled in Graham, Nodaway County, associating himself with the firm of McQuary & Bros., and devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine. In 1877 he entered the Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated June 18, 1878. He then returned to Graham and began the practice of his chosen profession. His studious habits, large experience and attention to business have gained for him a name which will place him in the front rank among his fellow practitioners. Dr. Barron was united in marriage on the eighteenth of November, 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Shamberger, a native of Bolt County, Maryland. She was born August 4, 1846, and came to Graham in 1872. They have three boys: Jacob S., Pleasant J., and Joe F. Dr. B. is a member of the Christian Church.

S. H. BARNES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was born on a farm in Sangamon County, Illinois, on the 13th day of August, 1828, and when at the age of nine years, with his parents, he moved to Platte County, Missouri, and settled on a farm. In 1841 he moved to White Cloud Township, this county, and located on the S. L. Briggs place, and while living there he planted a sprout only a foot high which has now grown to be a tree some three feet in diameter. In 1846 the family moved to Washington County, Illinois, and in 1851 S. H. went across the plains to California, starting from St. Louis on the 4th of April, and arriving at Placerville on the 7th of September, making the trip with oxen. He there followed mining for about five years, and in 1856 returned to Illinois *via* San Francisco, New Orleans, and St. Louis. He remained in Illinois two years, and in 1858 moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased land on which he resided till 1860. As a citizen he has always shown a worthy public spiritedness, and has heartily sympathized with all local improvements. Mr. Barnes was united in marriage October 1, 1857, to Miss Annie C. Collins, a native of Washington County, Illinois, born on the 21st of March, 1840. By this union they have had the following children: J. W., born October 14, 1858; Nancy A., born August 12, 1860; Mary T., born December 24, 1861, died March 17, 1862; Laura A., born February 6, 1863, died April 24, 1879; Louisa E., born December 17, 1866; Serepta A., born May 10, 1868, died September 12, 1874; N. H., born December 25, 1869; Ida M., born April 17, 1871; Stephen E., born February 7, 1873; Osa V., born March 10, 1876; Florence, born June 28, 1877; Pauline E., born March 31, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church.

HENRY F. BAUBLITS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, was born on the 18th of June, 1820, on a farm in Baltimore County, Maryland, spending his boyhood days in the same county. At the age of seventeen years, he learned the shoemaker's trade, working at that business for some years, when he learned and worked at the manufactory of grain cradles. In 1854, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled some two and a-half miles south of Graham, and in 1856, he came to his present location, about two and a-half miles southeast of Graham, purchasing 120 acres. From this time on he entered, and made additional purchases of land, till he now owns about 700 acres finely improved. On coming to Missouri, he found this a wild prairie, but being a man of great energy, by his own industry and good management, he has made this property himself. He is cautious, straightforward, and strictly honest in all transactions. Mr. B. was married in September, 1842, to Miss Mary Hair, a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, born in 1821. By this union they have had eight children: Mollie, Melvin, John H. and Alice, living, and Sarah, William, Alfred and Charlotte, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH HARLAN BOHART,

retired merchant and speculator, is the second son of Richard C. and Eliza Bohart. The former was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 7th of September, 1828, and when at the age of four years, with his parents, he moved to Clarke County, Indiana. He was a cooper by trade, but, in 1853, he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing till 1879. He was very ambitious, firm in purpose, honorable and strictly methodical in all his transactions. To his excellent business qualifications is largely due his remarkable success. Through his energy and enterprise the Presbyterian Church was built. He went where duty called him at all times, and during any season. His presence was always greeted with gladness. He was the able defender of the faith, and a wise counselor. Sunday schools were an especial object of interest with him. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and belonged to Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F. Mr. Bohart was united in marriage September 21, 1848, to Miss Eliza Dunlavy, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born on the 6th of June, 1826. She was the second daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Dunlavy, and with her parents moved to Clarke County, Indiana, in 1844. On the 25th of June, 1876, on a beautiful day near sundown, this noble man, Richard C. Bohart, closed his eyes in death. His wife still survives, and enjoys the blessing of his children. She is an active member of

the Presbyterian Church. Harlan is a native of Clarke County, Indiana, and was born on the 18th of February, 1854, and, with his parents, in 1864, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling at Graham. He spent his boyhood days here, and received a good education. In 1875, he became the junior member of his father's establishment, a stock consisting of general merchandise. In 1878, the father sold his interest to his two younger sons, and the firm was known as Bohart & Brother. In 1881, the firm was dissolved, Harlan devoting his entire attention to the stock business. He is connected with Mr. Peter Maurer, and the firm is among the strongest in the country. Mr. Bohart was married on the 13th day of May, 1875, to Miss Martha E. Brink, the daughter of John Q., and Mary Brink. She was born on the 15th day of June, 1854. They have two children, Stella, born September 2, 1878, and Mabel, born March 21, 1881.

WILLIAM B. BOHART,

liveryman, an enterprising young business man, is a son of Richard C. and Eliza Bohart, and is a native of Henryville, Clarke County, Indiana, born on the 14th day of August, 1861. When near three years of age he was brought to Graham by his parents, in 1864, spending his youth here and receiving his education at the High School of Graham. In 1878, he with a brother, purchased his father's one-half interest in the store and continued in the mercantile business till 1881. At that time the entire stock was disposed of. Mr. B. then purchased one-half interest in the stock and stable of E. R. Pratt, and they are doing an excellent business. Mr. Bohart is a firm friend of his adopted city, and loses no opportunity to advance her interest and prosperity. His marriage occurred on the 25th day of December, 1879, to Miss Maria Impey, a native of Andrew County, Missouri, born on the 3d of April, 1860. With her parents she came to Graham in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child, Oron Floyd, born November 5, 1880. Mr. B. is a member of Lodge No. 202, of the A. O. U. W.

URIAH BOND,

blacksmith, is a native of Guilford, North Carolina and was born on a farm on the 12th of July, 1820. He spent his youthful days and received a good common school education, in his native county, and in 1843 he immigrated to Clay County, Missouri, settling on a farm near Liberty. There he remained until 1855, when he moved to Haynesville, Clinton County, Missouri, and worked at his trade for seven years. In 1862 he responded to his country's call by enlisting in Company B., Sixth Missouri State Cavalry, and did active service through the State of Missouri till 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In the fall of 1865 with his

family, he moved to Graham, Nodaway County, and resumed the business of village blacksmith. By good management and industry he is now pleasantly situated. He was united in marriage on the 30th day of September, 1838, to Miss Louisa Fentris, a native of North Carolina, born October 9, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have had ten children: Thomas C., Jane L., Mary T., Martin N. S. D., Lora A. and Lula H. living, and Sarah P., John M., William S., and Rosa, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both members of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES E. BOWEN,

carriage painter, section 11, was born in St. Clair County, Michigan, on the 19th day of March, 1841, being the eldest son of John and Julia Bowen. Charles spent his boyhood and received his education in his native county, and there began the painter's trade when but sixteen years of age. He responded to his country's call in 1861, by enlisting in Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Yorktown, the seven days battle of the Wilderness, and the second Bull Run. He received a wound in the left thigh, and was transferred to the invalid corps, stationed at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was mustered out August 26, 1865. Mr. Bowen then settled at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he remained till 1866, when he moved to Philadelphia, and in 1867, came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He located at Graham, and in 1871, moved to Maryville. In 1876, he returned to Graham, and farmed till 1880. He then opened a shop and began working at his trade. Mr. B. was married February 22, 1864, to Miss Cora Costilla, a native of Charleston, North Carolina, born in 1841. He formed her acquaintance while he was in the army. They have one adopted child, Minnie Cobb, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, born in 1870. Mr. B. and wife are members of the Church of God.

I. F. BROWN,

farmer, speculator and cattle feeder, section 11, is a descendant of one of the first families of Nodaway County, and is a grand child of Abner Brown, the founder of the city of Graham. The subject of this sketch, better known as "Frank," is a native of Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri, and was born on the 27th day of June, 1847. He spent his youthful days here, and received a good common school education at this place. He was the eldest son of J. M. and Elizabeth Brown, and when at the age of fifteen years his father enlisted in the army and lost his life in the war of the rebellion, Frank being the eldest son, it fell on his shoulders to look after the interest of the farm and family. This he continued to do faithfully, being engaged in farming and raising and dealing in live

stock. Though young in years he is old in experience in this business, and is classed among the leading men of the county. He has associated himself with Mr. William E. Johnson, and they are doing an extensive trade. Mr. Brown was married on the 20th day of November, 1870, to Miss Louisa J. Bond, a native of Clay County, Missouri, born on the 29th day of July, 1851. She is the second living child of Uriah and Louisa Bond, now residents of Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a family of five children: Chloe C., born October 17, 1871; Otto M., born September 11, 1873; Thomas M., born December 18, 1875; Earle B., born August 13, 1877; and Fred F., born March 18, 1880. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. has spent much time traveling through the western territories. His farm now consists of 305 acres of finely improved land, with excellent buildings.

W. W. BROWN,

farmer, speculator, and cattle feeder, section 6, is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was born January 20, 1848. He is the second son of J. M. and Elizabeth Brown. The former the son of Abner Brown, one of the first settlers of Hughes Township, he having come here in 1840. The subject of this narrative spent his boyhood days and received his education at Graham. When he was the age of fourteen years, his father enlisted in the army and lost his life at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1863. W. W.'s time was for the next few years devoted to assisting his mother with the farm. When twenty years old he disposed of his interest in the farm to his brothers, and began the business of a live stock speculator. In 1876 he purchased 240 acres of land, making an additional purchase in 1880, till now he owns some 400 acres of well improved land, with buildings complete, and well watered. Mr. Brown was married on the 20th day of November, 1870, to Miss Martha A. Trapp, a native of Andrew County, Missouri, born February 1, 1854. She is the daughter of Rev. Christian Trapp, a pioneer and a native of Missouri, born in 1819 in Lafayette County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both members of the Christian Church. Their family consists of two children: Claudius O., born December 17, 1872; Orie B., born January 20, 1879.

THOMAS W. CHAMBERLAIN,

farmer and cattle feeder, is a native of Meade County, Kentucky, where he was born June 18, 1836, being a son of Paul P. and Elizabeth (Lampton) Chamberlain, both natives of Virginia. His father was born in 1812, and died in 1881, and his mother, who was born in 1814, is still living in Andrew County, Missouri. Thomas, with his parents, moved to Missouri in 1843 and settled in the northwestern part of Andrew

County. There he spent his boyhood days, and received his education. In 1856 he associated himself with one Garner Kelly, and carried on a wood yard on the Missouri River, in Holt County, till 1859, when he returned to Andrew County, Missouri. He was united in marriage on the 19th of October, 1858, to Miss Eliza J. Hall, the daughter of J. P. and Celia (Cobb) Hall. She, with her parents, came to Missouri and settled in Andrew County, in 1840. Mr. Chamberlain farmed till 1864, in which year he freighted on the plains. He returned during the fall of that year and has since been following agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he sold out and settled in Nodaway County, Missouri. His farm consists of 240 acres of finely improved land, some five miles south of Graham. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church. They have five children: Mary D., Walter Lee, Soloma, Celia E. and Anna V.

FAYETTE COOK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, and was born on the 20th of July, 1829. He spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and started out in life for himself when but a mere boy, first engaging in agricultural pursuits. In 1850 he visited the western country, spent the winter in Nodaway County, Missouri, returned to Ohio, and in 1858 went to Pike's Peak and then to Salt Lake City and through Oregon. From there he traveled through North and South California, took a vessel at San Francisco and returned to Ohio by the way of New York. He there devoted his time to farming, and in 1869 sold out and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled on his present farm, consisting of some 400 acres of well improved land, situated about four miles north of Graham. Mr. Cook was married February 24, 1852 to Miss Mary Cyphers, a native of New Jersey, born on the 24th of October, 1831. With her parents she soon after moved to Morrow County, Ohio. Their family consists of six children, Samantha, Miles, Allen, James, John and Mary Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are both members of the Patrons of Husbandry, Lodge No. 131, and are supporters of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cook has gained for himself a famous reputation as being a large producer. In 1880-81 his corn crop amounted to about 9,000 bushels and his wheat footed up 1,000 bushels.

ANDERSON CRAIG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, is a native of Gallatin County, Kentucky, where he was born on the first of June, 1851, being the fourth son of Albert G. and Virginia J. (Brooking) Craig. They were natives of Kentucky. Anderson spent his boyhood days and received a common schooling in his native county. He graduated in French, German

and English literature at the Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Virginia, in 1870. In the spring of 1871, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, purchasing some 320 acres of raw prairie, five miles northeast of Graham. By his industry, good management and late purchases, he now is owner of 440 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Craig was united in marriage on the 17th day of December, 1874, to Miss Mary J. Still, a native of Douglas County, Kansas, born on the 11th day of January, 1855. She was the only daughter of Dr. J. M. and Rahab M. (Saunders) Still, and moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have two children, a son and daughter: Arthur S. and Beulah R. They are members of the Baptist Church, and also of Patrons of Husbandry Lodge, No. 131.

WILLIAM H. CRAMER,

an extensive farmer and stock raiser, section 24, is a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, and was born on a farm September 19, 1839. He passed his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and July 11, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and was with General Sheridan. He was discharged in May, 1865, and returned to his home in New York; then went to Michigan, where he stayed two years, and, upon selling out, he moved to Illinois, remaining one year, when he located in Atchison County, Missouri. This was his home for some time. In 1872 Mr. C. moved to Holt County, Missouri, and, in 1874, to the farm near which he now resides. In 1877, he returned to Atchison County, and farmed till 1880, when he sold out, and again came to Nodaway County. His farm consists of 273 acres of improved land, well watered. He is a self made man, and has accumulated what he has by close attention to business, and strict integrity therein. Mr. C. was married in Will County, Illinois, September 24, 1867, to Miss Dollie Goodwin, a native of Will County, Illinois, born February 22, 1849. By this union they have had four children: Charlotte R., born December 12, 1868, in Atchison County, Missouri; Altie M., born February 8, 1871, in Forest City, Holt County, Missouri; Jesse H., born January 8, 1878, in Atchison County, Missouri, died September 29, 1878, and Lois H., born August 11, 1879, in Atchison County, Missouri. Mr. Cramer is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 208, of Will County, Ill.

WILLIAM E. CRAWFORD,

farmer, stock raiser and cattle feeder, section 28, is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was born October 30, 1842. In 1844, with

his parents, he moved to Ohio, and settled in Pickaway County. In October, 1863 he enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee; Lookout Mountain, Salisbury, North Carolina, and with his regiment assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis. Mr. C. received his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865. He returned to Pickaway County, Ohio, and in 1868 moved to Andrew County, Missouri, his parents coming with him. In the spring of 1869 he purchased his present farm in Nodaway County, Missouri, on which he settled, and by his industry and good management he now owns 120 acres of improved land. Mr. Crawford was married May 12, 1863, to Miss Rebecca Hanks, who was born on the 15th of April, 1843. She died October 14, 1871, leaving the following children: John H., Charles A., Sarah E., and Mary. Mr. C. was married again on the 30th day of August, 1873, to Miss Prudence Campbell, born in 1845. She died May 19, 1880, leaving two children, Josie M. and Flora E. His third marriage was on the 2d of March, 1881, to Miss Ida Tryon, a native of Morgan County, born April 30, 1862. Mr. C. is a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. C. worships with the Baptist denomination.

JONATHAN CRYDER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1828, and spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county. In the fall of 1850 he moved to Pike County, Illinois and settled on a farm, but sold out in 1865 and came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He located about three miles north of Graham, where he remained two years, then disposed of his place and purchased the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 120 acres of well improved land. Mr. Cryder was married on the 20th day of October, 1850, to Miss Harriet Downs, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born on the 8th of April, 1831. They have had a family consisting of: John M., George T., Clara, Mary C. and Atta, living, and Frank, Flora E., Curtis G., Emma E. and Albert M. deceased. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church.

AUSTIN DICKEN,

dealer in dry goods, is a native of Lexington, Perry County, Ohio. He was born on the 27th day of November, 1847, and in 1852 he moved with his parents to Logan, Hocking County, of the same state. At this place he received a good common school education, and with his parents, in 1863, he moved near Blandinsville, McDonough County, Illinois, remaining till 1870, when he came to Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri. He worked at the carpenter's trade until September, 1880, when he became the junior member of the firm of A. C. Snyder & Co. Mr. Dicken read-

ily reads character, fully appreciates true friendship, and as cordially hates hypocrisy in all forms. He is a good type of a successful merchant. He was united in marriage on the 2d day of March, 1875, to Miss Louisa Swank, a native of Crawfordsville, Putnam County, Indiana, born on the 3d day of March, 1858. Their family consists of three children: Grace B., Effie, and Clarence M. Mr. D. is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Lodge No. 189.

S. S. DOUGHERTY,

merchant, was born on the 23d day of February, 1854, in St. Louis, Missouri, being the only child of William W. and Lucetta I. Dougherty, natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The former was born on the 28th day of February, 1806; the mother on the first day of January, 1826. They were united in marriage on the 14th of May, 1843. The elder Dougherty went to St. Louis in 1832, and was one of the pioneers of that city. He followed merchandising by steamboat for twenty years, and in 1867, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, purchasing a fine farm some five miles east of Graham. He was of that class of men who leave their impress wherever they live, and to him, and the noble, self-sacrificing labors of his wife, is the city of Graham largely indebted for its good name and prosperity. On the first of August, 1876, Mr. D. died. His wife survives, and now enjoys the blessing of her only child, Sylvester. The latter received his primary schooling at St. Louis, and in 1869, he entered St. Joseph College, which he was obliged to leave one year previous to graduating, on account of ill health. He returned to his home, and was engaged in dealing in live stock for some time, when he associated himself with M. M. Dougherty, at Graham, and did a general merchandise business. In 1875, Mr. M. M. Dougherty retired, and the firm was known as S. S. Dougherty & Co. In 1876, he sold out and returned to the farm, and in 1879, again entered the mercantile business, forming the firm now known as S. S. Dougherty & Co. Mr. D. was married April 28, 1877, to Miss Annie M. Murphey, a native of Washington, Tazwell County, Indiana, born November 1, 1857. She graduated from the Independence Academy of Iowa, in 1874. They have a family consisting of three children: Cecil, born January 29, 1878; William, born August 12, 1879, and Sylvester, born January 29, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. D. are both members of the Catholic Church.

THIEBANT EBERLIN,

boot and shoe merchant. The subject of this sketch is a native of Melsheim, Chochfeld, Alsace, where he was born on the 14th day of October, 1826. After receiving a good education he served an apprenticeship of

two years, working at his business until 1856, except during the time that he served in the French revolution during the war of 1849. In 1856 he concluded to immigrate to America, and took passage on board the vessel Oscar. Landing at New York City, he went direct to Buffalo, New York, where he worked for two months, and then located in Cleveland, Ohio. There he made his home for two years, at the end of which time he located in Honey Creek, Wisconsin, and worked at his trade for fourteen years. In 1868 Mr. E. came to Missouri and settled in Graham, Nodaway County. Since that time he has been doing a thriving business. He was married on the 25th day of April, 1853, to Miss Mary C. Ham, a native of France, born the 15th day of October, 1825. By this marriage they have had two children: Litea, living, and Thiebant, who died September 25, 1872.

JOSEPH P. EMMS,

of the firm of S. S. Dougherty & Co., merchants, is a native of Kent County, England, born April 7, 1833, and was one of twins, sons of James Emms, an English revenue officer, who held that important office some fifty years. J. P. Emms was of an ambitious and energetic nature, and after receiving a good common school education, in 1853 he embarked on the ship Golden Rule as steward, doing service during the Crimean war. In 1854 he returned to his native place, and in 1855 embarked on the steamship Hermann and made some twenty trips between the English coast and New York City, and one on the Baltic Sea. In 1858 he immigrated to America and settled in Woodstock, Illinois, where he was engaged in the grocery business. He afterwards purchased a farm on which he resided until 1864, when he closed out and moved to Fillmore County, Minnesota. There he purchased a tract of land of 240 acres, and continued to improve it until 1874. This he disposed of and moved to Graham, Nodaway County, where he entered the mercantile business. He is kind, generous and courteous, but inclined to be reserved in his manner. His heart and hand are in all good works. Mr. E. was united in marriage on the 5th day of December, 1858, to Miss Caroline Dunning, a native of Dutchess County, New York, born the 7th of September, 1822. She departed this life the 5th day of March, 1881, in her fifty-ninth year, leaving four children: James C., Georgiana H., John F. and Mary.

JOSEPH ENSOR.

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the 23d day of October, 1824, spending his boyhood days and receiving his education in his native county. He began life for himself as a farmer, when at the age of twenty-three, then did a mercantile

business some three years, and in 1867 he sold out, and with his family moved to Hughes Township, Nodaway County, Missouri, settling on a farm near where he now resides. His landed interest consists of some eighty acres of finely improved land, the result of his own industry and good management. Mr. E. was united in marriage the 2d day of March, 1848, to Miss Levina Barring, a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, born on the 7th of November, 1821. Their family consists of seven children: Charles W., Kesih J., Elijah B., Thomas H., Mary C., and William B., living, and Joseph F., deceased. Mr. E. is a Mason in good standing, and also belongs to Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. E. are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

PETER FORCADE,

farmer and breeder of short horns, is a descendant of one of the best known families of Nodaway County, Missouri. His father, Henry Forcade, was a native of Byron, Germany, born the 22d of December, 1821. He came to America in 1830, settling in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and after various moves located in Nodaway County, Missouri. Peter's mother, formerly Sarah J. Gilmore, is a native of St. Clair County, Indiana, where she was born the 26th of December, 1824. This couple were married on the 22d of February, 1848. Peter is a native of St. Clair County, Illinois, and was born December 11, 1848. He spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and in 1865, with his parents, moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, locating near where he now resides. His farm consists of 135 acres of well improved land, situated about three miles north of Graham, and well adapted for stock purposes, on account of the water privileges. Mr. Forcade soon found a wife in the person of Miss Amanda Wright, whom he married on the first day of May, 1873, she being the daughter of David and Nancy (McClung) Wright, and a native of Illinois. She was born the 25th of December, 1858, and moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. F. have a family of four children: George S., born August 10, 1874; Frederick C., born May 27, 1876; Grace G., born October 13, 1878; Henry E., born December 25, 1880. Mr. Forcade is a member of Lodge No. 189, of the I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Forcade takes a great interest in the breeding of short horn cattle, and stands among the foremost of the list of breeders of Nodaway County. His herd can be traced directly to the Bates strain of cattle. The following is the pedigree of Mazurka 24th: By Baron Bates 6th, 22,009; Mazurka 22d, by Duke Clifton, 11,672; Mazurka 21st, by Filligree's Oxford, 6,736; Mazacca, by Lord Lieutenant, 6,966; Mazurka 20th, by Royal Oxford, 18,774; Mazurka 14th, by Export Albion, 19,209; Mazurka 5th, imported Duke

Albion, 12,780; Mazurka 2d, by Orontes 2d, 11,877; Import, by Harbinger, 10,297.

H. A. FORCADE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, is the son of Henry and Sarah J. (Gilmore) Forcade, and was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, on the 30th of January, 1852. When at the age of thirteen years, with his parents, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled some three miles north of Graham, near where he now resides. His farm consists of ninety-five acres of good land, well watered and adapted to grain and stock. He was married to Miss Lorinda A. Miller, on the 16th of October, 1874. She was a native of Athens County, Ohio, and was born the 9th of November, 1848. Mr. Forcade is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 189. Both he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church, and Patrons of Husbandry Lodge No. 131. Mr. Forcade is a young man of excellent judgment, and though beginning without capital, excepting a few acres of land given him by his father, and prompted by an ambition to become known as an upright, honorable and influential man, he has by his own efforts risen to his present position.

JAMES W. GILE,

farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Boone County, Indiana, where he was born the 16th day of January, 1847. In 1850, with his parents, he moved to Jasper County, Iowa, and settled on a farm, starting out in life for himself, when eighteen years old, as an agriculturist. He came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1870, and as a renter farmed till 1871, when he settled on his present farm, consisting of eighty acres of well improved land situated in section 30. Mr. G. was married the 29th day of March, 1874, to Miss Anna J. McComb, a native of Canada, born the 6th day of February, 1857. She moved with her parents, and lived in Indiana for one year, in Michigan for two years, and made her home three years in Cedar County, Iowa. She came to Nodaway County in 1874, and settled some eight miles south of Maryville. Mr. and Mrs. G. are both members of Patrons of Husbandry Lodge No. 131, Hughes Township, and belong to the Baptist Church. Their family consists of three children: Eva May, Clara R. and Lara.

JAMES GILLES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15, is a native of County Down, Ireland, born December 23, 1817, and in 1841 he emigrated to Quebec, Lower Canada, with his parents, being about seven weeks on the water. They moved to Vermont in 1842, and settled on a farm, and in 1870 came to Nodaway County, Missouri, locating on the farm on which he now

resides, consisting of 120 acres of well improved land. Mr. G. is indeed the architect of his own fortune, and his life furnishes a most worthy example of what may be attained by constant, persistent, honest effort. He was married the 2nd day of June, 1842, to Miss Clarinda Crawford, a native of Vermont, born in 1824. She died on the 12th of October, 1858, leaving a family of Simeon J., John L., Jane, Louisa, Nancy, Rebecca and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. G. were both members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES F. GROVES,

farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Platte County, Missouri, and was born on the 22d of June, 1839. In 1840, with his parents, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled in White Cloud Township, and in 1857 he came to Hughes Township, locating first on a farm north of Graham. In July, 1861, he enlisted in company F, First regiment Confederate Cavalry, and was under General Price. He was discharged in November, 1861, at Lexington, Missouri, and on the 1st of January, 1862, he re-enlisted and participated in the battles of Wilson Creek, Drywood and Corinth, and was afterwards discharged. He then took the oath and returned to Graham in 1864. Mr. G., with his family, moved to a place near Omaha, Nebraska, and farmed till the fall of 1865, when he was engaged in teaming at Omaha till 1866, then returning to Nodaway County, Missouri. In 1868 he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and was occupied in the livery and ferry business till 1871, when he moved to his present farm, three miles north of Graham, consisting of 120 acres of improved land. Mr. Groves was married in August, 1863, to Miss Sarah R. Spencer, and by this union they have a family consisting of Susan N., William J., Thomas M., Ettie M., Hiram L., Charles, Nellie and Jesse James living, and Robert L. and an infant deceased. Mr. and Mrs. G. and daughter Susan are members of Patrons of Husbandry Lodge No. 131.

W. T. HARDIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21. The subject of this sketch is a native of Bath County, Kentucky, and was born on the 1st of April, 1847, on a farm. He spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and in 1873 came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He was united in marriage the 25th of March, 1873, to Miss Susan Baublits, a native of Baltimore County, Maryland born in 1848. She came to Missouri with her parents in 1854, and settled in Hughes Township. By this union they have three children: Callie, Harley T. and Leslie. Mr. H. owns a farm consisting of 160 acres of improved land, well watered. He is a Mason in good standing,

VALENTINE HAMM,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, is a native of France, where he was born February 17, 1842, being a son of Valentine Hamm. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1857, landed at New York, and went from there to West Troy, Wisconsin. Here he learned the boot and shoe business, and in 1861 enlisted in the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out after nine month's service, and then returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Hamm was united in marriage on the 9th of September, 1869, to Miss Maria Kludas, a native of Germany, born the 19th of April, 1848. She was a daughter of Frederic and Sophia (Kesh) Kludas, and when at the age of nineteen years, came to America, and in 1868 landed at New York. She then went to Burlington, Wisconsin. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. H. settled at Graham, where they lived one year, and then moved to their present home, which consists of eighty acres of land. They have one adopted child: Mamie, born April 20, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the German M. E. Church.

JAMES HAMMOND,

farmer, section 23, was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, July 6, 1848, being a son of William and Margaret (Gillmore) Hammond. The father was a native of the West Indies, born on the 24th of August, 1822, and died February 29, 1856. The mother was a native of St. Clair County, Illinois, born January 21, 1827. They were married January 17, 1847, James spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and subsequently, with his mother and grand parents, came to Missouri. He was married November 11, 1875, to Mrs. (Krackt) Gillmore, born June 28, 1842. Mr. H.'s family consists of two children, William G. and Edward L., and Mrs. H. has two children by a former marriage, Q. A. and John W. J. Gillmore. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hammond's farm consists of 160 acres of improved land, well watered.

SAMUEL B. HAYZLETT,

farmer and breeder of short horn and Hereford cattle, section 25, was born on a farm in Hancock County, Indiana, August 6, 1842, and was the second son of James and Angeline (Taylor) Hayzlett. Samuel spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and began life for himself when at the age of twenty-one years, by working on a farm by the month. In 1865 he purchased a farm, but soon after disposed of it and associated himself with one Thomas Fletcher, of Indiana. They purchased about 120 government wagons and 720 mules, which they shipped to St. Joseph, Missouri, with the expectation of doing

a freighting business across the plains. This was abandoned on account of railroads. They traded the wagons for some 800 acres of land in Hughes Township, Nodaway County, Missouri. Mr. H. then sold out his interest in the mules and harness, and settled on this land, commencing its improvement. His farm now consists of 1,500 acres. In 1873 he was obliged to make an assignment, but through some friends safely stood the financial storm, and now stands among the strongest farmers, financially, in Hughes Township. Mr. H. was married on the 11th day of August, 1875, to Miss Samantha Cole, born on the 14th of September, 1851. By this union they have three children: Stoden F., born March 15, 1876; Logan, born December 16, 1878; Elmer, born November 16, 1880. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. HUTCHISON,

speculator. This energetic business man is a native of Pulaski County, Kentucky, where he was born on the 25th of December, 1846, being the son of D. and Nancy (Corbet) Hutchison. George, with his parents, moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled northwest of Maryville in 1852. His father died in the fall of the same year, and then George, with his mother, moved, going two and a half miles south of Savannah, in Andrew County, Missouri. In the fall of 1866, he entered the employ of J. Q. Brink, a merchant at Graham, with whom he remained till 1868, when he purchased an interest in the firm of J. L. Gomel & Co., general merchants. He sold out in 1869, and, for the next ten years, was engaged in speculating in live stock and real estate. In 1879, he purchased an interest with S. S. Dougherty, at Graham, and followed merchandising till 1880, when he entered the employ of E. F. Weller, at Maitland, having sold the first goods in that place. He soon entered the employ of William A. Graham, and afterwards purchased an interest with M. M. Dougherty, general merchant, but sold out in July, 1881. Mr. Hutchison was married to Miss Lizzie Ashford, a daughter of John Ashford. She died, leaving two children, but they also soon died. He was again married, to Miss Lizzie Eckels, on the 19th of February, 1881, she being a native of Perry County, Ohio, born December 3, 1861. She is a daughter of M. and Sarah B. Eckels.

F. W. IMPEY,

of the firm of Impey & Lyle, druggists, was born in Andrew County, Mo., on the 23d day of December, 1849, on a farm, being a son of Dr. Impey. The subject of this sketch enjoyed excellent educational advantages, having graduated from the St. Joseph Commercial College in 1871. The same year he spent some three months on a pleasure tour through Kan-

sas and Colorado. Upon returning he entered the employ of Morgan & Thornton, druggists, of Graham, and continued in their employ until October, 1871, when he purchased the interest of J. J. Bender in the drug house of Bender & Impey, now known as Impey & Lyle. They carry a large stock of goods, and their sales will compare very favorably with that of any like house in the county. Mr. Impey was married on the 15th day of September, 1875, to Miss Lizzie Black, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She subsequently moved with her parents to Linn County, Iowa. They have by this union three children: Effie E., Mabel B. and Edna Leona.

CORWIN JOHNSTON,

photographer and justice of the peace, was born on a farm in Brown County, Ohio, on the 3d day of August, 1845, and when at the age of fourteen years, with his parents, he moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, there locating on a farm. He received good educational advantages, and in 1861 moved to Dakota County, Minnesota, where he was engaged in tilling the soil till 1863. He then enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, but was discharged on account of poor health, after which he re-enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery and served his entire term. After being discharged, in 1865, he returned to his home and was occupied in the grocery business for four years. In 1870 he closed out and came to Graham, Nodaway County. He was appointed postmaster, which position he continued to fill for some three years, when he resigned in favor of the present incumbent, Mr. J. Morton. At one time Mr. Johnston was registering officer, serving until it was discontinued. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace. His genial nature, courteous manner, wise, sagacious management have made him one of the best, as he is one of the most popular officials of this district. He was united in marriage on the 7th day of May, 1866, to Miss P. A. Canfield, a native of Rochester, New York, born the 21st day of May, 1848. By this union they have six children: Orsamus G., Lucy M., Josie M., M. Rozetta, P. A. and Florence, all living. Mr. and Mrs. J. are both members of the M. E. Church, Mr. J. being Sunday School superintendent. He is also N. G. of Lodge No. 189, of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

W. E. JOHNSTON,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 9, is a native of Roanoke County, Virginia and was born the 18th day of August, 1846. When at the age of three years, with his parents he moved to Cass County, Illinois, where they remained one winter, then going to Shelby County, Illinois. There they made their home till fall, when W. E. returned to his native county, and in 1861 moved with his parents to Cass County, Illinois, settling on

a farm. Here the subject of this sketch received his education. He began life on his own account in 1863, in the occupation of a farmer, in that year moving to Nodaway County, Missouri, locating where he now resides. By his own industry and good management he is now the owner of 280 acres of improved land, mostly in grass, with excellent water for stock privileges. Mr. Johnston displays the best judgment in making selections of stock. As a business man he is prompt and energetic, and has secured the esteem of all with whom he has had to do. He was united in marriage on the 12th of February, 1873, to Miss Mary C. Robertson, a native of Cass County, Illinois, born the 26th of April, 1837. They have three children: Charles W., born July 16, 1874, John I., born March 1, 1876; Margaret E., born June 3, 1878.

JOHN J. JONES,

tonsonial artist, is a native of Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and was born January 6, 1852. When at the age of eight years, he, with his uncle, moved to Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin, in 1860, and there he received a good common school education. In 1870, he commenced railroading on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as brakeman, and was in the employ of that company two and one-half years. In 1873, he went to Peoria County, Illinois, and remained for a few months, when he located in Osage City. In 1874, he came to Graham Nodaway, County, Missouri, and soon afterwards opened a shop. Here he is now doing a fine business in his line, and receives a liberal patronage.

CHARLES KEENE,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Oxfordshire, England, January 6, 1842, and with his parents came to America in 1849, settling in New York. There they remained one year, and in 1850 moved to Licking County, Ohio, where they farmed. In 1855 they located some five miles west of Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, remained till 1859, and then moved to Menard County, Illinois. Here the subject of this sketch began life for himself by working on farms for different persons, and in 1869 he entered 320 acres of land in Gage County, Nebraska. In 1871 he purchased his present place, consisting of 160 acres of well improved land. In 1877 he settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, and began the improvement of his land, now having it under excellent cultivation. He is a man of few words, but strictly honest and upright in all his business transactions. Mr. Keene was married on the 26th of October, 1878, to Miss L. M. Albin, of Baltimore County, Maryland, born in December, 1860. She settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, with her parents in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Keene have one child: Bert Edward, born July 20, 1879.

JOHN W. KENNEDY,

of the firm of Ogle & Kennedy, patentees of the self acting farm gate. The subject of this sketch is a native of Putnam County, Missouri, and was born on the 19th of June, 1856, being the son of Alex. and America (Smith) Kennedy. The former was a native of Ohio, and died November 2, 1868. The mother is a native of Kentucky, and, after her marriage, with her husband, she settled in Putnam County, Missouri. John passed his boyhood days in his native county, and was educated at Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri. He spent the time from 1872 till 1875 in clerking, and then farmed till January 1, 1882, when he entered into the patent right business.

HUGH LYLE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, was born on the 11th day of November, 1827, and was raised in Londonderry County, Ireland. After working for some years he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Hutchinson, the 3d day of August, 1849. She was born in 1826, and was raised in the same county as himself. Shortly after their marriage they embarked for America, and landed at New York city, after a voyage of seven weeks, soon settling at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lyle worked some three years as a furnaceman, and in 1849, with his family, he emigrated to Adams County, Illinois, where he located on a farm. This he continued to cultivate until 1869, when he sold out, and with his family came to Northwest Missouri, settling in Nodaway County about five miles east of Graham, where he had purchased a tract of land two years previous. He found a wide, wild prairie, but being a man of great energy and possessed of an indomitable will, he began the improvement and cultivation of his land. In this his hopes have been realized. Here he can pass the remainder of his days in company with his wife, who has all along shared his lot. In business circles he stands prominent for his unswerving integrity and stability. He is cautious, firm in purpose, honorable and strictly methodical in all his transactions. He selected a choice location for his home, and from the wilds of the prairie succeeded in making a fine farm of 400 acres, surrounded by Osage hedges and wire fence. Situated near the center is a large frame house. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Their family consists of James, William J., Robert, Humphrey, Rankin, Sarah, Hugh H. and Alexander living, and Margaret J. and Anna M. deceased.

W. J. LYLE,

of the firm of Impey & Lyle, druggists, is a native of Pennsylvania, in which state he was born on the 11th day of November, 1850, being a son

of Hugh Lyle, now a resident of this township. At the age of two years the subject of this sketch moved to Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, where he remained until 1869, when, with his parents, he moved to this county and township, his father having previously purchased a large tract of land. W. J. Lyle's educational advantages were excellent. In 1869, he entered upon the business career which has thus far proven to be an exceptionally successful one. For two years he was employed as a farm hand, and now is a partner in the drug store of Impey & Lyle, besides owning fine town property, and also a farm of 160 acres of well improved land in Hughes Township. Mr. Lyle was united in marriage on the 18th day of February, 1875, to Miss Sarah F. Keller, and by this union they have two children, Minnie Belle and Clarence H.

J. S. McCLASKEY,

hardware merchant, was born on a farm in Andrew County, Missouri, February 22, 1857, and received a good common school education, residing with his parents, and moving with them in 1869, to Nodaway County, Missouri. They settled on a farm near Quitman, and from 1874 to 1876, J. S. attended the Fillmore graded school. He returned to the home farm, and assisted his parents till 1878, when he entered the mercantile business at Graham. He is a man of great precision of character, and endowed with strong and enduring convictions of right. Mr. McClaskey was married on the first day of September, 1878, to Miss Mary J. McCutchen.

T. G. McNEAL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, was born in Huntingdon County Pennsylvania, on the 12th of June, 1831, spending his boyhood days and receiving his education in his native state. His father died when Thomas was about twenty years of age, and with an older brother and mother and family of smaller children, he moved to Lamar County, Texas, and settled on a farm. In 1862 he entered the secret service under General J. M. Thayer, U. S. A., and served till 1865, having had some very narrow escapes. In February, 1865, he purchased the farm on which he now resides, and then started for Texas after his mother, but found that she had moved to Jackson County, Missouri. T. G. went to her location and moved the family to Nodaway County, Missouri, being robbed while on the road of some \$450—his entire cash capital. His farm now consists of 168 acres of well improved land. Mr. McNeal was married on the 28th of December, 1865, to Miss Susan Baublits, who was born on the 28th of May, 1846, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. McNeal are members of the Baptist Church. Their family consists of seven children: Samuel N., Nettie, Isaac A., Florence, George A. and Mary, living, and Hattie, deceased.

MILES McNEAL,

farmer and wine manufacturer, section 23, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1850, being the son of J. G. and Margaret (Shore) Miles. His father was a native of that county and state, born February 15, 1817, and his mother was also from that county. She was born on the 6th of May, 1817. They were married January 9, 1840, and then moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1869. Miles spent his boyhood days and received his common school education in his native state, coming with his parents to Nodaway County, Missouri. He remained with them and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and in 1870 graduated from Bryant's Commercial College, at St. Joseph, Missouri. Then he returned to his old home and was engaged in teaching school during the winter and in farming in the summer months. He purchased a tract of land and planted a vineyard, and by his industry and good management is now known as one of the most successful wine makers in Northwestern Missouri. He has a wine cellar having a capacity of 150 barrels. His crop of 1881 produced 100 barrels of wine, and he sold in the market over 2,500 pounds of grapes. In September, 1881, Mr. McNeal entered the employ of Henry Huffman, proprietor of the Skidmore Elevator, as cashier and bookkeeper. He is of a genial nature, courteous to all, popular with his employers as well as the public. He has unfortunately been a cripple from childhood. By his excellent primary educational advantages and by the further prosecution of his studies in later life, he was very successful as a teacher, and never wanted for a school when he would take one.

THOMAS L. MARLIN,

hardware merchant and farmer, section 26, was born in Platte County, Missouri, on the 16th day of November, 1837, being the only child of Daniel and Matilda Marlin, natives of Smith County, Tennessee. They had settled in Platte County, Missouri, and in 1839, moved to Nodaway County, near where Thomas now resides. Here he spent his boyhood days, and received a good common school education. His father went to California in 1850, and soon after died. When but a mere boy, Thomas took charge of the farm, and by his industry and good management, proved himself a successful provider. In 1864, he enlisted in the Sixth Missouri State Cavalry, doing service till May, 1865, when he returned to his farm, and devoted his entire attention to agriculture and stock raising. He served as justice of the peace in 1876-7. In 1880, he entered into the hardware business at Skidmore, and is now doing a successful trade. His farm consists of 120 acres of well improved land, upon which is a good residence and all necessary out buildings. Mr. M. is a mem-

ber of the M. E. Church South. He is positive in character, and independent in action. Courteous, social and highly esteemed in business and social circles, he is among the respected citizens, as well as one of the oldest settlers of the county. Mr. M. was married on the 10th day of April, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Lawson, a native of Illinois, born February 8, 1839. Mr. M.'s mother resides with him, she now being in her sixty-seventh year, and is enjoying good health.

NOAH MAST,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, is a native of Watauga County, North Carolina, born on the 20th of February, 1812, being the son of John and Sarah (Harmon) Mast, natives of North Carolina. Noah remained in that state till 1839, when he moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled on a farm. He passed through all the privations of pioneer life in that county, and on August 14, 1842, took a wife in the person of Miss Catharine Rollen. She was born January 27, 1818, being a native of North Carolina. Mr. Mast, with his wife, gathered together their worldly goods and emigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1843, and settled where he now resides, about five miles north of Graham, on the banks of the Nodaway River. His farm consists of 156 acres of well improved land. Mrs. Mast departed this life on the 8th of September, 1865, leaving five children: John, Susan R., W. G., Martha E. and Mary P., living, and James F., deceased. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. J. MATHERLY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, was born in Mercer County Kentucky, on the 19th of November, 1826, and when at the age of nine years, with his mother, he went to Decatur County, Indiana, making his home with his grandparents. In 1839, in company with his mother and grandparents, he moved to Missouri, and settled near DeKalb, Buchanan County. In 1841, he began life for himself by working on a farm and in brick yards, and, in 1845, he commenced farming for himself. In 1851, he moved to Taylor County, Iowa, and, in the spring of 1852, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling near Graham. He made many changes, and finally located where he now resides, his farm consisting of eighty acres of fine land, well improved. Mr. M. was married on the 20th of December, 1846, to Miss Lydia Allumbaugh, born in 1830. She died on the 22d of September, 1878, leaving the following children: Sallie A., Andrew J., Irena, William, George, Martin, Mary A., Lydia, James and Peter (twins), living, and Nancy, John, Jasper and Martha, deceased. Mr. M.'s second marriage occurred on the 13th of March, 1876, to Mrs. C. E. Jones, born the 15th of April, 1836. Her maiden name was Goon, and she was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, and

moved to Missouri in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. M. are both church members. Mr. M. is a Mason in good standing, belonging to Maryville Lodge, No. 301.

WILLIAM H. MAURER,

live stock dealer, was born in the town of Otisco, Clarke County, Indiana, on the 18th day of January, 1851, his boyhood being spent at that place until at the age of thirteen, when with his parents he moved to Missouri. They settled some five miles west of Graham, in Holt County, and there William assisted his father on a farm till at the age of twenty, receiving a good education. His natural inclinations were for the handling of live stock, but he started out as a farmer, handling stock at times, and in 1875 associated himself with Mr. George H. Peterson. They soon became known as one of the leading firms of Northwest Missouri, handling live stock of all descriptions, at times by the train loads. The firm now owns a fine stock farm of some 900 acres, excellently improved in every particular. Mr. Maurer is cautious, firm in purpose, and honorable. To his excellent business qualifications is the firm largely due for its remarkable financial management. He is reserved in manner, of few words, yet possesses those qualities which make him popular with all. He is a member in good standing of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 202. Mr. M. was united in marriage on the 10th day of March, 1871, to Miss Plasila Brown, who was born on the 20th of July, 1853, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Brown. They settled in Hughes Township, Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1842. Mr. Maurer's family consists of four children: Arthur J., born July 10, 1872; John E., born July 21, 1874; Mamie, born in 1877, and Sarah Ethel, born March 15, 1879.

PETER MAURER,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 10, is a native of Clarke County, Indiana, where he was born on the 26th day of December, 1852. When at the age of eleven years, in 1864, with his parents he moved to Holt County, Missouri, settling on a farm some five miles west of Graham. In 1865, he moved to Nodaway County, locating near Graham. In 1875, Peter went to Denver, Colorado, and followed the freighting business for some six months, when he returned to Graham and farmed and fed cattle for one year. In 1874, he did a livery and transfer business, carrying the mail from Graham to Bigelow, Missouri. He sold out, and farmed in 1875-6, and for the next three years was engaged in butchering and shipping live stock. In 1879, he became associated with J. Harlan Bohart, purchasing some 360 acres of improved land. They now devote their entire time to the live stock business, being one of the largest firms in this section of the county. Mr. Maurer was united in marriage on the

18th day of March, 1875, to Miss A. Milligan, a native of Perry County, Ohio, born in 1853. Both Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. M. is popular, cautious and firm in purpose. Though modest in appearance, he is nevertheless liberal, and stands high for his unswerving integrity and stability.

J. A. MENDENHALL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and was born on a farm on the 10th day of March, 1839. He spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native state. and in the year 1861 taught school till the 14th day of November, when he responded to his country's call by enlisting in Company E, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in some thirty battles, among which were the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Culpeper Court House, Kelley's Ford and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was taken prisoner and confined for about twenty-two months in different prison pens in the South, finally being released on the 11th day of March, 1865. He returned to his old home in Morgan County, Ohio, and June 3, 1865, came to Andrew County, Missouri, his parents having moved there some months previous. That summer Mr. M. took a trip across the plains. In 1866 he went to Holton, Kansas, where he opened a drug store remained till 1867, when he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. He selected a choice location, and from the wilds of the prairie he has obtained 240 acres of well improved land. Mr. M. has taught school almost every winter since living in Nodaway County, and for six winters was in one district. In business affairs he possesses rare judgment and extensive practical knowledge, and his wise counsel is often sought for by those more actively engaged. On the 19th day of May, 1867, he was married to Miss Temperance Green, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born on the 3d day of May, 1841. She came on a visit to Andrew County, Missouri, where she formed Mr. M.'s acquaintance. Their family consists of: James L., born April 19, 1868, died October 30, 1869; Etta J., born May 14, 1869, died February 14, 1870; Cora C., born September 22, 1870, died in November, 1872; B. F., born September 2, 1872; Bessie B., born May 27, 1875; Ruth E., born November 7, 1876, and Clyde. born August 2, 1881.

ISAAC MILLER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born on a farm in Monroe County, Indiana, on the 2d of January, 1820, being the second son of Mary M. (Myers) Miller, natives of Wythe County, Virginia. The former was born September 17, 1795, and the latter on the 2d of May, 1802. Isaac

spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state. When at the age of fifteen years he began working at the carpenter trade, farming at times, till 1848, when he moved to Adams County, Illinois, and in 1853, to McDonough County, of the same state. In 1868 he sold out and came to Andrew County, Missouri, and in 1869 purchased a farm consisting of 160 acres of wild land. By his own industry and good management he now has one of the best improved farms in this part of the country. Mr. M. was married on the 19th of February, 1846, to Miss M. J. Berry, a native of Monroe County, Indiana, born July 20, 1827. She was the eldest daughter of William and Patsy A. (Girens) Berry. Her father was born in 1803, in Kentucky, and her mother was born November 14, 1808, in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both members of the Christian Church. They have the following children : William M., Addison H., Mary M., J. M. Alvin G., L. C., Effie A. and Jennie D., living and Samuel H., T. M., John M., and Robert W., deceased.

REV. A. K. MILLER,

minister, farmer and stock raiser, section 27, is a native of Bath County, Kentucky, and was born January 15, 1822, being a son of William and Cassanda (Ross) Miller. With his parents, he moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1836, and settled on a farm, receiving his education in that state. Mr. M. was married on the 28th of August, 1846, to Miss Jane C. Mitchell, who was born October 1, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. M. settled on a farm, and there remained until selling out, when they moved to Linn County, Iowa, in 1865, there being located on a farm of 120 acres of fine land. In 1873, he disposed of his interests there, and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, stopping for a short time in Maryville. He subsequently purchased his present farm, consisting of eighty acres of well improved land. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Miller consists of eight children : Sarah A., William N., Mary E., Jane C., Tibey G., Harriet C., John S. and Carrie L. Mr. Miller has pursued his chosen calling with untiring zeal, and with a success which has earned for him no inferior rank among the preachers of the state.

DR. JAMES WOODS MORGAN,

Graham, the seventh child and fifth son of John B. and Elizabeth (McDonald) Morgan, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, March 12, 1834. In the fall of 1841 he came with his parents to Missouri, settling on a farm four miles southwest of Maryville. He received a common English education, mostly obtained at a school house three and a-half miles distant, "hoofing" it night and morning. His youth was spent on a farm at common labor incident to farm life, doing as little manual

labor as circumstances would permit. In the fall of 1854 he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. J. V. A. Woods and B. G. Ford. He was married to Laura F., daughter of Ebenezer and Hulda Scott, on the 3d day of August, 1856, at Maryville, Missouri, Rev. S. T. Renfro, of the Missionary Baptist Church, officiating. There were born of this union Arthur McDonald, May 14, 1857, died October 2d following; Roberta Austin, born July 9, 1858, died September 19, 1867; Matilda Alice, born February 12, 1862, died February 25, 1862; Laura F., born February 10, 1864, died July 31, 1864. Mrs. Morgan was born in the State of Vermont, September 30, 1835. Her father was a cousin of General Winfield Scott. She was a member of the M. E. Church South, and was what a woman ought to be—faithful, devoted and kind. Dr. Morgan commenced the practice of his profession in Graham, Missouri, July 3, 1859, and continued there until July 3, 1861, then being driven off by Confederate soldiers. He went to "Dodely's" and bushwhacked in the home guards until the provisional government of Missouri was formed, and in September he was mustered into six months service under the call of Governor Gamble. He was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, of what is known at adjutant general's office as Kemble's Regiment of State Troops. In the November following he was detached from this company, and put in charge of the Hax House Hospital, where he remained until discharged. He enlisted on the 24th day of March, 1862, in what is known as the Fourth Cavalry Regiment of the Missouri State Volunteer Militia, United States Army, commanded by Colonel George H. Hall. At that time there was no volunteers being called for, but through the solicitation of Governor Gamble, permission was given him to raise ten regiments of cavalry for scouting purposes. He was on duty in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and the Indian Territory. He was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of Company K of said regiment May 14, 1862, and was on duty in St. Joseph. He was again put on detached service, and placed in command of provost guard, where he remained until the latter part of June, when he was sent home on sick leave for an indefinite period. He rejoined the company at Marshfield, Webster County, Missouri, and on the 1st of July, 1862, was again placed on detached service as Assistant Provost Marshal, District of Southwest Missouri, by Brigadier General E. B. Brown. By this, under existing orders, it meant a permanent divorce from the company, as such officers became staff officers of the commanding general. It became his duty to enroll and organize the state militia into companies, try and dispose of the Confederate sympathizers. All were required to take the oath of loyalty and give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined—that is, if thought necessary. Dr. Morgan deemed it necessary in every case where other punishment was not indicated, and bonds were put at from \$1,500 to \$10,000, and even higher if they had kinsman and friends

able to make the bond good. This work was done in a manner that led the Confederates to believe that he was the second edition of Old John Brown, whose soul is supposed to be still marching on. While there the doctor's wife and little girl joined him, and remained with him until sickness compelled his resignation. December 15, 1862, he was ordered to report for duty to Colonel J. K. Mills, at Springfield, Missouri, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Frontier, on the staff of Major General John M. Schofield. He was placed in charge of the exchange department, the duties of the same being—first, preparing rolls for prisoners subject to exchange as prisoners of war; second, the trial and disposition of the citizen prisoners for minor offences; the preparation of charges against all prisoners to be tried by military commission; charges and specifications, together with names of witnesses—a statement of the kind and character of the evidence of each and every witness. At that date an enormous amount of property had been seized by the Army of the Frontier, such as horses, mules, cattle, corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, houses, and in fact any and everything the army wanted, and vouchers given for the same, made “payable on proof of active loyalty.” An order was issued by General Schofield forbidding the payment of any such voucher, until the conditions were established before a certain officer, and Dr. Morgan was chosen as that one. The district included all of Southwest Missouri, the southeast part of Kansas, the northwest part of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. It was an enormous duty to perform. When active loyalty was proven he so certified; when neutrality was admitted or Confederate sympathy proven, he so certified on the face of the voucher. The object of the order was to prevent Confederate claimants from appearing before a neighboring civil officer or a dough-faced military one and making proof. By this transaction he saved the government hundreds of thousands of dollars and ruined forever the hopes of many a poor Confederate farmer. The duty of giving freedmen free passes, promising protection, and in protecting freedmen's interests, was also enjoined. He participated in the last battle of Springfield, on January 8, 1863, as aid to General Brown, and upon arriving at Springfield found one thousand men in prison, many without charges preferred, further than “Confederate” sympathizer, bushwhacker, and of Cockrell's men, Jackman's stable men, Hawthorn's men. All this had to be sifted and disposed of, along together with persons coming in almost daily, many of them being brought in by the Enrolled Militia. Nothing more definite about them than the ones he first found. By the 31st day of July, 1863, he had nearly cleared the prison, when he was relieved from duty, and ordered to report to General Schofield, at St. Louis, for orders. He had been relieved by request of General Ben. Loan, commanding the Central District of Missouri, to be placed on duty in provost marshal's office, at Jefferson City. On reporting at St.

Louis, he was informed that Major Marsh had made briefs of the request for his relief, he then being absent in person at Vicksburg, which had fallen into our possession. He was ordered to report every morning. In this situation he remained for about two weeks. It is said an idler's brain is the devil's work shop. Dr. M. consequently set about to secure the appointment as Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Department of the West. He had everything arranged, recommendations all in, and one by Captain James F. Dwight, First Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Department. Everything was lovely, but unfortunately there was a bitter warfare going on politically between the Charcoals and Claybanks, regarding the treatment of Confederates and their negroes, Colonel Broadhead, the provost marshal general, belonging to the Claybank wing. He was somewhat blue one bright morning, when he read an article in the Missouri Republican, copied from the Missouri Statesman, in which Lieutenant Morgan, "the head of the free negro bureau of the tribe of Abraham," caught jessy for being too rigid in discipline, and in "giving other men's niggers free papers," &c. That article cooked the doctor's goose too brown. W. A. Pile received the appointment, and in one month wore the star of a brigadier general of colored troops. Being foiled, he appeared August 12, 1863, before the Medical Board of Examiners for the Department of the Mississippi, Professor J. T. Hodgen, president, and was examined and received a recommendation for assistant surgeon of colored troops, it being what he asked for. The next morning when he went to report, he met his colonel, George H. Hall, as brave and as good a man as God ever made. He insisted on the doctor's joining his company, at Trading Post, Kansas. The latter informed him of his desire, and was tendered by him the same place in his regiment. He did not feel it his privilege to refuse, and was ordered to his command. He held to his recommendation, had almost got the brigadier general fever, and wished to get with his colored brethren. As soon as he arrived at St. Joseph he was sick with his spirit desire, and came in on sick leave. Towards the last of August, 1863, he reported to General Thomas Ewing, at Kansas City, and was again placed on detached duty, as judge advocate of a military commission. He was again taken sick, and being reduced to almost a skeleton, on the 12th of September, he offered his resignation on the surgeons' certificate, which was accepted. On arriving home his health improved, and the last of December, he moved back to Graham, in the house from which he had been driven two and a-half years before. During this time he forwarded his certificate, and was on the 14th of April, 1864, commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-third Regiment of colored troops, and ordered to report for duty at Camp William Penn, near the city of Philadelphia. His wife had been taken with quick consumption, and on the 12th of May, 1864, died, leaving to Mr. M.'s care

two little girls, one aged six years, and the baby, aged three months. This caused him to decline the commission, and ended his military record. Doctor Morgan then commenced the practice of medicine, and has continued it to the present time. On the 19th of January, 1865, he was married, near Burlington Junction, to Sophia Francis, elder daughter of James R. and Cavilla F. Bradford. They have the following children: James B., born February 8, 1866, died October 24, 1866; Everett Leonidas, born October 4, 1867; Charles Augustus, born June 7, 1870; Edwin Adonijah, born February 10, 1873, and Elsie Francis, born May 17, 1876. The doctor's wife was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 22, 1845. He is and has, for many years, been a member of the M. E. Church. He belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows, and has filled all the stations in the subordinate lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Missouri, and has frequently been a representative to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment; has also frequently been District Deputy Grand Master and District Deputy Grand Patriarch; has held three different commissions as Special Deputy Grand Master, to illustrate secret work; was Grand Guardian of Grand Lodge in 1874. Doctor M. was engaged in the drug business, in Graham, from the fall of 1873 until the close of 1876. He was associate editor of the Nodaway Valley Spy and Graham Head Light. In 1868, the Democrats talked of resisting the disfranchising clause of the constitution, and he was commissioned by Governor T. C. Fletcher as captain of Morgan's Nodaway County Guards.

J. MORTON,

postmaster, Graham, and proprietor of book store, one of the most worthy citizens who ever made his home in Graham, was born in Oxford County, Maine, on the 21st day of May, 1831, and when at the age of six years, with his parents he moved to Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, remaining for about one year. His father then died, and with his mother he returned to his native place, remaining until at the age of fifteen years. Having decided to learn the painter's trade, he bade adieu to relatives and friends and went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he apprenticed himself for his chosen occupation. He continued to work for about three years, and for many years carried on the business for himself, having in his employ a number of hands. In the course of time he found that the business did not agree with him, and consequently he turned his attention to carpenter work. He resolved to move west and recuperate his health, and so came to Graham in 1867, devoting his time for several years to the carpenter business. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Graham, and has continued in the same position to the present time. Since residing in Graham Mr. Morton has always taken an

active and lively interest in its welfare, and has been identified with its leading business enterprises. Many offices of trust have been given him, the duties of which he has endeavored to fulfill with great care and to the satisfaction of all. He was married to Clementine Osgood, February 20, 1853. She was a native of Virginia, and a lady whose graces of mind and person, and whose active benevolence and kindly sympathies have endeared her to all who enjoy her acquaintance. Mr. Morton is a member of both the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Lodges and Encampment.

G. D. MOWRY,

dealer in fancy groceries, is a native of Washington County, Maryland, where he was born on a farm on the 23d day of April, 1845. When at the age of ten years, with his parents, he moved to Mercer County, Illinois, and settled on a farm, assisting about home in the summers and attending the district schools during winters. When at the age of twenty-one he started out for himself as a farmer, and thus continued till 1870, when, disposing of his property, he moved to Nodaway County, and located some six miles northeast of Graham. There he devoted his time to improving his land and raising stock. In 1875, he discontinued the life of a farmer, and entered into the mercantile business at Graham, where he is now doing a flourishing trade, and is closely identified with the interests of that town. He is a member of both the Masonic and the A. O. U. W. Lodges. Mr. Mowry was united in marriage on the 23d day of December, 1865, to Miss Rachel A. Long, a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She was born on the 17th day of January, 1849, and, in 1854, moved with her parents to Mercer County, Illinois. They have had eight children: Eva M., Lena E., Maud P., Daniel N., Fred, Otto and Francis, living, and Otho, deceased.

C. M. MOWRY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3. The subject of this sketch is a native of Washington, Maryland, and was born on the 15th day of January, 1847. With his parents he moved to Mercer County, Illinois, in 1855, settling on a farm, and there he spent his boyhood days and received a good common school education. Starting out in life for himself, in 1870 he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, purchasing his present farm. By making improvements on the place he now has it in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Mowry was married October 6, 1874, to Miss Belle Trego, a native of Rock Island County, Illinois, born March 1, 1854. They have two children: Mary Belle, born November 2, 1875, and Charles A., born September 23, 1878. They are members of the German Church.

A. W. MUTH,

farmer and carpenter, section 11, was born in Shelby County, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of May, 1838. He was a son of George and Mary Muth, and with them moved to Hancock County, Indiana, in 1839. He spent his boyhood days and received his education in Indiana. In 1855 he attended Hartsville University at Hartsville, Indiana. He then worked at the carpenters' trade in connection with farming till 1862, when he enlisted in company B, 79th regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and many others. He was discharged for disability in 1863, after which he returned to his home in Indiana, and in 1869 moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling near Graham. In 1870, he went to Republic County, Kansas, and in 1871 returned to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located one mile south of Graham. His farm consists of over 77 acres of well improved land. He is one of the largest contractors in the southern part of Nodaway County. Mr. Muth was married on the 27th of October, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Conner, a native of Butler County, Ohio. She was born December 5, 1843, and with her parents moved to Hancock County, Indiana, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Muth are members of the M. E. Church. They have one adopted child, Lulu Belle, born in 1876.

JOHN L. OGLE,

wagon manufacturer and inventor of the "Ogle & Kennedy Self-Acting Gate," is a native of Grundy County, Missouri, and was born on the 22d of August, 1857, being the son of Brantly and Fannie (Smith) Ogle. The former was a native of Tennessee, born in 1819, while his mother was a native of Kentucky. John spent his boyhood and received his education in his native county. He began the trade of wagonmaker with William Williamson, at Graham, in 1879, and opened a shop of his own during the same year. In January, 1882, he moved to Maitland. His patent gate is one of the most desirable gates that could be placed on a farm. Simple, cheap and durable, it can be operated by a small child. The firm is worthy of their success.

JOHN C. PALMER,

farmer and butcher, was born in Clinton County, Missouri, on the 3d day of January, 1846, and with his parents moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1856. His father, Martin Palmer, was a son of James and Elizabeth (Hardrick) Palmer, and was a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born March, 17, 1816. He moved with his parents to Clinton County, Missouri, in 1839, settling near Haynesville. February 6, 1842, he was mar-

ried to Miss E. Crouch, of Cumberland County, Ky., born Jan. 1, 1824. She was a daughter of Jesse and Mahala (Hays) Crouch, who were both natives of Cumberland County, Kentucky. After being married, Mr. and Mrs. Crouch settled in that county, and in 1830 Mr. C. died. The mother was married the second time to Alvin T. Howell, and in 1839 came to Clinton County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. James Palmer came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1856, and settled near Graham. Mrs. Palmer died December 8, 1876. John C. commenced business life for himself when at the age of twenty-one years, as a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, and devoted his time of service in fighting bushwhackers. He was captured by General Price in 1863, paroled and was sent to St. Louis, where he was exchanged in 1864. He was mustered out on the 15th of July, 1865, and received his discharge at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. P. then returned to his home in Nodaway County, Missouri, and continued the occupation of farmer. He was married on the 13th of January, 1867, to Miss Dora Shelton, a native of Jasper County, Missouri, born on the 17th of February, 1850, she being the daughter of James M. and C. H. (Murphy) Shelton, and niece of Ex-Governor Murphy, of Arkansas. The family of Mr. and Mrs. P. consists of: Martin S., born January 9, 1870; C. H., born November 12, 1872; Cecil C., born December 17, 1873; Alta M., born December 25, 1875, and John C., born December 12, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. P. are both church members.

GEORGE H. PETERSON,

farmer and live stock dealer, was born on the 18th day of September, 1845, on a farm, near Williamsburg Clermont County, Ohio. He spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county; and, when at the age of nineteen years (in the spring of 1865), he went to Colorado, remaining about nine years in hunting, fishing and mining. During the last year he devoted his time to live stock interests. In 1875 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, with a drove of Colorado cattle, being on the road some nine weeks. He settled one mile west of Graham, gave his attention to butchering and speculating, and in March, 1876, entered into partnership with William H. Maurer, the firm being styled Maurer & Peterson. They are now doing an immense business in live stock, often making shipments by the train loads. Their farm consists of some 900 acres of improved land, bordering along the Nodaway River. Mr. Peterson was united in marriage on the 11th day of April, 1873, to Miss Christy A. Maurer, a native of Clarke County, Indiana, born on the 30th day of August, 1849. By this union they have five children: Harvey E., born March 27, 1874; Mary P. and Manorah (twins), born February 19, 1876; Frances O., born October 9, 1878; and Leroy, born March 10, 1881.

JOHN ROBERTS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, is a native of Pike County, Ohio, where he was born on the 24th day of February, 1837. He spent his boyhood days and received a good common school education in his native county, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Eighteenth Ohio Light Artillery, under Charles C. Ailshien. He participated in the battles of Horse's Gap, Mission Ridge, Nashville and Chamberlain Gap, being mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 3, 1865. He then returned to his home, in Pike County, Ohio, and continued farming till 1877, when he rented his farm and went to Andrew County, Missouri. There he was engaged in tilling the soil one year, after which he purchased his present place, in Nodaway County. It is now one of the best and as near a model farm as there is in that section of the country. Mr. R. was married in April, 1861, to Miss Malissa N. Joy, a native of Morgan County, Ohio. With her parents she moved to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one adopted child. They are both church members.

M. M. RHOADES,

a leading physician and surgeon of Graham, was born in Cambridge, Saline County, Missouri, on January 11, 1849, being the eldest son by a second marriage of George Rhoades, who was a pioneer of Saline County, having settled there on a farm in 1826. He was a native of Virginia, and is still living. The Doctor's youth was spent on a farm, and he received the advantages of a good school education. In 1858 he entered college at Mount Pleasant, completing his junior course in 1861. He then enlisted in the Confederate army, and did service under General Price; was taken prisoner and confined at Alton, Illinois, for nine months, and after being exchanged he re-enlisted in the Ninth Missouri Infantry under General Frost. He participated in the battles of Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill and at Shreveport. In 1865 he guarded the quartermaster's stores until the government could take charge, then went to St. Louis and was discharged, after which he returned to Cambridge, Missouri. Having a desire to follow the practice of medicine, he began its study with Dr. A. M. Powell, of that place, and devoted three years to study and attending lectures, graduating in 1868 at the St. Louis (now the Polk) Medical College. Upon returning to Cambridge he began the practice of his profession, and continued there until 1870, when he moved to Bigelow, Holt County, Missouri, and practiced until 1871. Dr. Rhoades then settled in Graham and engaged in general practice, but makes a specialty of surgery, for which his experience has well qualified him. Dr. R. is a man of acknowledged ability as a physician, and his services as such are recognized by a

host of appreciating friends. He was married September 12, 1872, to Miss Mary T. Bond, a native of Graham, born July 1, 1854. Dr. R. is a Baptist, and his wife a member of the Methodist Church. They have three children : Ralph, Pierre and an infant. They have lost two children : Guy, who died January 12, 1877, and Carl, who died July 26, 1877.

B. W. ROSS,

physician and surgeon, though young in years, deserves to be classed with the old practitioners of Nodaway County. He is a native of Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, and was born September 22, 1852. He enjoyed the best advantages for an education that Ohio could afford, and having always had a taste for the medical profession, in 1871, he commenced reading with Dr. Hughey, of Bainbridge, and continued under his tutorship for one year, when, on account of poor health, he was obliged to abandon his studies. Believing that the western climate would be beneficial, he came to Holt County, Missouri, in 1874, his parents having moved to that county some two years previous. While residing with his parents, and assisting on the farm, he regained his health, and resumed the study of medicine. He attended lectures in 1879-80, and graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, of Keokuk, Iowa. In 1880, he began the practice of his profession at Mound City, Holt County, Missouri, and remained there until the spring of 1881, when he came to Graham, and immediately engaged in following his chosen profession. This has now become large and lucrative. His studious habits and close attention to his calling, combined with excellent work, have placed him in the front rank among members of his profession. The doctor is a member of Lodge No. 189, of the I. O. O. F., of Graham. He was united in marriage on the 6th of January, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Harmon, the daughter of Jacob Harmon, a native of Brown County, Kansas, born on the 4th day of March, 1858.

WILLIAM A. SEWELL,

a large farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Athens County, Ohio, having been born on the 27th of February, 1833. He was the second son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Blackwood) Sewell, who were natives of Ohio. He received his education in his native state, and was reared as a farmer, and when he became of age started out as such. By his practical experience he has been very successful. In 1864 he moved to Andrew County, Missouri, remaining till November, of the same year, when he purchased his present farm, consisting of 212 acres of finely improved land situated some three miles north of Graham. He has a fine dwelling and barn and all necessary out-buildings. Mr. Sewell was

united in marriage on the 26th day of October, 1855, to Miss Lydia Taylor, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born March 10, 1834. She died December 11, 1872, leaving eight children: Phebe E., John H., Abner W., Isaac N., Frank L., Milton, Mary S., and Martha R. Mrs. S. was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. S. was married the second time on the 3d day of April, 1873, to Miss Amanda A. Warren, a native of Grundy County, Missouri, born June 17, 1854, and by this union they have three children, Guy, Orin, and Claude, living, and Albertha, who died April 12, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. S. are both members of the Baptist Church. They also belong to the Patrons of Husbandry Lodge, No. 131. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. C. SNYDER,

of the firm of A. C. Snyder & Co., dealers in general merchandise, is among the prominent business men of Graham. He was born at Manchester, Baltimore County, Maryland, on the 5th day of April, 1850, and passed his boyhood days and was thoroughly educated at his native place. After leaving school he spent the next three years of his life as a painter. In 1871, being obliged to wend his way westward in hopes of restoring his health, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled in Graham. The change had the desired effect, and he continued his former occupation for some two years, when he entered the firm of John Shmidt, merchant, with whom he remained about three years, the firm having changed hands. Mr. S. took up his former business, and worked diligently till July 1, 1880, when he became associated with G. E. Baublits, and again began the mercantile life under the firm name of A. C. Snyder & Co. He has, that disposition and temperament which renders him amiable, social, honorable and humane, qualities which insure the respect and good will of all friends and neighbors. Mr. S. is sympathetic, benevolent and conscientious in his intercourse with men. As a citizen and business man he is respected by all who know him. He is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. S. was married on the 16th day of December, 1875, to Miss Ellen M. Black, a native of Linn County, Iowa. They have one child: Lois Frae, born on the 12th day of May, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are both church members.

J. S. SPENCER,

dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, was born on a farm in Morrow County, Ohio, on the 13th day of October, 1850, being the eldest son of Henry and Mary Spencer. With them he moved to Noble County, Indiana, in 1861, and settled on a farm, where he remained till

1867, then coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, where he located two miles north of Graham, on what is known as the Russell farm. In his youth he received a good common school education, and when at the age of twenty, began business for himself as an agriculturist, thus continuing till 1879, when he became the junior member of the firm now known as Paschal & Spencer. Upright in all his dealings, Mr. S. has secured the esteem of those with whom he has had to do. He is cordial in manners, and his social qualities give him pre-eminent fitness to preside over his business in a successful manner. He was united in marriage on the 1st day of March, 1871, to Miss Sophia Paschal, a native of Pulaski County, Kentucky, born in 1844. By this union they have four children: Emma E., Gilbert G., Maude E., and Blanche. Mr. S. is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

H. F. STARKS,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 7. The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, where he was born on the 15th day of June, 1850. When at the age of five years, he came to America with his parents, and settled in Waukesha, Wisconsin, his mother dying in 1856. H. F. spent his boyhood days and received his education in Wisconsin, and, in 1869, with his father, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling in Hughes Township. Time has proved his remarkable success; through all the recent years of panic and financial revolutions, his commercial ship neither tacked to the right nor left, nor went backward, but straight on, and to-day he stands among the best business men of Hughes Township. Mr. Starks was united in marriage on the 4th day of April, 1875, to Miss Marian D. Moffitt, a native of Indiana, born February 7, 1852. With her parents she moved to Nebraska City, in 1858, and in 1872, settled in Nodaway County, Missouri. By this union they have a family consisting of two children, Leslie, born May 7, 1876, and Maude, born July 16, 1878. Mr. Starks' farm consists of 320 acres of finely improved land, under fence and well watered.

J. C. SWANK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, is the second son of Cornelius and Swank, and was born on the 15th day of February, 1850, in Putnam County, Indiana. When at the age of seventeen years, with his parents, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged May 24, 1865. Mr. Swank was united in marriage on the 26th of November, 1873, to Miss Mira M. McRoberts, an estimable lady, a native of Polk County,

Iowa She was born on the 28th day of April, 1849. By this union they have three children: Robert Harlan, Gertrude B. and Nellie C. Mr. Swank's farm consists of eighty acres of improved land.

FRANK H. TURNURE,

wagon maker and carpenter, was born in Boone County, Illinois, in 1854, and was a son of C. W. and Emily (Compton) Turnure. The former, a native of New York, was born in 1827, and died July 12, 1880. His mother was born in Elmira, New York, in 1832, and is still living at Graham. They were married in 1853, and then settled in Boone County, Illinois, where they remained till 1863, when they moved to Mitchell County, Iowa. They came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1865, and settled near Bridgewater. In 1871, they located in Maryville, and there Mr. T. did a merchandising business. He was afterwards in the hotel business, and in 1877, moved to Graham. Here he died, leaving a wife and seven children living: Frank, Bell, Emma, Jennie, Fred, Florence, Dallas. One was deceased, Amelia. After the death of his father, Frank, as the eldest child, assumed the care of the family. Being a good mechanic, and surrounded by friends, his efforts have been crowned with success. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 202. His mother belongs to the Baptist Church.

SOLON TWADDELL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, is a native of Jefferson County, Indiana, and was born on the 1st of April, 1849, being the son of Eben and Mary Twaddell. His parents died when he was but four years old, and he was raised by William Sanford. In 1861 he went to live with one Mr. Washburn. He started out in life for himself when at the age of eighteen years, and in 1865 took a trip to California, spending some four years in that state and devoting his time to farming and the lumber business. In 1879 Mr. T. returned to the states, and in 1881 came to Nodaway County, Missouri. On the 24th day of August, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Mast, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, born on the 7th of March, 1860. She and her husband live with her father, Noah Mast, making his home pleasant and comfortable. Mr. Mast is a pioneer of Nodaway County, having settled here in 1843.

J. W. VANLANINGHAM,

of the firm of Taylor Bros. & Co., dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Marion County, Indiana, where he was born on the 15th of December, 1851. In 1859 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, with his father, Dr. J. C. Taylor, and located in Forest City, Holt County, in

1860, coming to Graham in 1878. Mr. V. received a good common school education and was admitted as a junior member of the above mentioned firm in 1881. He was married on the 15th day of April, 1876, to Miss Louisa Williams, a native of Pike County, Ohio, born on the 26th day of August, 1853. She came with her parents to Missouri in 1869. They have two children: Lettie M., and Mary E. Mr. V. is an excellent business man, and although but a short time in his present position, is bound to be successful.

B. F. WHIPP,

farmer and stock feeder, section 22, is a native of Menard County, Illinois, and was born on the 20th of March, 1840. He spent his boyhood days and received a good education in his native state, and began his mercantile life at Sweetwater, Illinois, when at the age of fourteen years. He clerked for an uncle till he was seventeen years old, then carried on business for himself, and thus continued till 1871, when he sold out and moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, purchasing 320 acres of land, and devoting his time to the live stock interest. During nine months of the year 1875 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Graham, although his chief interests were at the farm. His reputation as a successful agriculturalist, stock raiser and feeder may be inferred from the success which has attended his career. Mr. W. has manifested a commendable public spiritedness, and has proved himself a man of good, sound judgment, and of large practical experience. His neighbors and those who have dealings with him find a man honest in business, fair in transactions, social in his relations and benevolent in his disposition. He is now owner of some 900 acres of finely improved land under a high state of cultivation, with an excellent residence and out buildings. Mr. Whipp was married on the 3d day of January, 1861, to Miss Lucy Calaway, a native of Menard County, Illinois, born on the 30th of March, 1843. Their family consists of nine children: Ella M., Flora D., John F., Sallie C., Ida M., Carrie R., Lizzie J., Bertha and Ernest living, and William deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Whipp and the three elder children are church members.

WILLIAM G. WILSON,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 32, is a native of Bath County, Kentucky, and was born on a farm the 9th day of March, 1847, being the third son of M. and Mary (Whalen) Wilson, natives of the same county. William spent his youth and received his education in his native county, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Kentucky Regiment, and participated in the battles of Mission Ridge and Chickasaw Mountains. He was under John H. Morgan's command, and also under General

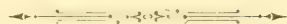
Johnston while resisting General Sherman's march to the sea. His division was an escort to Jefferson Davis in his attempt to escape the United States forces. His regiment surrendered at Petersburg, Georgia, and took the oath at Nashville, Tennessee. Returning to the old homestead, he farmed some three years, then sold out in 1868, and moved to Cass County, Missouri, where he remained some two years. In 1871 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled in Hughes Township, about five miles south of Graham. His farm consists of 560 acres of well improved land and well watered. He also has a ranche in Coffee County, Kansas, with a large herd of cattle. Mr. Wilson was married on the 17th of January, 1872, to Miss Lorretta McIlvane, a native of Mason County, Kentucky, born on the 21st of May, 1848. Mr. W. is a Mason, of Newton Lodge, No. 286. Their family consists of four children: James A., John M., Mary and Lula. Mrs. Wilson is a church member.

SAMUEL ZAUCKER.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born on the 21st day of April, 1841. He spent his boyhood days and received a good common school education in his native state. In 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the battle of the Wilderness, receiving a wound in the right shoulder on the 5th day of February, 1865. He was mustered out at Baltimore City in May, 1865, returned to his home, and, in the spring of 1866, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling in Graham. In 1868, Mr. Z. took a trip through Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory, then returned to Graham, and remained a few months, after which he went to Denver, Colorado. There he prospected for some months, then took up his abode in the Black Hill's, and from there, by pony express, moved to Yankton, Dakota Territory, and thence to Onawa, Monona County, Iowa. After remaining one year, in 1869, he went east to his native place in Maryland, his father having died, and spent one year in settling the estate. Mr. Zaucker was married in November, 1870, to Miss Lydia A. Snyder, a native of Maryland. They returned to Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri, where Mr. Z. devoted his time as a contractor. In 1872, he procured machinery for the purpose of boring wells of any size. In this undertaking he has been successful. His family consists of Ada L., Harvey M. and Effa, living, and Daniel H., deceased. Mr. Z. is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 189, of the I. O. O. F.



WHITE CLOUD TOWNSHIP.



DAVID A. ALKIRE,

farmer and wool grower, section 29, owns 806 acres of land. He was born in Menard County, Illinois, August 5, 1825, and was raised a farmer, receiving a good education. He taught school, and has been engaged in merchandising, dealing in stock, and in later years he has been engaged in farming and making a specialty of wool growing and raising fine wool sheep. In 1876 he came to this county, bought his large farm, and has added many very valuable improvements. His flock of sheep has numbered as high as 1,500. He has reduced his flock now to 600, by starting his sons in the wool business. He is one of the progressive farmers of the county. He has a large, intelligent and industrious family of children following in the footsteps of their father. He married Miss Ann Eldridge in 1852. They have seven children: Charles C., Benjamin, Chauncey, Lydia, William, Timothy, and Katie. Mrs. A. died April 11, 1867. He married for his second wife Miss Mary C. West, in Illinois, October 13, 1867. They have six children by this union: Callie, Nannie, John, Milern, Lillie and Lizzie. He is an active member and liberal supporter of the Christian Church.

ARTHUR ANDREWS,

farmer and surveyor, owns 160 acres of land on section 32. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and came to this state in 1867, settling on the farm he now occupies. He received a liberal education in the best schools in his native county, and made the study of surveying a specialty, thereby becoming a practical surveyor since when he was twenty years old. He has devoted much time to this occupation, and for five years was the deputy county surveyor. He has a good farm, well improved, with good orchard. He moved to Maryville when he was appointed deputy surveyor, in 1869, and while there he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for three years. He lived there eight years, and then returned to his farm. Mr. A. is a Presbyterian and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Mary E. Jackson, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1857. She died in 1875. February 15, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary Whirch, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

They have one child, Arthur C., born November 21, 1877. The great-grandfather, grandfather, father, himself and son, five generations, have had the name of Arthur. His father was one of the leading men of his county. He was a member of the legislature for several terms, county surveyor for sixteen years, and justice of the peace for forty years. When he declined it longer on account of old age, his son, Arthur, the subject of this sketch, was appointed in his place, receiving all the votes polled for the office. Benjamin Whirch, father of Mrs. Andrews, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 4, 1816, and remained there until 1866, when he came to Iowa, where he remained ten years. He has spent his life in the milling business, and in the building of mills. In 1874, he located in Missouri, and made Maryville his home for two years. He then came to live with Mr. Andrews. His wife was Miss Diana Salter, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, whom he married in 1845. Their only child is Mrs. Andrews. Mr. W. is a man of remarkable energy, will and endurance. On one occasion he had a contract in flour to fill. The millers being sick, the whole work came upon him. He run the mill nine days without sleep, grinding and packing 200 barrels of flour, filling the contract. Mr. Andrews has been to Colorado, engaged in mining, and has now an interest in several good mines.

HENRY BRIDGFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, is the owner of 160 acres of land. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 22, 1840, and was raised on a farm, receiving a good common school education. His father, John Bridgford, moved to Indiana in 1844, and to Rock Island County, Illinois, in 1849. There he bought a fine farm and made a good home for his children. In August, 1872, Henry enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky. In the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864, he received a painful wound on his head. He passed through the Atlanta Campaign, was at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea. He held the position of sergeant, and was a favorite with the men, respected by his superior officers, and was a faithful soldier. After the surrender of Johnson at Raleigh, North Carolina, he marched with his corps to Washington, District of Columbia, where they participated in the grand review. He was mustered out in Chicago, June 6, 1865. Mr. B. now receives a pension for his suffering from his wounds. He came to this county in 1874, bought his beautiful farm and is making some very fine improvements. He has a good residence and orchard and a beautiful grove. Mr. B. is one of the advanced farmers of the county, and raises and feeds the best of stock. He married Miss Josephine S. Jones of Rock Island County, Illinois, September 24, 1874.

They have one child, William Henry, born March 12, 1877. Mrs B.'s father was John W. Jones, who died in the army. Mr. Bridgford is a Republican and Universalist.

LORENZO DOW BRIGGS,

farmer, has 160 acres of land on section 31. He was born in Orange County, Vermont, in September, 1808. He received a good education at the Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, and spent several years in teaching, making it a business until 1839. In 1836-7 he taught at the Mt. Pleasant Seminary. He then embarked in the dry goods business in Jefferson County, New York. In 1859 he sold out, and after living in Illinois for one year, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and bought a farm near Bridgewater, and in 1864 he disposed of this, purchasing the farm he now occupies. He married Miss Ellen Steele in Windsor, Vermont, in September, 1838. They have four children: Oscar Solon, merchant in Maryville; Silas Wright, a stock dealer in Omaha; Julian A., a farmer in this township, and Ella A., who married Mr. James T. Denning, of this township. Mr. Briggs is an Episcopalian, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

JACOB C. CLAYTON,

farmer, section 36, was born in Newton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of November, 1841, and was the son of Amos K. and Deborah C. Clayton, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a farmer, and Jacob passed his youth on the farm and attending school. In the year 1869 he came to this county, and though finding nothing but prairie to cultivate, commenced the improvement of a farm. This now contains 120 acres, and when contemplated improvements are completed, will be a valuable place. He is Republican in politics, and his religious preferences are with the Society of Friends. On the 21st of March, 1865, Jacob C. Clayton was married to Phebe A. Brown, of Philadelphia, daughter of Thomas Brown, of that city. They have six children: Frank L., born April 22, 1866; Lizzie B., now nine years of age; Harry T., seven years old; Luella, five years old; Anna, three years old, and Wilmer, two years old. Jacob's father, Amos Clayton, came here in 1869 and improved a good farm of 160 acres. After remaining five years he returned to Pennsylvania to educate his children, expecting to again come to this county, but in March, 1881, he died, leaving five children: Samuel C., Jacob C., Joseph C., Anna and Phebe E. His first wife had died in 1853. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Briggs, of Pennsylvania. They had three children: William B., Elwood and Harper.

JAMES M. CLISER,

farmer, section 4, was born in Page County, Virginia, May 16, 1829, and came to Filmore, Andrew County, in 1847, with his father, who died October 19, 1847. The father bought a farm, made one payment, and the balance was left for James, the oldest son, to pay. He remained with his mother until he was twenty-six years old, paying for the farm and supporting the large family. After the father died he was obliged to work by the day. He bought eighty acres of the large farm he now owns in 1852, and moved on to it in 1855, and located 200 acres of it from the Government. Since then he has made additions until he now has 500 acres. When he left his mother and started for himself he had nothing, and has earned his large and fine improvements by his own industry. He lost \$1,200 by the burning of a large barn and its contents. But not being of the material to be discouraged, he soon replaced his building. He has a good orchard, and everything about him denotes comfort. He belongs to the Christian Church, of which he is a very consistent member. He has been justice of the peace for many years, and is now township trustee. He served in the Missouri State militia for two years in Company M, Ninth Regiment, and received an honorable discharge from the government at the close of the war, and now has the satisfaction that he has left a record to his children that the stars and stripes were not defended by him in vain. He married Miss Louisa Best, of Andrew County, December 28, 1854. They had eleven children, seven of whom are now living: David M., Mary C., Frances Leanna, Susan Dora, Cora Bell, Mattie Nora and Thomas Edgar; Charles Price died May 13, 1881, aged 18; John Howard, died August 27, 1865, aged four years; Margaret died when eight months old, and an infant is also deceased. Mrs. C. died November 30, 1874. His second wife was Miss Mary Jane Hall, of Andrew County, whom he married May 24, 1877.

SAMSON COLE,

farmer, sections 28 and 29, was born in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1833, and when seven years old he went to Arkansas, with his father, Benjamin Cole, and embarked in the stock business. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, and after three years, he came to this county in 1856, and bought the farm where he now lives, containing 145 acres. He has a fine residence, excellent fruit, and a lot of five acres set to peach trees, 3,000 in number. He intends to cultivate all kinds of fruit, and to raise fine stock. He is a thorough going farmer. Mr. Cole married Miss Nancy Cling, of Harrison County, Missouri, August 10, 1858. She was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and reared in Bureau County, Illinois. They have five children: Ida C., Bettie, Ollie J., Marietta, and

George Washington. Mr. Cole was a strong Union man during the war, and enlisted twice in the United States service, but was rejected on account of a defect of one of his limbs. He was connected with the state militia, and did what little he could do. He and his family belong to the M. E. Church.

GEORGE D. DAVIS,

farmer, section 17, was born in Platte County, Missouri, August 6, 1841, and moved with his father, William Davis, to this township in 1841, settling on the farm now owned by Alfred Jones. He was among the earliest settlers of the county. Mr. Davis moved to Iowa in 1851, and George D. grew up and received his schooling in that state. He went to Nebraska, and, after remaining for a while, he enlisted, in 1862, in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, for the defense against the Indians. He remained one year, and then received his discharge. In December, 1864, he came to Maryville, and engaged in the United States mail service, and also bought a livery stable, and continued in the mail service until the railroad was built, and in the livery business until 1873, when he moved down to his farm, consisting of 180 acres. He has a beautiful place, and everything around shows hard work, good taste and prosperity. This has all been accomplished in eight years from raw prairie. Mr. D. married, in 1869, Miss Henrietta Prather, daughter of Isaac M. Prather, one of the pioneers of this township. They have three children living: Ruth, Lucy and George Paul. A twin brother of Ruth died when five years old.

THOMAS COWLES ELLIS, M. D.,

farmer, is owner of 660 acres of land on sections 16, 17 and 5. He was born in Kentucky December 19, 1821, and in 1843 came to Buchanan County, Missouri. He received his education at the best schools in Kentucky and studied medicine in Buchanan County, practicing his profession for some time in St. Joseph very successfully. He attended the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, and graduated with honor in the winter of 1853. He was a practicing physician of Amazonia, Andrew County, for five years and in Savannah one year. In March, 1855, he came to White Cloud Township and bought the farm on which he now resides, and for thirty years has had a very large and successful practice. During this time he has improved a very valuable farm and erected good buildings. In his profession few have a better local reputation. In 1872 he received the nomination to the state legislature from this county and was defeated by only a few votes. In 1878 he was nominated by acclamation for the same position, and was elected by a large majority. He served the county faithfully and with acknowledged

ability. The Dr. is a self made man, commencing life poor with much to contend with, obtaining his profession by himself with years of hard study and toil. He has now retired from active practice, living in comfort surrounded by a large circle of friends who know him for his worth as a man and Christian, and for the many acts of kindness shown during so many years of professional duty. He married Miss Louisa Pigg, of Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1847. She lived for two and a half years and then died. His second wife was Mrs. J. H. Forbes, to whom he was married in 1854. Her maiden name was Jennie H. Gentry, a niece of Col. Dick Gentry, of Boone County, and a daughter of Overton Gentry, of Kentucky. They have two sons: Leander E., a very successful farmer, living near his father, and Overton Gentry, who is now for the third year attending the State University. The Dr. was a Union man, and deserves great credit for his firm and consistent course during the war. Leander T. Ellis, the father of the Dr., was born in North Carolina in 1798, and moved to Kentucky in 1800, and came to this state in 1843. He lived in Buchanan County ten years, where he was sheriff. He came to this county in 1855, after living in Andrew County for two years. He settled near where the Dr. now lives, and at once became a leading man in the county. He was elected county judge for many years, and held that office during the war. He was a justice of the peace in Kentucky for twenty years. In his personal appearance he was tall and commanding, and a leader of his party. He married Miss Harriet Humber in Kentucky. Their children are: Dr. Thomas C.; Mrs. Mary Key, wife of Thomas Key; Mrs. Amanda Dittimore, Washington Territory; Elizabeth is married and lives in Oregon; Mrs. H. L. Grant died in Lexington, Missouri, in 1879; Mrs. Patience S. Blackman, of this township; twins, Leander and William; Albert T. is a druggist in Maryville, and Sarah Jane Ferguson is in California. Mrs. Ellis died in 1856. Mr. E. then married Mrs. Elizabeth S. Cross, of New York. They had three children: Alexander C., died at sixteen; Charles A. and Alva C. Mr. Ellis died when seventy years of age.

CYRUS L. GLASGOW,

farmer and dealer in stock, section 20, was born in this county, October 21, 1854, and received his education at the district schools, and worked on the farm during his younger days. December 29, 1874, he married Miss Florella Lucas, of this township, (formerly of Ohio). They have three children: William Franklin, Mamie C., and Todd L. F. P. Glasgow, the father of Cyrus died when the subject of this sketch was eighteen years old, leaving him to manage a large estate. Thus at that early age he continued the stock business, dealing extensively in horses and mules, and overseeing the large farm. He has one of the choice and

most valuable places in the county, containing 480 acres. Everything betokens thrift and prosperity. He commenced when he was fifteen years old to buy horses and stock, and has become an expert, making the business profitable. In company with Mr. M. F. Coeper he has just completed the Luona Hotel in Maryville, one of the most complete hotel buildings in Northwest Missouri. Franklin Glasgow was an early pioneer of this county, and settled on the farm where his son now lives. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 2, 1814, and came to this county in 1845, with very limited means, but soon became a leading citizen. His chief business was dealing in stock—hogs, horses and mules, and also in feeding the same. He married Miss Sarah Stevenson, in Kentucky, November 4, 1841. She was born July 14, 1820, in Kentucky. There is only one son living, Cyrus L. They have lost three, one died in infancy, John died when six years old, Jesse died when five years old. Mr. Glasgow died March 10, 1873. He was a member of the first jury in the county. Mrs. Cyrus L. Glasgow was born in Highland County, Ohio, and came to this state in 1865, with her father William Lucas.

HARVEY D. HALL,

farmer, stock raiser and feeder, section 31, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, June 16, 1837, and received a limited education, learning the blacksmith trade of his father. He worked at that business for several years, and subsequently came to Indiana with his father at an early age. In 1865, he came to Fillmore, Andrew County, Missouri, with his brother John, and conducted a blacksmith shop for one year. They then came to this township, and bought a farm on the state road from Maryville to Savannah, built a house and shop, and commenced improving the farm, doing a very large blacksmithing business. In 1872, Harvey moved on to his present farm of 171 acres. He has built a fine residence, and set out a good orchard and grove, and his place is well stocked. Mr. H. married Miss Mary Jane Current, December 25, 1866. She was born and educated in Jay County, Indiana, and came to Andrew County in 1865. She is a lady of taste and culture, and knows how to care for a home. They belong to the M. E. Church, and Mr. H. belongs to the Odd Fellows. He enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was detailed as division blacksmith, and used to shoe Grant's and Sherman's horses. He was at the battles of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Corinth, Atlanta, and many others. He was a faithful soldier, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have taken Ethel Silvers (a neice) to rear and educate. She was born April 9, 1870.

HENRY M. HARMON,

farmer, stock feeder, etc., is the owner of 800 acres of land, some of which is situated in Andrew County, 240 acres in Grant Township, and his residence and farm in White Cloud Township, on section 28. Mr. H. was born in Virginia, October 19, 1829, and came to St. Louis in 1837, removing from there to Platte County in 1840, and to this county in 1853. He soon settled on the farm where he now resides. When Henry was a boy his father had a small farm, which was mortgaged. He went to California for the purpose of raising money to pay it off, but soon died, and left the son to either pay the debts and support the family, or lose the farm. The country was new, and business and money for a boy hard to find, but his ambition knew no failure, so he bought leather and commenced making ox-whips for the California overland trade, and, with other small speculations, he saved money enough (some \$300) to save the forty acres. He then bought land and commenced to work with a will, raising stock, etc., adding to his original purchase from time to time until now he finds himself one of the heaviest land owners in the county. He has a fine farm, and everything about him to make the remainder of his days happy ones. It may be truly said that he has been the architect of his own fortune. He married Miss Susan Baker, of Andrew County, in 1854. They have eight children living: John W., Alonzo M., Luemma Jane, George A., Joseph D., Mary F., William E. and James Henry. One is deceased. Mr. H. is a member of the Odd Fellow's fraternity, and loves to follow its rules and regulations.

ELI HARTLEY,

farmer, section 18, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 7, 1835, and was a son of George and Nancy (West) Hartley, both natives of Ohio. The former was a blacksmith and miller, and Eli, though a natural mechanic, learned those trades, and also that of gunsmith, carpenter, etc.; he has also built many bridges. He received a limited education, and was brought up mostly on a farm. In 1866, he came to Missouri, locating in Andrew County, and, in 1870, removed to this county, where he now owns 126 acres of land, well improved, though when he first came here it had not been at all cultivated. He erected his own house, which is a very good one, and has lately completed a large barn. There is upon the place an excellent orchard. In 1865, he was married to Louisa C. McClelland, daughter of William A. McClelland. She is an experienced school teacher, and is possessed of a highly cultured mind. They have a family of five children: George, born in 1866; William M., born in 1868; Daniel, born in 1872; Charles A., born in 1875, and Minnie Cora, born in 1877.

ALBERT A. HUMBER,

farmer, and stock dealer, section 1, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 26, 1806, and was raised at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where he lived until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Mill Springs, remaining there until 1849, when he came to Savannah, Missouri, and there made his home for one year. In 1850 he located in White Cloud Township, and entered 1,000 acres of land, and has lived here since. He has improved two good farms, the one where he lives he has resided on ten years. This contains 400 acres. He has owned several farms, having bought and sold and dealt much in land, and has been one of the most extensive stock dealers in the county. In this he has been engaged for many years. He has one of the best stock and grain farms in the county, and also owns a fine stone quarry and a coal mine. In 1880 there was \$15,000 worth of stock fattened on his farm, mostly from his own corn crop. Mr. H. has been one of the most fortunate farmers in this neighborhood. He is a good specimen of a southern gentleman, and is a fine conversationalist. He was for the Union during the war, and his honor is never now questioned. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for fifty years, and his family also belong to that denomination. Mr. Humber was married to Miss Margaret Ford, of Kentucky. They had four children: Hannah, the wife of Rev. H. Davis; Ambrose W., married, and lives in Albany, Gentry County; Samuel T., and Newmeris F., who are at home working the farm. Mrs. H. died July 28, 1851.

WILLIAM JONES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, is the owner of 520 acres of land. He was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, July 21, 1814, and, in 1825, moved to Rush County, Indiana, where his father bought and improved a farm and reared his family. In 1845, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and then cultivated a fine farm from the timber. In 1867, he came to this county and township, and bought his farm with some improvements made in 1841, but a portion of it was timber. He cleared and improved 100 acres of it himself, and now has seven miles of hedge fence, dividing his farm into twenty and thirty acre lots. His place is well improved. Mr. J. is now almost seventy years of age, but is as industrious as ever. He has a large fourteen-foot wind mill, for pumping water on his land, and a mill for feed attachment. Mr. Jones is called Uncle Billy, and is the friend of everybody. He is a member of the Advent Church, and opens his large house to the neighborhood to hear the gospel preached, as he understands it. He commenced life without a dollar, and his life has been both a moral, industrious and financial success. He has given his children, as they have married off,

good farms. He married Miss Nancy P. Watson in Indiana, December 16, 1837. They had five children, four of whom died. George A. is living. Mrs. Jones died March 3, 1850. His second wife was Catharine Ankrum, of Buchanan County, to whom he was married September 26, 1850. They have four children: John W., Martha A., Daniel W. and Sarah S., who married Stephen L. Jones.

ELIHU JONES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born in Rush County, Indiana, May 5, 1844, and came with his father to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1846, there buying a farm near Rushville. This he improved, and in 1854 came to this county, settled in White Cloud Township, and purchased 170 acres of land. He also improved this place. In 1863 Elihu went to Idaho City, and after spending fifteen months there, he went to California, Oregon, etc., and returned by ocean, visiting Washington, New York, etc. After his return he bought 160 acres of the old Prather farm, mostly in an uncultivated state, and has made a fine farm of it, now still owning 160 acres. He is a good calculator and a hard working man, and keeps well posted in the important news of the day. Mr. Jones married Miss Martha Ann Canter, of Buchanan County, Missouri, September 6, 1866. They have four children living: James C., Georgia A., Lucy and Oscar Samuel. Edward L. died October 19, 1872, and Bettie died in May, 1881. They are members of the Baptist Church. James Jones, the father of Elihu, was born in Kentucky, in 1817, and afterwards moved to Rush County, Indiana. He married Sidney Ann Hefflin, of Kentucky, in 1838. They had five children, three now living: Elihu, Alfred T. and Louis. Zerelda died in 1856, when 17 years old, and Daniel died in 1859, when 6 years old. Mr. Jones died September 6, 1862, and his wife November 6, 1862, just two months after her husband.

ALFRED T. JONES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, owns 127 acres of land. He was born in Rush County, Indiana, in 1846, and came to Missouri with his father in 1847. He married Miss Mary L. Canter, of Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1868. They have two children: Anna L. and Robert. Mr. J. served in the Ninth Missouri Cavalry for eight months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a faithful supporter of every good word and work. His father, James Jones, was born in Kentucky, and was an excellent specimen of Kentucky character. He was among the pioneers of the county. His three children have grown up to honor him, and are among the enterprising and substantial citizens of the community. Mr. and Mrs. James Jones were devoted members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JUDGE MARTIN LANDFATHER,

farmer, section 8, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 15, 1833, and came to this contry in April, 1854, settling in Pennsylvania. He commenced work in the iron works in Lancaster, which he continued for three years, and in 1857 removed to Johnson County, Iowa. He was employed by one man for three years, and in the spring of 1860 he came to this county and bought eighty acres of the farm where he now lives. He at present owns 160 acres. In 1861 he went into the state militia, and after a year, in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was ordered to Vicksburg and into Louisiana, Tennessee, and Alabama, and also gave Price a chase. He was mustered out in 1865, receiving an honorable discharge. Mr. L. returned to his farm in August, of the same year, and by his great industry and economy has gained a reputation of which any man should feel proud. He was elected county judge in 1873 and 1875, and was appointed by Governor Phelps for one year, thus serving the county for five years as one of its judiciaries. He is now township clerk and assessor, and fills the position with great acceptance. He received a fine education in his own country, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with our language, our books, institutions, and ways. Judge L. married Miss Mary Maffit, a native of Kentucky, September 7, 1865. They have four children: Thomas McKee, John Franklin, William Martin, and Samuel K. One child died in 1874.

L. MILLER,

farmer and proprietor of the Melrose Herd, and breeder and dealer in Short Horn and Jersey cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire hogs, is the owner of 300 acres of land in section 29. Mr. Miller was born in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1832, and came to this county in 1859, here purchasing a farm. Farming was his business until 1871, when he turned his attention to fine stock breeding. This he has made a special study and has spared no pains or means in selecting his stock from the best Kentucky importations, and from them he is breeding stock equal in quality, style, and approved strains to any bred elsewhere. This is true also of his sheep and hogs. His whole time is spent in buying, selling and caring for his stock. His extensive acquaintance and integrity is sure proof that his representations are true. Mr. Miller has a portion of the old Prather place, noted as one of the first settled farms in the county. He has everything arranged for carrying on his business to advantage. He married Miss Lucy Jones, of Boone County, Missouri, in 1866. They have two children: Lena, aged fourteen, and Charley, aged twelve.

THOMAS STITH MOOREMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, has 320 acres of land on section 5. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, May 27, 1817, and received a limited education, being brought up on a farm. He remained there until April, 1859, when he came to this state and bought his present farm, on which he has made great improvements. On coming here he brought with him money enough to purchase some 2,000 acres of land, and as his children grew up he gave them farms. He is a very active member of the M. E. Church, South. Mr. M. married Catharine Stith, of Breckenridge County, Kentucky, December 18, 1839. She was born January 4, 1818. They have seven children living: Cornelia, (wife of Madison Gilliam); Martha Elizabeth, (wife of George W. Turner); Mary Jane, (wife of William Gilliam); Lucy Catharine, (wife of James L. Key); Laura Frances, (now Mrs. J. P. Holloway); Jesse T., at school in Maryville, and Ella P., at home. William B. Jones, the father of Mrs. Mooreman, was born in Virginia, October 20, 1795. He married Miss Mary N. Stith, in Hardin County, Kentucky, June 10, 1817. She was born in Virginia in 1802. They have six children: Catharine Mooreman, Phebe W. Jones, Dr. James W. Jones, of Fayetteville, Arkansas; William R., of Arkansas; Mrs. Mary A. Gilliam, and Theodore F., deputy circuit clerk of this county. Mr. Jones died November 22, 1880, in Maryville, where his wife now lives. They came to this county in the spring of 1865. He was a private banker and capitalist.

JUDGE CHARLES M. MYERS,

section 9, was born in Tennessee, December 2, 1832. He removed with his father to Jackson County, Missouri, in the fall of 1834, and occupied lands and houses left by the Mormons, near Independence. The senior Myers came to this county in the fall of 1841, and settled on the farm where his son now lives. In 1849, the fever for California was raging, and Charles M. started for the land of gold. He worked two years in the mines, and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a while. In 1861, he was employed as foreman in a large vineyard and nursery, thus continuing for three years, afterwards having charge of a large apiary. He also engaged in manufacturing wine for three years. Mr. M. then bought 160 acres of land and set out an orchard and vineyard, and conducted it until 1867, when he sold out and returned home, having been away eighteen years. On his return he went to work at his trade, building some of the best residences in the county, and some of the first put up in Barnard, and since that time he has been a useful and leading citizen in this community. In 1878, he was elected county judge, and was re-elected in 1880, and is discharging the duties

of that responsible office with good judgment and satisfaction. He married Miss Sarah W. Cash in California, formerly of Indiana, in 1854. They have two children living : Mary Elizabeth, born in California, and Walter Everett. Eugene D. died, aged twenty years, March 10, 1876. Thomas C. died August 23, 1881, aged eighteen years. Judge Myers owns 160 acres of the old homestead. This is a fine, productive farm, and is well improved. He belongs to the Masons. Barnabas George Myers, his father, was born in Virginia in 1792, and was always a farmer. When he came to this township, he bought 340 acres of land, and was among the very first settlers in the county. He served faithfully in the war of 1812, and received a pension until his death. He came to Missouri in 1834, and to this county in the fall of 1841. He married Miss Rebecca M. Benson, of Virginia, May 19, 1819. They had eight children, four of whom are now living : Pamela E. Bailey, Alvira E. Benson, Jane B. Alumbaugh and Charles M. Mrs. M. was born April 15, 1795, and died March 22, 1881. Mr. M. died April 16, 1876. He belonged to the Christian Church. Mrs. M. was a Methodist.

ROBERT F. RICHARDSON,

farmer, section 31, is the son of James Richardson, an agriculturist, and his wife, formerly Henrietta Loomis, both natives of Pennsylvania, and was born February 15, 1839, in Lancaster County, of that state. His youth was passed in working on a farm and attending school, he having received an excellent education, partly in an academy. During the war he was a member of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, participating in the battles of Cedar River, second Bull Run and others. He was twice wounded, and by his gallantry as a soldier achieved an enviable record. In 1866 he married Lydia Longenecker, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph Longenecker. In 1869 Mr. R. came to Missouri, locating in this county, and though not having much means when commencing, began the cultivation of a farm. He now has 160 acres, with surroundings which indicate taste and culture, there being upon the place many valuable improvements. He is ably assisted in his labor by his amiable companion. They have living with them a niece, Miss Sally L. Bowman. He is Democratic in politics and belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

HERMAN RIPLEY,

farmer, section 23, was born on the 17th of July, 1837, in Taylor, Cortland County, New York, and was a son of Samuel and Polly (Grant) Ripley. The former a farmer by occupation, was born in New York and the latter in Freetown, Cortland County; of the same state. Herman

passed his boyhood days and early manhood, in going to school and working on the farm. During the late war he became a member of the Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, Army of the Potomac, and went through all the campaigns, participating in many battles. He served for about three years, gaining a name as a soldier which does him credit. In 1869 he came to Missouri, locating in this county, and commenced making a farm. After having obtained a fair start, with a good house and comfortable surroundings, fire destroyed all his possessions save one chair. With pluck and energy characteristic of the owner, he again began, about six years ago. He now owns 160 acres of land, and has planted west of his dwelling, a grove of maple trees, five acres in extent, which for regularity and beauty, is equaled by few, and for which he receives \$10 per year from the state. His wife has done much toward making their home attractive. Mr. Ripley was married in 1861 to Mary Elizabeth Brooks, of New York, daughter of Israel S. Brooks. They have three children: George V., aged sixteen; Addie N., aged fourteen, and William H., aged five. Mr. R. is Republican in politics and belongs to the Church of God.

GILBERT ROSWELL,

farmer, section 31, was born in Canada West, on the 31st of January, 1840, and was a son of Joseph and Harriet (Earley) Roswell. The former was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Herkimer County, New York. Gilbert spent his youth in attending school and working on a farm. He received good educational advantages, and during the war he enlisted in the Third New York Regiment of Infantry, and served through the war in the army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Deep Bottom, and others of less note. After serving his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he came to Missouri, and in 1870 located in this county, where he now owns 160 acres of land. He is an industrious farmer, and is entitled to much credit for the improvements made about his place, having it well stocked, etc. Mr. Roswell was married October 27, 1867, to Rebecca J. Lankford, daughter of Thomas Lankford, in Daviess County, Missouri. They have two children: Sarah J., now twelve years of age, and Gilbert B., aged six years. He is Democratic in politics, and his religious preferences are with the Universalists.

JAMES R. SILVERS,

farmer, section 20, was born in Lee County, Virginia, on the 3d day of July, 1831, and was a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Southern) Silvers, both natives of Virginia. The former was a farmer by occupation, and James passed his early youth in attending school and working on the

farm. During the war he became a member of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry Volunteer Regiment, and served for one year, when he received an honorable discharge. In 1866 he came to Missouri, and in 1876 located in Nodaway County, where he now owns 180 acres of land. Mr. S. is a practical agriculturist, is the owner of a good farm, and upon it he keeps excellent improvements. This township has few better citizens. His marriage was to Eliza C. Shepler, of Logan County, Illinois, daughter of Henry B. Shepler. Their family consists of: Oscar J., Elgin C., D. M., Lancaster S., Ida May, James Willie, Ora C., Lottie Ellen and Ota A. One child, Sarah J., died when three years old. Oscar J. Silver is now taking a regular course of study at home, under the direction of the Chautauqua Literary Scientific Circle, a new institution which is gaining many friends in the educational world. Jacob Silvers, the father of James, moved on the farm which the latter now occupies, in 1867. He died in 1871, after having made many improvements upon it. Mr. S. is a Republican, and a member of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM B. SHINABARGAR,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1823, and remained there for twenty-two years. In 1857 he came to this county, and few men have made a better selection and improved their time to a better advantage. His is one of the richest farms in this township, and he has not been unmindful of setting out orchards, small fruits and vineyards, having all kinds of fruit in abundance. He owns a valuable farm of 240 acres. He commenced here with no means, and what he has is due to his hard work and good management. He married Miss Sarah Ann Butler, of Marshall County, Indiana, formerly of Ohio, in 1848. They have seven children: John B., Sarah M., William Allen, Martha Paulina, Mary A., Ida Bell and James Sherman. John married Lucy Wilkinson; Sarah M. married P. Bowlin, Esq.; and Martha P. married J. D. Montgomery, of Maryville. Mr. S. is a respectable citizen, and is known by all as a true friend. They are members of the Baptist Church, and are liberal supporters of every benevolent enterprise. Mr. S. was a member of the state militia and a strong Union man during the war.

SCOTT K. SNIVELY,

merchant, farmer and stock dealer, is the owner of 240 acres of land near Arkoe, and also has a very large store in that place. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1845, and came to this county in 1867, buying 1,000 acres of land, a part of which he now owns. He built a fine residence and a large bank barn, and improved as good a farm as there is in the county. In the winter of 1873, his residence took

fire from a defective flue, and was destroyed. Receiving a small insurance, he rebuilt the same year, and, in 1873, he bought 253 head of native cattle, but they proved to be Texan cattle with the Texan fever, which spread among the cattle of the neighborhood, and before he got out of it and paying for losses, etc., he lost \$11,000 in eighteen months. He was engaged in dealing very largely in fine Merino, Cotswold and Oxfordshiredown sheep, and perhaps no one in the state had a better flock of pure blooded sheep. In 1880, he sold his sheep interests to the Penny Brothers, of this county. In July, 1881, he sold one of his farms, of 580 acres, for \$14,500 cash. In June, 1881, he built his present large store, and filled it with a choice stock of goods, and is now doing a lucrative business. He is at present erecting a fine residence in Arkoe. In 1881, he was appointed postmaster of Arkoe. In 1872, he was elected by the Republicans to the legislature, representing the county with credit and ability. He received an excellent education in his youth, and graduated from the Iron City Commercial College while he was recovering from a wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, where he was wounded and mustered out of service. After recovering sufficiently, he enlisted in the Thirteenth New York Cavalry. He was shipwrecked on the coast near Alexandria, Virginia, and was in many sharply contested skirmishes; among others being Fisher's Hill and Piedmont, Virginia, where he received the gunshot wound which has so often been quoted by Surgeon General Barnes as being identical with that of President Garfield. He still carries the ball. Mr. Snively was married to Miss Jennie Irwin, of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1868. They have three children living: Melchi Irwin, Edith Vance and Scott Montgomery. Hugh Earle and Jane Gracie, are deceased. Mr. S. is a very successful business man. He has been an extensive dealer and shipper of stock, and is also feeding largely on his farm.

ISAAC N. SWALLOW,

farmer, is the owner of 180 acres of land in section 23. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1846, and in April, 1867, came to this county and bought the farm where he now lives. This he has improved and made a good home. His place is well located and improved. Mr. S. is a thorough farmer a man of enterprise, well informed, and a valuable citizen. He married Miss Eliza Jane Morehead, Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1867. They have four children: Victor V., Cynthia Etta, Annie Bertha, and Bubby. Mr. S. is an honored member of the M. E. Church. George Morehead, the brother-in-law of Mr. Swallow, lives with him. He

was from Hamilton County, Ohio, and by trade is a broom maker. He raises large quantities of broom corn, and in the winter season manufactures his brooms. Thoroughly understanding his business, and manufacturing a superior article, he finds no trouble in selling the large quantity which he makes. He is an active business man and a good mechanic.

JAMES SWANN,

farmer, stock raiser and feeder, owns 373 acres of land on sections 26 and 27 in this and Hughes Townships. He was born in England April 30, 1836, and came to this country in 1846, and with his father settled in Missouri, where he received his education and start in life. When he was twenty-three years old he went to California, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, and with the exception of two years spent in California, &c., was in British Columbia from 1859 to 1872. He was engaged in the freighting business and buying and selling goods, and by hard work and saving his money, returned home with means sufficient to commence farming. Here he purchased a farm, and in 1873 he was married to Miss Ann Winder, of Rock County, Wisconsin. They have three children: John, Mary and James Frederick. In October, 1874, he came to Nodaway County and moved upon his farm bought in 1868, it then being prairie. He built a small house, and now has one of the best improved farms in the township. At that time he commenced the raising of stock and hogs, and after eight years he finds himself one of the largest stock raisers and feeders in the neighborhood, with as fine a new residence as there is on any farm in this part of the county. His place is divided into lots, and all have running water. Mr. S. has been the architect of his own fortune. He is a good financier and a respected neighbor. They are members of the M. E. Church, and contribute liberally towards its support.

GEORGE S. TREGO,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, was born in Orion, Henry County, Illinois, May 24, 1842, and was the son of Alfred and Ann Trego, who were both natives of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The former was a physician and surgeon. George passed his youth on a farm, and in attending the common schools. In August, 1862, when not twenty-one years of age, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry for three years. He participated in numerous engagements, among which were the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was once taken prisoner, but was paroled in a few days. In 1869 Mr. T. came to this state and settled in what is now Nodaway County. He owns eighty acres of land, and is

an energetic farmer of this township, having his place well improved and stocked. In November, 1873, he was married in this county to Miss Emily Riley, of Ohio, daughter of Alexander Riley. Their family consists of Clara B., born in September, 1874; Alice May, born January 20, 1876, and Alva, born May 15, 1878. Mr. T. is Republican in politics, and his religious views are with the Methodists.

ALBERT ULMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 13, 1842, and was the son of Jacob Ulman, a blacksmith by occupation, and a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and Frances (Houze) Ulman, of Maryland. Albert passed his youth in Holmes and Coshocton Counties of his native state, and received good educational advantages, having attended for a time the Spring Mountain Academy. When but eighteen years of age he enlisted in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Regiment, and was connected with the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Dobbins' Ferry, Stone River, (where he received a wound through his lower limb), Perryville, Buzzard's Roost, Chickamauga, (there receiving a slight injury), Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, continuing the retreat with Hooker. He was next in the Ringold fight and then at the battle of Dalton, with Sherman, and at Resaca, participated in the famous series of battles at Kenesaw Mountain, then at Peach Tree Creek, where McPherson fell. His next engagement was at Atlanta and Jonesboro', and at Lovejoy's Station he received a severe gunshot wound in the left shoulder, the ball passing through the cavity of the chest and lodging in the upper lobe of the right lung, where it still remains, causing at times much pain. He now receives a pension on this account. He received an honorable discharge, by order of General Hooker, after serving his full term of three and a-half years. This is a war record of which any one might well feel proud. After the war, or in 1868, he came here and was engaged in teaching many schools in this county for several years, thus enabling him in part to secure means to pay for his land and erect a small dwelling. March 19, 1872, he was married to Clarissa L. Denman, daughter of William Denman, of Morrow County, Ohio, born in New Jersey. Mr. Ulman and his wife soon adapted themselves to circumstances surrounding early settlers in a new country, and by hard work has been fortunate enough to obtain 120 acres of land. Upon this is a fine flock of sheep, a number of head of cattle, horses and pure blooded Berkshire hogs. He is certainly an industrious man. Their family consists of Elo May, born September 14, 1876; Frank Kadir, born July 8, 1879; and Anna Frances, born January 24, 1881. Mr. U. is a Republican, and worships with the Presbyterians. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

JAMES VOGT,

farmer and stock dealer, section 9, was born in Didorf, Province of Saxony, Prussia, August 21, 1840, and came to the United States in the spring of 1863. In 1866, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and came to this county in 1867, settling in Graham, where he remained until 1878, when he came to White Cloud Township and bought his farm. He received a legal education in Prussia and in this country, and attended the Wolfville College, or Arcade College, in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, for three years, acquiring a thorough education. He was in the mercantile trade in Graham, with John Schmitz, for eight years, doing a large and successful business, and upon selling out he came to his farm, and has since been a very extensive stock dealer. His hog business amounts to \$50,000 a year. He has the entire confidence of the community, as his word is considered as good as his note, and is never disputed. His great experience in handling stock renders his advice excellent. His farm, two and a-half miles from Barnard, containing 160 acres, is a fine place, with a large and convenient barn. He is a man of culture and reading, and well posted on governmental matters and the topics of the day. Mr. Vogt married Miss Martha E. Bohart, daughter of Peter Bohart, of this county, in March, 1873. They have three children: James C., Nancy May and George Francis.

A. W. WALLACE, M. A.,

farmer, is the possessor of 180 acres of land on sections 20 and 30. He was born in Ireland, and was reared in Scotland, receiving a good education. In the spring of 1851 he came to this country and settled in this county, where he bought and improved a farm and sold it. He afterward purchased his present one, and improved it also. He has a fine orchard and various kinds of fruit. Mr. W. worked many years in a factory. He was married in October, 1849, to Miss Agnes Waugh, who was born in Ireland, but raised in Scotland. Of this union there are six children living: John Edward, Robert James, William Carson, Christopher Columbus, Grant, Mary Jane, and Nancy Elizabeth. Nancy E. married John Beecher; Mary Jane married Morgan Turner; Robert J. married Miss Stonehawker; John married Mary Criss, of Andrew County. Mrs. Wallace died December 25, 1877. The children are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. W. is a Scotch Presbyterian.

CALEB B. WILSON,

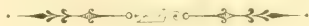
mill and farmer, section 2, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, in January, 1834, and the same year came to Clay County, Missouri. His father moved to Andrew County, in 1842, and bought a farm, living

upon it some eleven years, when he was killed by the kick of a horse. Caleb remained on the farm until 1874, when he came to this county and bought the Bridgewater mill, with other parties, and also purchased a farm. He has conducted them ever since that time. The mill was built by a Mr. Cock, in an early day, and perhaps was the first one in the county. Mr. Wilson commenced milling while a boy with a horse-power, and has the knowledge gained by long experience to make the best of flour, and has a reputation which reaches far and wide. He has a fine farm and a beautiful home, with abundance of fruit. He married Miss Susan O. Dobbs, of Indiana, in 1855. They have six children living: Martha Isabel, Sonora Agnes, Anna Lucy, Homer, Alveta Grace and Lena Pearl. Three sons are deceased: One, Rolly, was killed by a horse when twelve years of age. Mr. W.'s mother lives in Nebraska, with her son William, and is seventy-eight years old. Ralph T. Wilson, his brother, was County Clerk of Andrew County, and died in 1866, leaving two children: Emelie Ettie, married Joseph P. Duncan, of Andrew County, and Robert B. The latter had an attack of spotted fever when he was four years old, which left him perfectly blind. He soon after lost his father and mother, and was left alone with his sister. In 1874, when he was sixteen years old, he went to the Blind Asylum at St. Louis, for six years, and to the Washington University for one year, and is now a well educated young man. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Baptist Church.

NELSON WILSON,

farmer and retired merchant, has 130 acres of land in section 30. He was born in Clark County, Illinois, in 1840, and came to this state in 1865, commencing farming with his father, Reason Wilson, near Maryville. In 1872 he engaged in trade in Bridgewater, and continued the business there and in Arkoe, until 1881, when he sold out. He then moved on to his farm, which he is improving for a home. He married Miss Martha E. Gaskill, in this county, in 1869. They have five children: Dora, Reason, Wesley, Theodore, and Jeannetta. He was postmaster at Bridgewater and Arkoe, for nine years. Reason Wilson, his father was born in Kentucky in 1805, and came to Missouri in 1865, and settled on a farm near Maryville, where he died in 1878. He married Sarah Clapp in Illinois. She was born in South Carolina, her parents being German. Of this marriage there are now living: Lewis, Alexander, Clarinda, Harriet, Perry, Elizabeth, Sarah and Reason. Mrs. Wilson is now living with her son in Nebraska.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.



A. C. BARBER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Adams County, Illinois, May 5, 1848, and is a son of William and Eliza (Hammond) Barber, who were natives of England. A. C. spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state, and, in 1872, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling near where he now resides. He was married December 23, 1877, to Miss Ann M. Cortin, a native of McDonough County, Illinois. She is a daughter of Alonzo and Ann Maria (Hays) Cortin. The latter was born in McDonough County, Illinois, February 23, 1829, and died April 15, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have three children: John F., born September 24, 1878; Lillian, born January 11, 1879, and an infant, born in December, 1881. They are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. BARBER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, is a native of Adams County, Illinois, and was born the 3d day of January, 1855, being the son of William and Eliza (Hammond) Barber. William spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1872. He was married on the 4th of April, 1881, to Miss Annie E. Wing, a native of Gentry County, born on the 2d of May, 1860. She was the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Button) Wing, the former a native of Albany, New York, born April 1, 1818, and her mother of Warren County, New York, born February 2, 1825. They were married April 5, 1848, and afterwards settled in Glenn Falls, New York, moving to Wisconsin in 1854, and 1855 to Illinois, thence to Gentry County, Missouri, in 1857, and to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1865, they locating near Maryville. Mr. Barber spent his boyhood days in this county, and received the advantages of a good education. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church. His farm consists of 255 acres of good land.

SAMUEL BENDER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, is a native of Boone County, Indiana, and was born November 12, 1843, being the son of David and Mary

(Lucas) Bender. His father was born in 1804, and died in April, 1878. His mother was born in 1812. They were married in 1828, and settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Holt County, Missouri, in 1852. Samuel spent his boyhood days and received his education in Holt County, Missouri. He enlisted in November, 1861, in Company H, of the Missouri State Militia, and in April, 1862, in the cavalry service, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He was married December 27, 1868, to Miss J. E. Roberts, a native of Highland County, Ohio. She was born in 1848, and subsequently came to Missouri with her parents and settled in Holt County. They had a family of three: Edmond and Ephraim R., living, and one is deceased, Ebbia. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church.

S. BOSLEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, June 4, 1826, and is a son of Elisha and Clarrissa (Wilber) Bosley, natives of New York, who settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, and thence moved to Whitesides County, Illinois, in 1834. They lived there until their death. Their son, the subject of this memoir, spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and was married July 1, 1846, to Miss Laura Johnson, a native of Onondaga County, New York, born the 2d of April, 1825. She is a daughter of Charles M. and Mary (Bennett) Johnson, natives of New York. Her father was born in 1796, and died May 25, 1880. Her mother was born in 1799, and died in July, 1881. They were married in 1820, and then located in Onondaga County, New York, and moved to Geauga County, Ohio, in 1827, and to Joliet, Illinois, in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Bosley moved to Geauga County, Ohio, in 1847, and thence to Will County, Illinois, settling near Joliet. There he purchased and improved a farm, but sold out in 1870, and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and made his home about four miles east of Skidmore, now owning 160 acres of improved land. They have nine children living: William R., Claridon, Edward, Jackson, Alonzo, Melissa, L., Lodema, and Sylvester. They have lost one daughter, Julia, born October 2, 1862, and died in April, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Bosley are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN BROWN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, is a native of Jackson County, Tennessee, was born on the 23d of August, 1824, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Yount) Brown. His father was a native of Sullivan County, Tennessee, and his mother of North Carolina. They moved to Platte County, Missouri, and settled on a farm in 1837, and in 1840 came to Nodaway

County, locating in Hughes Township, where the elder Brown purchased a claim, and it was the first land broken in Nodaway County. Mr. Brown's father laid out Graham in 1855. He started out in life as a blacksmith, when at the age of eighteen years, working with James Black one year, and then with Isaac Clark for a like period. In 1849 he moved some five miles north of Graham and purchased a farm of 160 acres, and farmed in connection with blacksmithing. In 1850 he went to California by the way of Salt Lake, being on the road four months. He was engaged in mining, and in 1852 returned to Missouri by the way of San Francisco to New Orleans. He followed agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, in Col. Slayback's Regiment, and participated in the battles of Blue Mills and Lexington, Missouri; Elkhorn, Arkansas; Corinth, Atlanta and Vicksburg. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Nodaway County, Missouri, remaining a short time, and then started for Nebraska. After an absence of eighteen months he came again to Nodaway County and rented a farm for two years, when he purchased his present place of 254 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Brown was married February 28, 1846, to Miss P. Bohannon, who was born October 20, 1828. She died November 4, 1877, leaving seven children living: Sarah A., A. J., Elizabeth A., Zella E., Hester C., George W. and Tilmon T. Mary E. died February 20, 1874; Amanda J. died in October, 1852. In religious preferences he is a Cumberland Presbyterian. He is also a Mason in good standing.

N. H. BURKHEAD,

proprietor of hotel, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and was born on the 9th day of October, 1829, being the son of M. F. and Sarah (Barnett) Burkhead. His father was a native of Fairfield, Maryland, born in 1803, and died in September, 1873. His mother was a native of Culpeper, Virginia, and born in 1800. She died in 1881. They were married in 1824, and then settled in Harrison County, Ohio. N. H. Burkhead passed his youthful days and received his schooling in his native state, commencing farming for himself in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1849. He subsequently sold out and settled in Adams County, Illinois, in 1870, and then moved to Springfield, of the same state. In the year 1872 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land. Here he spent his time in improving his farm. In 1880 he sold out and moved to Skidmore, and erected a hotel. He was united in marriage on the 8th day of June, 1848, to Miss Rebecca Andrews, who was born December 11, 1828, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. She was the daughter of J. and Libbie (Archibald) Andrews. Mrs. B. died on the 4th of February, 1875, leaving the following children: S. A.,

Sabitha J., Harriet, M. F., Mary, Milton, S. M., Elizabeth, Lourina, Rachel, and Joseph H. Mr. B. was married the second time on the 17th of March, 1878, to Mrs. William Rodman, whose maiden name was Margaret Roberts. She was born 1835, and is a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the war and did service in all the southern states, participating in most every battle. He was discharged at the close of the war.

ENOCH DAY,

lumberman, is a native of Jackson County, Indiana, and was born on the 2d day of March, 1841, being the son of Elijah and Isabel (James) Day. His father was a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born in 1801, and died in 1872. His mother was of the same county, born in 1805. She died in 1846. They were married in 1827. E. P. spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state. When he was at the age six years, his mother died, and, in 1852, his father moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, and there the son remained till 1860, when he went to Ohio, and remained till 1862. He next removed to Henderson County, Illinois, and, in September of that year, enlisted in Company B, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and did service in Texas and New Mexico. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Illinois. Mr. Day married, on the 25th of December, 1867, Miss Cordelia Haseltine, daughter of E. G. and Sarah (Hume) Haseltine, of Warren County, Illinois. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Day settled in Clarke County, Iowa, on a farm, and lived there till 1875, when they moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and located four miles southwest of Maryville, purchasing eighty acres of unimproved land. He sold this in September, 1880, and took charge of Howell Brothers' lumber yard, at Skidmore. Mr. and Mrs. Day's family consists of four children: Isabel, Cora, Elmer C. and Della M. The firm with whom Mr. Day is connected was the first to handle lumber in this city.

JAMES P. DIKE, JR.,

merchant, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, and was born on the 22d day of May, 1859, being the third son of James P. and Harriett (Allen) Dike. His father was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born on the 18th of March, 1831. His mother was a native of Heath, Massachusetts, born October 23, 1832. They were married February 18, 1853, and afterwards settled in Brooklyn, James P. Dike, Sr., being a member of the firm of Dike & Bros., dealers in foreign and domestic wool, of New York City. Their family consisted of four sons. The eldest, A. P., was a civil

engineer, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Missouri ; the second son, E. A., was a prominent attorney of New York City ; the fourth one is now attending Harvard College. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received his common school education at Brooklyn, New York. In 1874, he entered a college which had been established in 1842, Henry Cochran being president. He graduated in 1878, with the highest honors of the college, and then entered the employ of Noyes, Smith & Co., of New York City, with whom he remained till April, 1880, when he came west, and was engaged in working with Florence, Janssen & Co., Atchison, Kansas, as traveling salesman. After about four months, he became associated with Isaac Motter, of St. Joseph, and opened a general stock at Skidmore. In business circles Mr. D. is honored by all for his unswerving integrity. He is reserved in manners, yet possesses qualities which enable him to express views on all topics of the day.

EDWARD T. DUVAL,

of the firm of Markland, Earl & Company, merchants, is a native of Augusta County, Virginia, and was born September 10, 1851, the only son of John B. and Eliza Duval. The former was born in Ohio, and the latter in Augusta County, Virginia, September 29, 1825, and died in 1854. They were married June 20, 1848, and then settled at Waynesboro Virginia, and moved to Fisherville, Virginia, in 1851. Edward passed his earlier days in his native county, and with his father moved to Atchison, Kansas, in 1869, and in December of the same year to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri. He was in the employ of Conover & Stiles, clothiers, at that place, for about two years, and in 1879 entered the house of A. S. Keeves, general merchant, with whom he remained some seven years. During the year 1879 he was a partner of T. H. Beekman, but dissolved in 1880. The October following he entered into partnership with Messrs. Markland & Earl. They opened a general stock at Skidmore, where they are doing a successful business. Mr. Duval was married January 11, 1875, to Miss Emma Shaw, a native of Savannah, Missouri. She was the daughter of Robert Shaw, a prominent citizen of that place.

ESQUIRE D. FINNEY,

proprietor of Finney Hotel, is a native of Troy, Rensselaer County, New York, was born on the 28th of August, 1842, and is the son of Charles D. and Nancy (Jones) Finney. His father was a native of Vermont, born in 1818, and his mother was from Rensselaer County, New York, born in 1820. They were married in 1841, and then settled in the above county. Esquire spent his boyhood days and received part of

his education in his native county. At the age of fourteen years, with his parents, he moved to Whiteside County, Illinois, and settled on a farm. His mother died in 1858, and the father was married the second time in 1858. E. D. then made his home with his grandparents and sister, working on a farm. His first purchase of real estate was forty acres of wild land, and he devoted his time in improving this, and continued to live with his grandparents till their death. He married on the 2d of October, 1867, Miss Julia Bosley, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, near Farmington, September 7, 1842. Mr. Finney, later, rented his farm and moved to Clinton, Iowa, and devoted his time to speculating. In 1868 he went to Manchester, Scott County, Illinois, and did a livery business till 1869, when he located in Fulton, Whitesides County, and there remained until the spring of 1870. At that time Marshall County, Kansas, became his home, and in the following September he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased over ninety-two acres of wild land in Monroe Township, four miles east of Skidmore. He continued to farm and make improvements, and in October, 1880, built a hotel and stable in Skidmore. Mr. F. is a popular hotel man, and has a good patronage. Mr. and Mrs. F. have one daughter, Ella M., born on the 5th of August, 1871.

J. D. FREEMAN,

physician and surgeon, was born in Cayuga County, New York, May 25, 1840, and was a son of Reuben and Lydia (Denton) Freeman. The former, a native of New York, was born June 15, 1818, and the latter was born in 1820, in the same state. They were married in 1839, and then settled in Cayuga County, New York, moving, then, to Medina County, Ohio, and afterwards to Iowa, and, in 1859, to Goodhue County, Minnesota. Hastings, Minnesota, became their next location. Mr. Reuben Freeman is a practitioner of many years experience. J. D. passed his early manhood in Medina County, and received a good education. Having resolved to practice medicine for a profession, he commenced reading with Dr. Holmes, continuing under his tutorship for three years. In February, 1878, he graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, after having attended two course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, some years previous. He began practicing at Pine Island, and then located at White Rock, Kansas, and, in 1881, he went to Denver, Colorado. Upon returning, he located at Hastings, Nebraska. About January 10, 1882, Dr. F. came to Skidmore, Nodaway County, Missouri, and is now enjoying an excellent practice. He was married September 1, 1864, to Miss Lydia A. Bromley, a native of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, born July 25, 1847. She was a daughter of O. B. and Alzina (Turner) Bromley, the former a native of New York, born

in 1817, and the latter is also of that state, born in 1827. During the late war, she, with drawn revolver, protected her husband's stock from being taken by Quantrell. In 1854, they settled in Kansas, and moved to Colorado in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman's family consists of four children: Eva A., Velma A., O. R. and M.

JOHN J. GRIGSBY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 2, is a native of Hardin County, Kentucky, was born December 18, 1826, and is the son of Redman and Nancy (Keeling) Grigsby. His father was a native of Virginia, born in 1800, and died June 7, 1876. His mother was a native of Kentucky. She died in 1828. They were married in 1820, and then settled in Hardin County, Kentucky, moving to McDonough County, Illinois, in 1830. They settled on a farm, being pioneers of that county. Here John spent his boyhood and received his education. He was married on the 7th of September, 1847, to Miss Clarissa P. Hays, a native of Washington County, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Thomas R. and Mary (McDonald) Hays. The former, a native of Washington County, Kentucky, born February 14, 1800, and the latter of the same county. She was born on the 20th of November, 1804. They were married December 28, 1822, and then settled in McDonough County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. G. became residents of that county, and in 1853 he entered the mercantile business at Blandinsville, Illinois, remaining till 1859, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. In 1862 he received a captain's commission in the Missouri Enrolled Militia, and in 1864 enlisted in Company F, Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned a captain of the same. In 1865 he was sent to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, Illinois, doing guard duty, and was afterwards ordered to St. Louis. He was mustered out July 3, 1865. He then returned to his family, and has since devoted his time to farming. Their family consists of one child and an adopted son: Laura B., born on the 28th of August, 1863; and William, born November 6, 1863. They have lost two—Elizabeth M., born January 1, 1849, died September 1, 1849; and Lillie C., born November 21, 1863, died September 4, 1864. Both Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. G. is a Mason.

LEROY F. HAMMOND,

farmer and stock dealer, owns and resides on section 7. He is a native of Perry County, Ohio, and was born on the 22d of June, 1834, being the son of W. G. and Mary E. (Hatcher) Hammond. His father was a native of Maryland, born in 1809, and died in October, 1872. His mother was a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born in 1813. She is now living

in Iowa. They were married in 1834, and then settled in Perry County, Ohio, moving to Nodaway County Missouri, in 1871. Leroy spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state. In 1854, he clerked in his uncle's store, afterwards moved to Marshall County, Illinois, and was engaged in farming till 1857, when he located in McDonough County, Illinois. He was married April 15, 1865, to Miss Margaret A. James, a native of Perry County, Ohio, born on the 25th of December, 1837. She is the daughter of Rev. G. D. and Margaret (Hamilton) James, both natives of Baltimore County, Maryland. Mr. Hammond, with his family, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1871, and settled on his present farm, consisting of 640 acres of fine land. What he possesses is the result of his own industry and good management. Both Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. Their family consists of Charles E., William E., Harry W. and Lillian V.

WILLIAM R. HAYS,

farmer, section 32, was born in McDonough County, Illinois, on the 27th day of September, 1834. He is the son of Thomas R. and Mary (McDonald) Hays. His father a native of Washington County, Kentucky, born February 14, 1800, and his mother of the same county, born on the 20th of November, 1804. They were married December 28, 1822, and then settled in that county. William spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, attending college in Fulton County in 1855-6. He clerked for his father in 1857, and in 1858, in company with John Grigsby and A. M. Colton, James T. Hays came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased some 1,800 acres of land, and with his parents moved here in the spring of 1859. The fall of 1860 William returned to McDonough County, Ill., and in September, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was on detached duty from June, 1862, till January, 1863, and was taken prisoner January 5, 1863, and confined in Libby prison till May 5, 1863. He was exchanged and returned to his command. He was mustered out July 1865, as major of that regiment. Mr. H. moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, the same year. His farm is composed of 299 acres of good land. He was married December 30, 1863, to Miss Lucy E. Kirk, a native of McDonough County, Illinois, born May 9, 1840. She is the daughter of John and Nancy (Coe) Kirk. Her father was a native of Marion County, Kentucky, born November 24, 1791, and died November 11, 1856. Her mother, a native of Virginia, was born June 19, 1797, and died August 1, 1863. They were married on the 9th of March, 1815, and then settled in Marion County, Kentucky, moving from there to McDonough County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. is a

Mason in good standing. Their family consists of five children: Arthur G., born October 25, 1864; Juliet M., born July 2, 1867; Mary Ada, born September 30, 1869; Harriet M., born July 7, 1872; Richard R., born September 27, 1875.

JOHN G. HAYS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, is a native of McDonough County, Illinois, and was born on the 28th day of August, 1844, and is a twin brother of Joseph W. Hays, and a son of Thomas R. and Mary (McDonald) Hays, who were married December 28, 1822. His father was a native of Washington County, Kentucky, and was born February 14, 1800. He was the son of William H. and Susanah (Ray) Hays, the former a native of Virginia, born in 1770, and died in 1845. His mother was a native of Maryland, born 1773, and died in 1854. They were married in 1799 and settled in Kentucky. Thomas R. spent his boyhood days in his native state, and with his parents moved to McDonough County, Illinois, in 1831, and commenced farming for himself. In 1859 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling at Burr Oak, west of Skidmore. He was married on the 28th of December, 1822, to Miss Mary McDonald, a native of Washington County, Kentucky, born on the 20th of November, 1804. She is the daughter of Richard and Mary (Long) McDonald. Her father was a native of Virginia, born in 1773. He died in 1809. Her mother was a native of Virginia, born in 1774 and died in 1851. They were married in 1790. Thomas R. Hays and wife were pioneers of McDonough County, Illinois, and afterwards came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled where they now reside. The country at that time was but a vast wide wild prairie. They now have a pleasant home with their children, the complement of their family circle numbering eight: Clarrissa P., Isabella O., Mary F., Richard W., James T., Martha J., Joseph W., and John G. They have lost Elizabeth S., Maria, and Lafayette M. All are members of the M. E. Church.

M. P. HORN,

proprietor of meat market, is a native of Logan County, Kentucky, and was born September 13, 1853. His parents were N. D. and Sarah F. (Dawson) Horn. The former was a native of Kentucky, born on the 21st of June, 1814, and his mother was from Warren County, Kentucky, born November 5, 1820. They were married in 1837, and subsequently located on a farm in Logan County. Mrs. Horn died in 1857. In January, 1864, M. P., with his father, moved to Marion County, Illinois, and in 1866, went to Bates County, and settled on a farm. The subject of this sketch began business for himself when at the age of seventeen years, by working on a farm. After four years, he commenced farming

for himself. In 1871, he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, making his home with H. H. Nash, and farmed rented land. He was married on the 10th of March, 1881, to Miss Lucinda Freeze, a native of Center County, Pennsylvania, born February 22, 1863. She with her parents came to Missouri in 1879, and settled in Nodaway County.

THOMAS L. HOWDEN,

notary public, dealer in real estate and insurance, loan and collection agent, resides in section 6. He is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was born May 31, 1828, being a son of Thomas and Matilda (Long) Howden. His father was a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born in 1809, and died in 1832. His mother was from the same county, born in 1810. She died in 1864. They were married in 1826, and then settled in their native county. After his father's death, Thomas and his mother lived with his grand parents, moving with them to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831, and in 1833 to Clermont County, Ohio. In 1838, Adams County, Illinois became their home. There he spent his boyhood days and received his education, and, in 1846, purchased eighty acres of land, and devoted his time to farming and brick making. He was married on the 11th day of February, 1847, to Miss Lydia L. Stewart, a native of Athens County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Martin and Sarah (Thompson) Stewart, the former a native of Athens County, Ohio, born in 1803, and died November, 25, 1879. Her mother was of the same county, born February 6, 1806. She died on the 30th of April, 1880. In 1831, they settled in Adams County, Illinois. In 1850, Mr. Howden went to California, and remained till 1851, when he returned to Illinois, and continued his former business. He enlisted on the 23d of July, 1862, in Company G., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and held the position of first lieutenant. He was mustered out as captain in June, 1862, having been wounded several times. He then returned to his home, and, in 1867, built a flouring mill, but sold out in 1872, and moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. His farm consists of 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. H. was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1881. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. Their family consists of five children: Andrew F., William M., Clara E., Anna M. and Thomas L. They have lost four: Leander, Emily A., Lydia L. and Lucy M.

HENRY HUFFMAN,

grain buyer and proprietor of elevator, Skidmore, is a native of Kent County, Canada, born March 16, 1842, and is the third son of David and Martha (Toll) Huffman. His father was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania,

in 1860. His mother was a native of Detroit, Michigan, born in 1805. She, with her parents, moved to Kent County, Canada, in 1812. They were married in 1826, and then settled in Kent County. Henry spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native country. At the age of sixteen years he went to Bureau County, Illinois, and worked on a farm for one year, and in 1859 was employed in a flouring mill, and was a stoker on the steamboat Ben Campbell, running on the Mississippi River. In the spring of 1860 he returned to his native home, and remained with his parents, working on a farm. In 1862-3-4 he sailed on the lakes, and on May 16, 1865, he sailed from Detroit, Michigan, to Hudson Bay on a vessel commanded by Captain Gale, which was loaded with a cargo of copper, and sailed for Liverpool. Henry and his mate, Herbert McCormick, went to London, and after visiting various points of interest, soon found their finances in a low condition. They then engaged themselves to sail a round trip on the ocean by the way of Boston, and on their voyage to America succeeded in gaining the good graces of the captain. After landing at Boston, the captain locked up all excepting Henry and Herbert, they having the vessel in charge. In the course of a few days they found out that the vessel would soon return to England. On the same evening they lowered their baggage to a yawl, and upon landing, took the cars for Cleveland, Ohio. He worked in a ship yard that winter, and in 1866 went to Ogle County, Illinois, where he farmed for some four years at \$25 per month. In 1870 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and tilled the soil till 1871, when he returned to Ogle County, Illinois. In 1872 he again came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits, in connection with dealing in and feeding cattle. In the spring of 1881 he erected an elevator at Skidmore, costing \$5,000, with a capacity of 12,000 bushels, 32x44 and 66 feet in height. Mr. Huffman was married on the 8th of January, 1873, to Miss Samantha A. James, a native of Lexington, Richland County, Ohio, born on January 1, 1849. She is the daughter of Joseph D. and Margaret (Hamilton) James. Mr. and Mrs. H. had by this union two children: James R., born June 2, 1875; and Joseph, born October 29, 1873, died August 6, 1874. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. is a self-made man. He is correct and energetic in business, and his neighbors and those who have dealings with him find him perfectly reliable.

DR. CHARLES IMPEY,

physician and druggist, is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, born January 6, 1853, being the second son of Dr. Francis and Nancy (Davis) Impey. His father is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1821, and came to America in 1840. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1844 and settled in Ray County, Missouri, in the same year, and came

to Andrew County, in 1846. His mother, a native of Wythe County, Virginia, was the daughter of Robert and Hannah Davis. Charles, with his parents, moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1862, and attended school some two years, and with them went to Ray County, Missouri, in 1864, remaining one year. His mother died in 1865. He was sent to St. Louis, where he remained till 1867, when he returned to his father's home at New Market, Platte County, Missouri. Here he attended the Monroe High School one year. He went back to his native county in 1868, attending school two terms, and in 1872 he graduated at Bryant's Commercial College, in St. Joseph. In the meantime his father had moved to Fillmore, Andrew County. Charles read medicine, with his father as preceptor, till the fall of 1872, when he entered the St. Louis Medical College. He was graduated from the Louisville Medical College, of Kentucky, in the spring of 1874, and then commenced the practice of his profession in Graham, and in the fall of 1880 moved to Skidmore and opened a drug store in connection with the practice of medicine. Dr. Impey was married May 18, 1876, to Miss Jennie E. Freytag, a daughter of Francis and Annie (Williaman) Freytag. She was born in Wisconsin, February 6, 1859. By this union they had three children: Charles F., born, February 26, 1878; John E. born January 19, 1879, and an infant, born November 8, 1880.

J. A. JAMES,

farmer and stock dealer, section 2, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, was born September 15, 1840. He was a son of Joseph D. and Margaret (Hamilton) James. His father was a native of Maryland, born in 1807, and his mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1805. They had moved from Pennsylvania to Perry County, Ohio, and in 1861 to McDonough County, Illinois, coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1870, and settling on a farm. J. A. passed his youth in his native county, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Altoona, Kingston, Big Shanty, and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; at Bentonville, thence to Alexandria and Washington, D. C. He was discharged at Chicago, Illinois, June 21, 1865. Mr. James returned to McDonough County, Illinois, and farmed till the fall of 1869, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri. He was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Clara H. Kions, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. She was a daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Hughes) Kions, both natives of Ohio. The family of Mr. and Mrs. James consists of Fred. S., Jacob E., Maggie G. and Ada M., living, and Solomon and Katie, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. J. are both members of the M. E. Church.

H. H. JOY,

grocer and postmaster at Skidmore, is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born April 25, 1844, and is the youngest son of A. and (Jane) Faires Joy. His father was a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born in 1802, and died in 1874. His mother was born in 1803, and died in 1879. They were married in 1823, and moved to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1864, settling in Savannah. H. H. spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Company I, — Ohio Heavy Artillery, and participated in the battles of Watauga, and Loudon, Tennessee, and Ashville, North Carolina. He did duty at Fort Clay, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee, and was mustered out at Cincinnati, August 2, 1865, having served two years, two months and two days. Mr. Joy came west to Savannah, Missouri, in the fall of 1865, and was engaged in teaching school till 1867. He then went to Doniphan County, Kansas, but returned to Andrew County, Missouri, the same fall. August 24, 1873, he married Miss Mary H. Bentley, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, born October 16, 1855. She was the daughter of Judge Amos and Adaline (Black) Bentley. Her father is a native of Pennsylvania, born December 26, 1823, and her mother of New York, born August 29, 1827. They were married September 10, 1854, and in 1856 moved to Iowa, and then to Nodaway County. Mr. and Mrs. Joy have two children living: Frances E., born June 20, 1874; and Mabel M., born March 9, 1876: Paul B. was born December 6, 1879, and died October 17, 1880. Mr. Joy has spent some ten years in teaching school in Missouri and Kansas. He moved to Skidmore in September, 1880, built the first business house, and received the appointment of postmaster the same year.

WILLIAM S. KENNEDY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, is a native of Guilford County, North Carolina, and was born February 18, 1813, being a son of John and Charity (McMichael) Kennedy. The former was born in 1785, and died in 1863. His mother was born in 1786, and died in 1872. After being married, they settled in Guilford County, North Carolina. William, with his parents, moved to Fayette County, Indiana, in 1828, there spending his boyhood days and receiving his education. He was married October 8, 1835, to Miss Mary Birt, a native of Greene County, Ohio, born on the 26th of March, 1813. She was the daughter of Henry and Ann Birt. They came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1856, and Mrs. Kennedy died May 5, 1858. She was the mother of seven children, all of whom are now dead: John H., Henry B., James M., Alfred R., Levin A., and Archie Mc. Mr. Kennedy was married the second time on the 16th of February, 1860, to Miss Martha Noffsinger, daughter of Peter

and Frances (Keen) Noffsinger. She was born February 16, 1826. By this union they had two children, Mary F., living, and one, George W., deceased. Mr. K. enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Company C, in 1862, and was mustered out the 19th of February, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the M. E. Church.

ISAAC V. LA TOURETTE,

proprietor of the Monroe Stock Farm, section 11, is an extensive breeder of Short Horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He is a native of Butler County, Ohio, was born October 8, 1833, and is the son of James and Lettie (Van Doren) La Tourette. His father was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, born in 1793, and died in January, 1856. His mother was a native of Somerset County, New Jersey, born January 7, 1791, and died in May, 1868. They were married in 1831, and settled in their native state, moving to Butler County, Ohio, in 1821. Isaac, with his parents, moved to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1841, and located on a farm. Here he spent his boyhood days and received his education. He began clerking for Candee & La Tourette, dry goods merchants at Oneida, Knox County, Illinois, in 1856, remaining with them till 1860, when he took a trip to Kansas and located land. Returning the same fall he clerked till the spring of 1861, then traveled four years for the above firm, selling agricultural implements. He was married November 6, 1861, to Miss C. A. Camp, a native of Knox County, Illinois, born January 7, 1838. She is a daughter of Charles T. and Wealtha A. (Wilson) Camp. Her father was a native of New York, born in 1807 and died in 1859. Her mother is a native of the same state, and is now a resident of Monroe Township. Mr. and Mrs. L.'s family consists of: Harry C., Grace E., George W., and Mable F., having lost Lois. In 1871 Mr. L. purchased an elevator at Oneida, Illinois, and was in the grain business till 1874. Then he sold out and moved to his present residence, having purchased his farm the year previous. This consists of 540 acres of well improved land. His herd of short horns ranks among the first in Northwest Missouri. Among the noted animals are Norman's Duke, color, red and white, recorded in volume 8, page 9,021, bred by W. E. Simms, of Paris, Kentucky; also Royal Duchess cow, color, red, recorded volume 15, bred by W. S. Simms, Paris, Kentucky.

A. N. LINCOLN,

blacksmith, is a native of Chemung County, New York, and was born March 11, 1850. He is the son of Newel and Matilda (Burdick) Lincoln. His father was a native of Elmira, New York, and was born March 25, 1827. He was a miller by trade. He worked for one firm thirteen years.

After being married, he settled in Chemung County, New York, and moved to Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1862, and in 1864, to Hardin County, Iowa. In 1868, he went to Fremont County, and settled on a farm, where he now resides. The mother of A. N. was a native of Windsor, Connecticut, born March 27, 1830. Albert N. spent his boyhood days in attending school and in learning his trade. He moved to Illinois with his parents, and in 1863, returned to New York, and entered the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad, remaining two years. In 1866, he went to Sidney, Iowa, and lived there till 1869, when he opened a shop in St. Joseph, Missouri. This, with the contents, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$3,500. He rebuilt, and remained in that locality till 1871. Then he moved to Fremont, Iowa; thence to Burlington Junction, Missouri, and in December, 1880, came to Skidmore. Mr. L. was married July 10, 1865, to Miss Marietta Glasby, a native of New York, born in 1853. She died January 26, 1870. Of this union two children are deceased: Fred. and David. August 19, 1873, he married Miss Martha E. Higley, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born August 4, 1856. She is a daughter of Edwin and Catherine (Lown) Higley. By this union they have two children: Bertie and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. L. are both members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM T. MCGINNIS,

harness and saddle manufactory, was born in La Prairie, Adams County, Illinois, February 5, 1858, and is the son of W. T. and P. A. (Thayer) McGinnis. His father was a native of Kentucky, born February 12, 1825, and died December 9, 1865. His mother was a native of Buffalo, New York. They were married March 17, 1853, and by this union they had the following family: Almenia, Virgo, Harry, William T., Mary, Stanton, Calvin, John and Smith. William T. moved to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1865. In 1867 he came to Nodaway County with his mother and her family, and settled south of Graham. Here he spent his boyhood days and received his education. In 1879 he associated himself with Mr. J. R. Stone and carried on the manufactory of harness at Graham till 1880, when he sold his interest and moved to Skidmore and opened a shop, and is now doing a successful business.

EDWARD C. MARKLAND,

merchant, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born May 13, 1839, and is the eldest son of R. D. and Mary (Calvin) Markland. His father was a native of the same county and state, and was born in 1816. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1816. They were married in 1836, and afterwards settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, and in 1851 he

moved to Kokomo, Indiana, and practiced law. Edward spent the remainder of his boyhood days and received his education at that place, and in 1859, with his parents, he moved to Holt County, Missouri. During the late war he enlisted in Company F., Thirteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Lexington, Missouri. He was captured by General Price in October, 1861, and paroled. After being exchanged he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company I, under Colonel Kimball. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to his parents' home in Holt County, Missouri. He entered the employ of W. and J. W. Zook, merchants at Kansas City, Missouri, in the following spring. The stock was divided, part taken to Savannah, Mr. M. receiving a position there. He was appointed deputy sheriff of Andrew County, Missouri, serving in 1870 and 1871. In 1872 he was in the mercantile business at Savannah, Missouri, and in 1873 moved to Lamar Station. He and Mr. W. S. Earl opened a stock of goods and did a thriving trade till 1876. He then sold out and came to Skidmore, Nodaway County, Missouri, and associated himself with Messrs. Earl and Duval for the purpose of conducting a dry goods, grocery, and hardware trade, under the firm name of Markland, Earl & Co. Their store is fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, divided into two rooms, one devoted to hardware, the other to dry goods and groceries. They carry a stock of \$15,000. Mr. Markland was married to Miss Mary McCandliss, on the 2d of September, 1869. She is the daughter of W. A. and Maria (Gray) McCandliss, and was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1848, and with her parents moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and thence to Kansas City, and in 1866 to Savannah. They are both members of the M. E. Church, South. Their family consists of six children: Kate, born April 4, 1873; Fred, born May 23, 1876; Bob, born February 23, 1879, and Nellie May, born September 22, 1881, living, and two deceased, Olie, born June 23, 1870, and died September 26, 1870, and Lulu, born March 20, 1875, and died April 2, 1875. Early in business, he manifested those qualities of executive ability and integrity of character which commends him to the notice and confidence of the people. He has proven eminently worthy of the trust imposed. His genial nature, courteous manners, wise, sagacious management have made him one of the best as he is one of the most popular merchants of the county, being one of the few who have the rare faculty of managing the affairs of a company with great fidelity, and is exceedingly popular with the public.

JOHN MAST,

section 15, is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was born May 18, 1843, and is the son of Noah and Catherine (Rollins) Mast. His father is native of Ashe County, North Carolina, born February 20,

1812. His mother is a native of North Carolina, born January 27, 1818. They were married August 14, 1842, and, in 1843, settled in Nodaway County, Missouri. John spent his boyhood days and received his education in this county. He was married October 25, 1864, to Miss Sarah A. Brown, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri. She was a daughter of John and P. (Bohannan) Brown. The former is a native of Jackson County, Tennessee, born August 23, 1824; the latter of Platte County, Missouri, born October 20, 1828. She died November 4, 1877. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Mast consists of five children: C. P., W. J., Mary E., Charles E. and Martha E., living; lost two, James T. and Susan G. Mr. and Mrs. M. are church members, and Mr. M. is a Mason, belonging to Graham Lodge. Their daughter, Catherine, September 11, 1881, married Mr. George W. Herrell, a native of Bates County, Missouri, born March 31, 1859. He is the son of Athel and Sarah Herrell.

WILLIAM H. MAYHUGH,

farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, born July 20, 1840, and in 1858, came to Nodaway County, Missouri, with his parents. He resides with his parents, and farms with his brother, James P. Mayhugh, who was born in the same county, December 5, 1844. He also came with his parents to Missouri. William H. enlisted on the 10th of December, 1863, in Company F, Twelfth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, doing service in Tennessee and Alabama, and in 1865, with his regiment he went to Montana Territory, returning to Leavenworth, Kansas, in April, 1866, when he was mustered out. Their father, Thomas Mayhugh, is a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, born January 31, 1817, he being the son of Perry and Elizabeth (Hughes) Mayhugh. The former was a native of Maryland, born August 7, 1794, and died in 1823. Elizabeth H. Mayhugh was a native of Virginia. They were married in 1814. Their son, Thomas, spent his boyhood days in his native state, and learned the trade of blacksmith, working at the business twenty-five years. He married, January 31, 1839, Miss Rebecca Smith, a native of the same county. She was born March 8, 1822, and died October 26, 1863, leaving William H., James P., Sarah E., Margaret E., Mary J. and Cyrus S. He was again married March 3, 1869, to Mrs. Nancy Goodwin, born December 13, 1834. They have four children: Viola, Samantha L., Cora A. Olive H. Mrs. Mayhugh is a member of the Christian Church.

H. H. NASH,

proprietor of Nash's flouring mill, situated on the Nodaway River, near Skidmore, was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, March 26, 1827, being the son of H. and Phylinda (Farr) Nash. His father,

a native of Whately, Massachusetts, was born November 5, 1794, and died July 16, 1858. The mother was a native of the same place, born in 1796, and died October 16, 1835. They were married December 28, 1816, and settled at Earlville, New York. The mother of H. H. having died, his father was married the second time on December 27, 1838, to Miss Mary A. Beecher, a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York. She died in 1873. Hawley passed his boyhood days and received his schooling in his native town, spending some four years at a select school. He farmed till 1853 and was then in the tanning business, and in 1854 entered the mercantile business. In 1857 his employers failed, and Mr. N. then came west and settled in Page County, Iowa, devoting his time to farming. In 1859, in company with three others, he started for Pike's Peak, but after arriving at the Platte River he concluded to return. He went back to his home in Iowa and farmed till 1863, when he went to Montana, devoting his time to mining. He returned to Iowa in February, 1865, and farmed till September, 1865, and soon came to Nodaway County, Missouri, settling at Quitman. He purchased a flouring mill and continued the business till 1875, when he bought and moved to his present home. He now owns some 400 acres of land and a fine flouring mill. Mr. N. was married on the 7th of January, 1851, to Miss C. E. Torrey, a native of Poolville, Hamilton County, New York, born April 7, 1831. She was the daughter of D. and Sallie (Nichols) Torrey. Their family consists of two children: Linda F., born October 30, 1851, and Celia L., born January 31, 1862. They lost one, Jay D., born August 7, 1858, and died October 30, 1865. Miss Celia married Dr. Jackson M. Nutt, October 20, 1880. He is a native of Boone County, Missouri, born on the 2d of January, 1856.

JOHN OWENS,

farmer and stock raiser, a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, was born in October, 1823. He is the son of Elijah and Mary Owens, both natives of Bourbon County, Kentucky. They were married in 1825. John, with his parents, moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana, and settled on a farm, spending his boyhood days and received his education in his native county. At the age of nineteen years, he commenced farming for himself. He came to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1852, and worked on a farm. He was married to Miss Nancy Linville in 1858. She is a daughter of James Linville, and was born in Missouri. They have the following children: Martin C., born February 11, 1856; Isaac N., born January 17, 1857; Eliza W., born February 11, 1860, and Stonewall J., born March 18, 1862. Mrs. Owens died in 1863. Mr. Owens was again married, in 1865, to Miss Margaret Gillmore, a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, born October 27, 1838. She died August 23, 1879.

leaving a family, comprising Alice, born in 1866; John C., born June 5, 1867; George R., born September 17, 1871; Henry Elmor, born January 26, 1876; Kattie A., born December 13, 1877; Fred. E., born August 17, 1879. He has lost the following children: Missouri I., born March 20, 1859, died in infancy; Robert E., born February 7, 1875, died August 28, 1875; Joseph E., born February 7, 1875, died September 3, 1875, and Carrie T. was burned to death by her clothes catching on fire from a candle, on March 28, 1881. Mr. Owen is a Mason in good standing. He came to Nodaway County, Mo., when Monroe Township was but a wild prairie. Being a man of great energy, he began the improvement and cultivation of his land, and in this his hopes have been more than realized. His farm consists of some 400 acres, with superior buildings and fenced with fine Osage Hedge. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county, and has manifested a commendable public spirit.

J. V. PARRISH,

blacksmith, is a native of Kirklin, Boone County, Indiana, and was born June 10, 1839. His father, Louis Parrish, was a native of Nicholas County, Kentucky, born in 1818, and died September 29, 1856. His mother, Ann Ary (Vogan) Parrish, was from Fleming County, Kentucky, born in 1819. They were married in Kentucky, in September, 1838, and then settled in Boone County, Indiana, remaining till 1841, when Mr. P. moved to Knox County, Illinois, and in 1844 to Fulton County, Illinois; thence to Marshall County in 1847, to Stark County in 1850, to Montgomery County in 1851, and in 1854 returned to Brown County, Indiana. From there he went to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1855, and here his father died. With an older brother he worked at the blacksmith's trade, and supported his mother and younger children. In 1857 his mother was again married, to John Hobbs, born in 1817. J. V. subsequently moved to Harrison County, Missouri, and settled on a farm, and returned to Stark County, Illinois, in 1859, remaining a short time, and then once more came to Harrison County, Missouri. In 1860 he went to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and worked at his trade. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, New Orleans, etc. In 1863 he was discharged. In 1867 he commenced working at his chosen calling, in Mt. Moriah, Harrison County, Missouri, continuing till 1870, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled on a farm south of Maryville. In 1872 he moved to Union Valley, and in September, 1880, built a shop at Skidmore, working till September, 1881, when he entered the employ of J. P. Dike, Jr., general merchant. Mr. Parrish was married July 27, 1864, to Miss A. E. Hobbs, a native of Indiana. They have nine children: Jennie

E., Lydia E., James F., Warttie A., Thomas J., Mollie, Gracie, Martha and Florence.

P. M. PASCHAL,

hardware merchant, was born in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, the 3d day of February, 1827, being the eldest son of Alvah and Sarah (McQuary) Paschal. His father was a native of Russell County, Virginia, born in 1801, and with his parents moved to Kentucky in 1804. P. M.'s mother was a native of Wilkes County, North Carolina, born in 1802. She moved to Kentucky in 1812. They were married in March, 1826. The father died in April, 1854, his wife in 1877. "Pleas," as he is familiarly called, spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state. Early in life he was engaged in the ship timber business, but in the course of a few years, by his energetic business qualities and industry and good management, he secured a competency to embark in the horse and mule trade, purchasing animals in Kentucky and taking them to Mississippi and Louisiana. These he disposed of to planters. Being an active worker and square dealer, he soon ranked among the foremost in the business. In 1864 he purchased a tract of land in Holt County, Missouri, consisting of 200 acres, and in 1865 closed out his entire interest in Kentucky and settled on his farm in Missouri, devoting his time to improving land and stock raising. November 1, 1875, he disposed of all personal property and spent the year 1876 in settling up outstanding business. January 1, 1877, he associated himself with John W. McQuary, of Graham, Nodaway County, Missouri, as a hardware merchant. The following year, in October, 1878, his partner died. Mr. Paschal settled up the estate and purchased the interest of his late partner, and continued the business as sole proprietor till April, 1880, when he took in John S. Spencer as junior partner. His landed estate consists of some 918 acres of finely improved property, situated in Holt, Nodaway, Andrew and DeKalb Counties. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. P. was in the capital of North Carolina, and was at Raleigh the night of its capture, but soon finding things rather warm, he returned to his native state. He is cautious, firm in purpose, and strictly honest in all business transactions. To his excellent business qualifications is the establishment largely due for its remarkable financial success. In business circles he stands high for his unswerving integrity and stability.

ROLLIN C. M. POND,

farmer, section 31, was born in Addison County, Vermont, January 17, 1832, and is the son of Munson and Lucy (Pangborn) Pond. His father was a native of Woodberry, Connecticut, born May 27, 1787, and with his parents he moved to Vermont in 1792, and died March 21, 1873.

Rollin's mother was from New York, born December 31, 1792. She died July 31, 1852. They were married in December, 1812, and then settled in Addison County, Vermont. Rollin spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state, and at the age of twenty-one years he went to Dane County, Wisconsin, and afterwards to Rock County, devoting his time to farming till 1862. He then enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and participated in the battles of Cold Water, Tennessee, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and was in the General Banks expedition up the Red River, and afterwards at Guntown, Mississippi; Nashville, Tennessee, and Mobile, Alabama. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, and was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, September 15, 1865, holding at the time the position of sergeant major. He came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm in the fall of 1869, and he has made valuable improvements.

ISAAC REAKSECKER,

farmer, section 5, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, October 9, 1849, and is the son of Frederick and Cristena (King) Reaksecker. The former was born in January, 1812, and came to America with his parents in 1815, settling in Monroe County, Ohio, on a farm. Isaac's mother, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1822. They were married in 1839, and afterwards located at Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1842 they moved to Monroe County, Ohio, and in 1858, to Harrison County, Missouri, some six miles northeast of Bethany. Isaac spent his boyhood days in Harrison County, Missouri, and received a good education. He devoted his time to farming, and in 1869 returned to his native place. In the fall of 1871 he took a trip through Kansas, Idaho Territory, and Nebraska, and during the fall of 1876, visited the Centennial at Philadelphia. After coming to Nodaway County, Missouri, he purchased his present farm, consisting of 200 acres of well improved land. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES REESE,

farmer, section 11, was born in Montgomery County, New York, December 1, 1837, and is a son of John and Emaline (Beakman) Reese, who were natives of the same county. The former was born in 1799, and died in 1843. The mother died in 1862. After having been married, they settled in Montgomery County, New York, on a farm, and in 1840 moved to St. Lawrence County. James spent his boyhood days and received his education in St. Lawrence County, New York. He was married October 26, 1858, to Miss Charlotte Goden, a native of St. Law-

rence County, New York, born June 16, 1838. Her parents were Charles and Emily (Simons) Goden. Her father was a native of Lewis County, New York, born in 1811, and died in 1866. Her mother was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1812, and died in 1877. They were married in 1829, and afterwards located in St. Lawrence County, New York, on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Reese settled in St. Lawrence County on a farm, and in 1870 sold out and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased some 245 acres of land. He now owns 617 acres of well improved land, all gained from his own industry. They have six children living: Lansing J., Charles, Rhugene, Wilbert, Willis and Leona. They have lost two, Alice and Eveline.

O. ROBERTS.

freight agent and telegraph operator of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway, at Skidmore, is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, and was born March 1, 1856. He is a son of O. and Elizabeth Roberts, who were natives of Frankfort, Kentucky. They spent their youthful days and received excellent educations there. The father was born January 26, 1815. The mother was a daughter of Reverend R. S. Edwards, a Baptist minister. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts settled in Andrew County, Missouri, in 1843, about eight miles west of Savannah, and later located in Amazonia. Here the father died in January, 1873. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and began learning railway and telegraphy when at the age of twenty, at Amazonia. After being in the office about one year, he entered the office at Craig, Holt County, in the fall of 1879, as assistant. In November, 1881, he was sent to Waldron Station, thence to Fairfax, and in January, 1882, he took charge of the office at Skidmore. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Lodge No. 286.

STRATFORD SAUNDERS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, is native of New Kent County, Virginia, and was born October 17, 1842. His parents were James and Elizabeth Saunders. The father was also born in that county, on the 23d of January, 1795, and died in 1879. The mother was a native of Louisa County, Virginia, born March 26, 1800. She now resides with her children. They were married January 29, 1818, and settled in New Kent County, Kentucky, moving to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1846, and settled in White Cloud Township. Stratford came here with his parents, and spent his boyhood days and received his education in this vicinity. On the 10th day of August, 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at St. Louis

July 2, 1865. Returning to Nodaway County, he devoted his time to farming. Mr. S. married, August 10, 1865, Miss Araminta Lawson, a daughter of James and Julia A. (Spaulding) Lawson. Her father is a native of Sciota County, Ohio, born July 28, 1809. Her mother was born in Virginia, in June, 1811. They were married August 1, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Stratford Saunders have a family consisting of five children living: William H., born May 21, 1869; James C., born January 11, 1875; Gertrude, born January 22, 1877; Mary, born December 25, 1879; Cecil, born December 15, 1881. They lost one, John S., born April 8, 1872, and died November 8, 1876. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

M. SKIDMORE,

farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Randolph County, and was born on the 25th of May, 1825. His father was born in Randolph County, Virginia, in 1787, and died in 1863. His mother was a native of the same county, born in 1795, and died in 1849. They were married in 1816. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days and received his education in his native county, and in 1846 he started out in the world for himself, following boating on the Ohio. In 1848 he entered the employ of William Jessup, in Hamilton County, Ohio. This gentleman took a great interest in Mr. S., and encouraged him in all his undertakings. He was married in June, 1849, to Miss Mary J. Jessup, who was born in 1834. She died in March, 1857. By this union there were three children: George, born in 1850, died in 1872; Samuel, born in 1864, and W. J. born in 1857. In 1852 Mr. Skidmore associated himself with one P. D. Clark, and fitted out a train starting from Leavenworth, Kansas. They left the old trail at Carson City and made a new one to Walker's River. Disposing of the wagons and teams, he devoted his time to freighting, and in the winter of 1852 returned to Ohio by the way of San Francisco and New York. He resumed farming till 1864, when he sold out and came to Nodaway County, Missouri, purchasing some 700 acres of land for cash. He here began the life of a western farmer, and by additional purchases, now owns about 1,000 acres of fine land, all improved. His home is a comfortable one. He also has a fine bank barn, 40x50 feet, with necessary outbuildings. Mr. S. was married the second time in June, 1858, to Miss Rebecca Adams, a native of New Jersey, born November 16, 1836. She was the second child and eldest daughter of Nathan and Mary (Lippencott) Adams. Her father was born March 10, 1809, and died in May, 1852. Her mother was born in 1831. Mrs. S. moved to Ohio with her parents, and settled in Cincinnati in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore have had six children: James, born April 3, 1866; Ella, born June 2, 1870; Jennie, born January 4, 1872. They have lost three: Angeline, born November 14, 1858, died October

31, 1865; Emma, born August 17, 1860, died November 2, 1865, and Flora, born February 18, 1862, died November 3, 1865. Mr. S. is a Mason in good standing, belonging to Snow Lodge No. 196, of Hamilton County, Ohio.

WILLIAM V. SMITH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3, is a native of Bedford County, Tennessee, and was born August 25, 1819. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of North Carolina. They were married in 1817, and then settled in Bedford County, Kentucky. William, with his parents, moved to Clinton County, Missouri, in 1828, and settled on a farm two miles west of Hainesville. His father was one of the first county judges, and represented the county in the legislature in 1833-4. The family moved to the Kickapoo Reservation in 1835, and in the spring of 1837 settled in the Platte Purchase on Sugar Creek. Here his parents died. William Smith was married on the 7th of February, 1839, to Miss Jane L. Holt, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rainey) Holt. She was a native of Orange County, North Carolina, and was born January 16, 1820. When she was two years old her mother died. In 1837 she went with a brother to Clay County, Missouri. Her father died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Smith settled on the old homestead in Clinton County, Missouri, and lived there till 1842, when they moved to Andrew County, Missouri, locating seven miles west of Savannah. In 1847 he settled in Nodaway County. His farm contains 412 acres of good land. Their family consists of: Michael H., Louis B., John W., Sarah C., Willard P. and Sterling P., living, and the following deceased: William R., an infant, James C., Shelby C. and Elizabeth. In October, 1854, Mr. Smith was elected county judge, and in 1860 was re-elected for four years. He is a Mason in good standing. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church, South.

CHARLES L. SPEAR,

grain dealer, was born in Bureau County, Illinois, on the 12th day of September, 1852, and is the son of Charles W. and Louisa (Foot) Spear. His father was a native of La Porte County, Indiana. Charles spent his boyhood days and received his education in his native state, and for two years attended the high school at Princeton, Illinois. He removed with his parents to Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1873, and settled at Hopkins, and thence to Burlington Junction in 1879, where he was engaged in the grain trade. He came to Skidmore in the fall of 1880, and during the past year has handled some fifty thousand dollars' worth of grain. He is a man of strong, sharp intellect, an untiring ambition, and is very successful in business transactions.

JOSEPH T. VAN ANSDALL,

carpenter, is a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, born June 2, 1849, and is the son of Isaac and Rachael (Bunnell) Van Ansdall. Joseph, with his parents, moved to Wapello County, Iowa, in 1855, and to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1857. In 1859 he commenced working at his trade, and in 1870 he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled east of Skidmore. He received the appointment of postmaster in 1875, and resigned in favor of H. H. Joy, the present postmaster of Skidmore, in 1880. He was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Louisa K. Williams. She was born August 30, 1848. They have four children: Harry A., Rupert, Gertrude, and Ruthilla. Both Mr. and Mrs. V. are members of the M. E. Church.

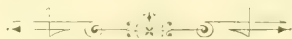
W. R. WELLS,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 8, is a native of Huron County, Canada, was born June 4, 1841, and is the son of Thomas and Ann J. (Thompson) Wells. His father was a native of County Down, Ireland, and was born in 1808, and died in 1878. His mother, a native of County Armaugh, Ireland, was born in 1808. They were married in 1830, and immigrated to Canada in 1832, settling on a farm in Huron County. They were pioneers of that county. W. R.'s mother is still a resident of Huron County. Young Wells spent his boyhood days and received his education in that county, and remained with his parents till 1868, when he came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and purchased some 430 acres of wild land. He made many improvements, and now owns 600 acres of land, about nine miles southwest of Maryville. He was married August 30, 1881, to Miss Maria Johnson, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born April 10, 1857. She was the daughter of Alexander and Lavinia (Shull) Johnson. The former was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born in 1826, and died in 1874. Her mother was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in February, 1824. She is still living. They were married in 1849, and afterwards settled in Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Wells settled in Nodaway County, Missouri, after their marriage. Mr. Wells is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. W. of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS WELLS,

farmer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, section 31, is a native of Huron County, Canada, was born July 31, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and A. J. (Thompson) Wells. The former, a native of County Down, Ireland, was born in 1808, and died October 23, 1878. His mother was born in County Armaugh, Ireland, in 1808. They married in 1830, and emigrated to Huron County, Canada, in 1832, and settled on a farm. The

senior Wells died, but his wife still lives at the old homestead. The subject of this sketch passed his youthful days and received his education in his native county. He was married October 11, 1875, to Miss Maggie E. Scott, a native of Huron County, Canada, born January 31, 1851. She is a daughter of Robert and Agnes (Dixon) Wells. Her father was a native of Roxboro, Scotland, born in October, 1812. Her mother was born in the same place, May 24, 1815. With their parents they emigrated to Huron County, Canada, in 1833. They were married December 3, 1836, and settled in Nickilop, Huron County, Canada. The father still resides at the old homestead. The mother died October 26, 1880. Mrs. Wells spent her younger days in her native county, and graduated at the normal school at Toronto, Canada, in July, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Wells came to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled near where they now reside, about nine miles southwest of Maryville. The farm consists of 186 acres of improved land. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. They have three children: William, born December 25, 1876; Agnes, born December 31, 1879, and Jennie M., born December 1, 1881.



MAITLAND.



W. E. BURTCH, M. D.,

was born in Oxford County, Canada, in 1842. He completed his education at the University at Toronto, from which institution he was graduated in 1859. He studied medicine in Woodstock, Canada, with Dr. Fred. Scott, who, since that time, has been a surgeon in the United States Army. After two thorough courses of lectures at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Dr. Burtch graduated, in 1866. He settled in Fillmore, Andrew County, Missouri, in 1866, and lived there six years. He has had a large practice in Andrew, Holt and Nodaway Counties, and, in October, 1881, he located at Maitland, Holt County, where he has settled permanently.

J. J. MOULTON,

publisher and proprietor of the Maitland Independent, is a native of Tazwell County, Illinois, and was born on a farm four miles east of Fort Clark, now Peoria, on the 15th day of August, 1833. He spent his

younger days in assisting his father on the farm, devoting his evenings to study. When eighteen years of age he purchased an outfit and followed prairie breaking with an ox-team until he was twenty-two years old. In 1855 he entered a college in his native county, prosecuting his studies for some four years. In 1861 he responded to his country's call, and enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was on guard duty at Bird's Point. He was discharged the following August. On the 2d of the same month Mr. Moulton re-enlisted in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, receiving his discharge on the 2d of October, 1864. He then returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching school till the fall of 1867, when he moved to Atchison County, Missouri, settling on a farm. In 1878 he purchased the Riverton Enterprise. After a few months he moved to Clarinda, Iowa, and established the Nodaway Chief. In February, 1881, he sold out and moved to Maitland, Holt County, Missouri, where he has since continued to publish an interesting, spicy and instructive paper. Mr. Moulton was married April 20, 1865, to Miss Roxie A. Mette, a native of Wood County, Illinois. She was born in 1844. They have one child: Ernest, born October 12, 1866.

E. R. PRATT,

liveryman, is a native of Ontario County, New York, and was born on the 9th day of April, 1844. He spent his boyhood days and received a good common school education in his native county. He enlisted on the 28th day of July, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, Illinois, where he was exchanged after some two months. He then joined his regiment at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, and was discharged in February, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Virginia. He re-enlisted on the 31st day of January, 1864, in Company E, Fourth New York Volunteer Artillery, and was with General Grant through the Wilderness and at the surrender of General Lee on the 9th day of April, 1865. Mr. Pratt was discharged June 22, 1865, after which he returned to his native place, and in the following November went to Denver, Colorado, and engaged in farming and freighting. In September, 1874, he arrived in Nodaway County, Missouri, with a drove of Colorado cattle, and settled in Graham, purchasing some stock and a stable. Thus he began the livery business, and in September, 1881, he purchased a stable in Maitland, and associated with him William B. Bohart. They are now known under the firm name of Pratt & Bohart. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ellen McRoberts, a native of Marion County, Indiana. They have two children, Clifton B. and Edward B.

R. I. REA,

attorney, is a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 3d of September, 1843, near Newcastle. In later years, with his parents, he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and settled on a farm in section 27, that is now owned by Lewis Andrews. The journey here was long and tedious, coming by steamboat to St. Louis, then shipping on the boat "Kansas" for what is now St. Joseph, it being late in the fall. When they arrived at Weston, by the pure meanness on the part of the captain, they were made to land, and were obliged to go by wagon to St. Joseph. There Mr. Rea remained some three months, and then moved to Nodaway County, locating three miles south of Graham. Here the subject of this sketch received a good education, attending the Highland University of Kansas in 1859-60. He responded to his country's call for troops during the war, by enlisting in the Sixth Missouri, on the 16th day of October, 1861. He was discharged in May, 1862, and re-enlisted in the same year in the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out on July 28, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Having prepared himself for the legal profession, he was admitted to the bar in August, 1879, and began the practice of law at Maitland, in 1880. His honesty as a man and his ability as an attorney, are of the highest order. Mr. Rea was married on the 16th day of October, 1867, to Miss Belle McRoberts, a native of Marion County, Indiana. Their family consists of two children, Eddie and Maud.

JAMES C. SMOCK,

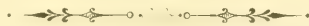
of the firm of Smock, Owens & Co., dealers in groceries, queensware, etc., is a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, born July 13, 1861, and is the son of Henry and Sarah (Linville) Smock. His father was a native of Bartholomew County, Indiana, and his mother of Missouri. His father died in 1863, and his mother in 1868. From this date he made his home with relatives in Nodaway County, receiving a good common school education. In 1876 he commenced his mercantile experience in the employ of G. D. Mowry, at Graham, and soon after with M. M. Dougherty, and the next year with Baublits, Snyder & Co., for two years. In September, 1880, he was with S. S. Dougherty for one year, next in the employ of the Home Insurance Company, and in October, 1881, associated himself with Isaac Owens in the grocery business at Maitland. Being deprived of a father's and mother's care in youth, he has profited by the advice and counsel of those older than himself, and in whatever position he has been placed, he has proven himself a straightforward and reliable business man.

JOSEPH R. STONE,

dealer in harness, saddles, trunks, valises, is a native of Atchison County, Missouri, was born January 30, 1859, and is a son of J. R. and M. S. (White) Stone, who settled in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1857. Joseph, with his parents, moved to Worth County, Missouri, in 1860, and remained till 1864, when he went to St. Joseph, and lived there till 1865. Thence to Plattsville, Iowa, and, in 1866, he located at Graham. Here his father carried on the harness and saddle business till 1879, when he moved to Burlington Junction. Joseph received a good education at Graham, and, when but a boy, began working at the harness business, and, after his father's removal, he opened a shop in Graham, and did a good business. November 10, 1880, he came to Maitland, and now commands a large trade. Miss Lydia Eberlin became his wife. She is a native of Wisconsin, born the 7th of August, 1861, and is the daughter of Thiebant and Mary E. (Hamm) Eberlin. Her father is a native of Germany, born October 14, 1826. Her mother was born in France, October 15, 1825. They were married April 25, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Stone settled at Maitland after their marriage. Mr. Stone is a member of Hesperian Lodge No. 189, I. O. O. F., also of Lodge No. 202, A. O. U. W.



ADDENDUM---CITY OF MARYVILLE.



MRS. E. P. POWELL.

(PREPARED BY HON. LAFE. DAWSON.)

An attempted historical review of the public schools of Maryville, would be incomplete without at least a brief review of the services of perhaps one of the most accomplished and thorough female instructors, that ever participated in imparting knowledge to Maryville young people. In the year 1876, the educational interests of Maryville had reached a crisis. Competent teachers were in demand. The question was, shall teacher and pupil be fettered by the old systems? Shall the systems of antiquity continue to be instilled into the juvenile mind, as the exclusive models of excellency? Professor Charles, then in charge, favored

a new departure. Who should be his assistants in the new enterprise? Among others, he wisely selected Mrs. E. P. Powell, who was his most trusted advisor. They condemned the old theory as cold and narrow, and opposed alike to the true interests of literature and progress. Together they pointed out and held to view the vast changes in thought, habits and manners, in morality and religion, which separated the present age from former ages. In other words, that to follow exclusively and blindly in the footsteps of ancient authors and aged systems, was to repress all originality and creative power; that the mind should enjoy freedom, which was necessary to its development. The new departure was determined upon, and Mrs. Powell took charge of the third department, where she continued for two years, giving universal satisfaction. On account of her superior literary entertainments and proficiency she was then promoted to the position of assistant principal, which position she held and enriched with her mature learning and fidelity until, as a matter of her own choice, she declined to longer occupy. Mrs. Powell's maiden name was Scylla Cartright. She was born in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1849. Her early education began at Matamoras, Pennsylvania. She was afterwards a close student at Fremont, Indiana, and in 1864, graduated at the head of her class at the college of Calva, Illinois, under the supervision of that distinguished educator and scholar, S. M. Etter. Not satisfied with her acquirements then so ample, she, in 1865, studied and mastered the Pestilozzian system of imparting knowledge to her pupils, the utility of which had been demonstrated by the most distinguished educators of Switzerland. This method she adopted and pursued with marked success for nearly three years in the states of Indiana and Illinois. In 1868, she was united in marriage with Mr. E. P. Powell, one of Nodaway's most prominent stock shippers. In 1869, she, with her husband, came to Nodaway County, where they have since resided. As a teacher Mrs. Powell was a rigid disciplinarian, yet there was a vein of kindness in her nature, a personal magnetism that fascinated and attached her pupils to her and inspired them with confidence and energy in the pursuit of their studies. Her literary attainments are of the highest order, her honor for mental enslavement is marked, her love of intellectual freedom is one of her leading characteristics, and many regrets there are that she concluded to abandon a profession for which she is so eminently qualified.



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